DEWAN'S OFFICE
ENGLISH GENERAL RECORDS

PROCEEDINGS

K. SHESHADRI IYER, ESQ.,

DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

FOR

JANUARY 1885.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

BANGALORE:
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PART I.

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FINANCIAL.

Nil.

GENERAL.

Nil.

EDUCATIONAL.

Nil.

MILITARY.

Nil.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Nil.

PART I.

JUDICIAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Judicial),—dated 30th January 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 1413—255 of 19th January 1885 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, forwarding for the information of the Mysore Government a Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of mark system in the Indian Jails and sanctioning remission of sentences with reference to the conduct of the convicts as proved by the mark system.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), No. 14—899-907, under date Simla, 3rd July 1884.

Read again the following correspondence on the subject of the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts in jails in India :—

Paragraphs 15 to 25 of the Indian Jail Conference Report of 1877.

Paragraph 8 of Home Department Resolution No. 534, dated the 30th April 1878.

Paragraph 16 of Home Department Resolution Nos. 28-1757 to 1767, dated the 12th December 1882.

Paragraph 6 of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 12 (Judicial), dated the 12th April 1883.

Paragraph 2 of Home Department Circular letter Nos. 12-777 to 736 (Judicial), dated the 29th May 1883, to Local Governments and Administrations, asking for information as to the principles on which remissions of sentences are granted to convicts in jails.

Read also the following replies to the above Circular letter :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1623, dated the 18th June 1883.

" " of Bombay, No. 4698, dated the 11th July 1883.

" " of " No. 8505, dated the 13th December 1883.

" " of Bengal, No. 1046P., dated 7th August 1883.

" " of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1058, dated the 15th June 1883.

" " of the Punjab, No. 275, dated 23rd July 1883.

" " of " No. 440, dated 29th November 1883.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2544-136, dated the 15th June 1883.

" " of British Burma, No. 598-39J., dated the 25th June 1883.

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" " of Assam, No. 909, dated the 26th June 1883.

" " of Coorg, No. 653-J78, dated the 20th July 1883.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 382, dated the 27th August 1883.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council in the Resolution in Home Department No. 28-1757-6' lated the 12th December 1882, reviewing the jail statistics of British India for the year 1881, drew ttention to the discrepant results attending the working of the remission system in the different 'rovinces, and remarked that they seemed to show the necessity, at least in some cases, of a evision of the rules. The Secretary of State also observed, with reference to these figures, that hey indicated either greater laxity in the application of the rules in certain Provinces or very vide differences of system. His Lordship accordingly enquired on what principles remissions of entences are granted to convicts in the different administrative divisions of British India.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Judicial),—dated 30th January 1885.

2. The mark system in connection with the subject of remissions and gratuities was fully discussed by the Jail Conference of 1877, and certain definite principles and rules were laid down in their report which were designed to apply throughout India. The Government of India in its Resolution No. 534, dated the 30th April 1878, gave a general concurrence to the rules drawn up by the Conference, subject only to two very minor modifications: and the intention of legislating to give effect to the scheme and to various other recommendations of the Conference was intimated to Local Governments. It was decided, however, eventually not to attempt the preparation of a General Prisons Act for India, and Local Governments were left to amend their own rules in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government on the Conference Report.

3. On receipt of the orders of the Secretary of State above referred to, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to furnish the Government of India with copies of the rules now actually in force under which remissions are granted in the different Provinces. Meantime the Jail Reports for 1882 had been received, and on examination were found to present the same remarkable discrepancies in results as were apparent in those of 1881, the percentage of prisoners earning remission standing thus in the Chief Provinces :—

Madras	92·9
Bombay	16 6
Bengal	89·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9·2
Punjab	31·6
Central Provinces..	Not given.
British-Burma	95·0
Assam	93·8

The rules themselves do not fully account for these wide differences in results, but they are sufficiently divergent to show that due regard has not been paid to the orders of the Government of India of 1878, and that no uniformity of system has yet resulted from the labors of the Jail Conference of 1877.

4. The Governor-General in Council attaches great importance to the adoption of a uniform system of regulating remissions of judicial sentence throughout British India. The General Penal Law is the same for all Provinces, and it is essential that the executive interference with the work of the Courts, which any system of remission involves, should be regulated by definite and uniform principles. The argument which is put forward by one Local Government, that "Local Governments should determine for themselves and with reference to the peculiarities of their own criminal classes under what circumstances remissions should be granted," does not appear to the Government of India to be sound. Matters of this kind should be taken into consideration by the Courts in passing sentence; but when once criminals become convicts, the best systems of jail management recognize no outside distinctions as influencing the application of the system of remission, which is regulated solely by a regard to the requirements of jail discipline. Prisoners transported to the Andamans from different Provinces come under one and the same plan of treatment, and the discipline and management of the Indian jails ought to be similarly uniform It is important also that the judicial authorities should have no difficulty in estimating accurately the precise penal effect of the sentences passed by them.

5. The Governor-General in Council has examined the various systems of remission embodied in the rules submitted by the Local Governments, and finds that, with the exception of that in force in Madras, they all conform more or less closely to the general scheme drawn up by the Conference, though the variations in detail are considerable, and in some matters important. On the whole, however, in most Provinces the introduction of a uniform system will not involve any serious dislocation of local arrangements. The Madras rules are based chiefly upon the English system, and appear to His Excellency in Council to be open to the objection taken to that system at the Conference, namely, that "though not really complicated, it is unsuited to Indian Jails." The Conference remark:—"We are convinced that it is above all things necessary that the mark system should be adapted to the comprehension of the most ignorant, and we submit that our formula, '8 marks means one day's remission,' is in point of simplicity far superior to the English system, and is, in fact, as simple as any that can possibly be devised." In these remarks the Government of India concurs, and it observes that in the Madras Administration Report for 1875 (as quoted by the President at page 56 of the Conference Report) it is admitted that "natives cannot understand the system in force there." The Governor-General in Council is therefore of opinion that the Madras rules must be revised and brought into harmony with those in force elsewhere.

6. The experience gained since the Conference sat, and the detailed comparison which the Government of India has now made between the rules in force in the different Provinces seem, however, to show that in some particulars the rules drawn up by the Conference may advantageously be modified. As the most convenient way of explaining the general system which the Government of India desires to lay down, a set of draft rules has been prepared and is attached to

thus Resolution. The following commentary upon this draft will explain the principles upon which the rules rest:—

7. (1) *The classes of Jails in which the rules are to apply (Rule 1).*—The Conference proposed to confine the application of the mark system to Central Jails. If all prisoners under sentences of two years and upwards were everywhere removed to Central Jails, this limitation would be desirable. But in some Provinces this is not the case, and it therefore becomes necessary, in order to secure a uniform application of the remission principle, to extend the system to all District Jails where such prisoners are confined, and also by a special exception to prisoners of this class detached to Subsidiary Jails to act as jail servants and officers, these last being generally the best behaved of the long-term prisoners.

(2) *The classes of prisoners to be brought under the rules (Rule 2).*—

(*a*) The leading principle laid down by the Conference has been accepted in Clause A of this rule; but no special exception has been made or seems necessary in favor of prisoners on public works. It is not desirable to shorten the term of a sentence which is less than two years at starting, merely on account of the class of labor to which such a prisoner may be put. Imprisonment in lieu of fine should not count to bring a convict under the rules in the manner provided in the Bengal Manual.

(*b*) It is definitely stated in Clause B that ordinary life-prisoners detained in Indian jails and not sent to the Andamans are to be considered as under sentence of 20 years' imprisonment and may earn such remissions from that term as the rules allow. In the case of dacoits, not being criminals of the professional or hereditary type, and of prisoners convicted of any other class of organized crime, not being thuggee or robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs, and who are not specially dangerous criminals, the term of 25 years has been taken, as in the Andaman Rules. But as under those rules remission of sentence will be accorded to criminals of this last description, subject to such conditions as to police surveillance or otherwise, as the Local Government may prescribe in each case. In connection with this subject, attention may be drawn to the correspondence noted on the margin.

From Government of Bengal, No. 312P., dated the 6th February 1882.
To Government of Bengal, No. 239, dated the 20th February 1882.
Home Department Circular letter Nos. 1-59 to 67, dated the 31st January 1883, to Local Governments and Administrations except Bengal.
Home Department Resolution Nos. 11-1487 to 1499 of the 16th November 1881.

(*c*) In Clause C the Bengal Rule regarding convicts under sentences of simple imprisonment has been adopted.

(*d*) It will be observed that no distinction is drawn in the rule between habituals and other prisoners. This is in accordance with the policy of the Conference, and is, in the opinion of the Government of India, the proper course to follow. Remission is granted solely in the interests of jail discipline. It is for the Courts in their sentences to take due notice of the fact that the accused is an habitual criminal. There is, however, nothing in the rule to interfere with the apportionment of different kinds of labor to different classes of prisoners, nor does it interfere in any way with the systems of classification for other jail purposes. The object is to hold out to all long-term convicts alike the same inducements to industry and good behaviour. The Governor-General in Council hopes that the Local Governments will see their way to accepting this principle.

(*e*) In Clause D an attempt has been made to provide for the case of those specially dangerous criminals whom it is unsafe to release. Among the life-prisoners may be men who are professional criminals, hereditary thugs, dacoits, or poisoners, or members of dangerous criminal tribes. To let such convicts loose upon society would, under any circumstances, be undesirable. In the case of convicts of these classes who are transported to the Andamans release is never accorded. The conditions of their imprisonment at Port Blair differ, however, greatly from the close confinement of an Indian jail, and it is desirable to devise some means of mitigating the rigour of imprisonment in the case of men who, owing to unfitness for hard out-door labor, are not sent to the penal settlement. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the simplest plan would be to transfer such prisoners to the Andamans after they have served a term of 25 years in jail, less any term of remission earned by them under the rules, the conditions regarding fitness for hard labor in the penal settlement being waived in their case. It would be possible at the Andamans to allow them to live as "self-supporters" under a

mild system of supervision, and generally to exempt them from most penal restrictions and this should be explained to such prisoners when first brought under the mark system. The Government of India desires to be informed whether the Local Governments see any objection to the plan suggested for dealing with prisoners whom it is dangerous to release absolutely. It is not desirable to have in any jail an absolutely hopeless and desperate class of convicts; but it appears necessary, in the interests of public order, to modify the remission rules in the case of criminals of this description.

(3) *The time when prisoners of the classes described in Rule 2 shall come under the mark system (Rule 3).*—The Conference rules, and following these the rules of some Provinces, provide for a period of probation during which convicts, though otherwise eligible, are not allowed to earn marks. This is in accordance with the English system, under which a term of close and separate confinement—of purely penal discipline—is imposed on all long-term prisoners. Under the conditions of Indian jails and the system of industrial employments common in most Provinces, no adequate provision can be made for this, and on the whole the Government of India has come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to draw unreal lines of distinction between prisoners working usually in the same worksheds and under similar circumstances, and it appears advisable to bring the stimulus of the mark system to bear upon the convicts at the earliest possible date.

(4) *The award of marks to laboring prisoners (Rule 4) and the extent of the remission to be earned by marks (Rule 13).*—In the Conference rules and those jail manuals which follow them no separate marks are allowed for good conduct nor are marks granted for the performance of the ordinary daily task. The experience of some Local Governments goes, however, to show that in view of the weak establishments entertained in Indian jails it is very desirable to bring clearly before the convicts the advantages to be gained by a cheerful submission to discipline and an honest performance of the daily task. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that this end may be secured without any undue relaxation in the terms upon which actual remission of sentence will be granted. It is also important that the convict should see from day to day the result of good or bad conduct, and of industry and idleness respectively. Rule 4 has, therefore, been framed in a shape which will tend to effect these objects, while holding out at the same time the incentive to extra exertion desired by the Conference. From rule 13 it will be seen that 24 marks will earn for the convict the remission of one day of his sentence. This is practically much the same amount of remission proposed by the Conference. A well behaved and industrious prisoner will be able to earn 3 marks per diem on all working days and 1 mark on Sundays, or, say, 40 days' remission per annum as against the 45 days proposed by the Conference, while he has now no blank period of probation to serve.

(5.) *The award of marks to convict officers, the award of marks on Sundays and holidays, the award of marks to prisoners in hospital (Rules 5, 6, and 7).*—In these matters the principles of the Conference rules have been followed generally.

(6) *The award of marks for special services (Rules 8 and 9).*—In these rules the scheme of the Bengal rules has been adopted. The theory is that the Superintendent of a District Jail should be empowered to grant not more than about 2 days' remission, the District Magistrate or Superintendent of a Central Jail not more than about 4 days', and the Inspector General of Jails not more than about 20 days'. (The marks are put in round numbers for reasons of convenience.) All rewards in excess of these figures should be referred to Government. It is also advisable that remissions for special services in the case of prisoners not under the mark system should be granted by Government in the ordinary way.

The only point upon which the Supreme Government is concerned to secure uniformity being that of remission, no attempt has been made in the rules to determine the conditions upon which gratuities, promotions, and other privileges, apart from remission, may be earned by marks. Each Local Government may settle that matter for itself, provided only that its rules fit into the general system of marking laid down by the Government of India.

7. *Forfeiture of marks and deprivation of mark privileges (Rules 10 and 11).*—While it is very desirable that there should be certainty and finality, as far as may be, in the award of marks, the forfeiture of marks earned is a very appropriate form of punishment. It is not, however, advisable to leave this entirely to the discretion of Superintendents and their subordinates. The Code of Punshments for Jail Offences ought to be definite and authoritative, though of course some discretion in the amount of punishment must be left to Superintendents. The Local Governments should frame rules for regulating this matter.

8. *Mode of awarding marks (Rule 12).*—The Conference rightly attached great importance to the prompt award of marks, to their clear record, and to the constant personal supervision of the Superintendent. This rule preserves the general principle involved, but permits the award to be made by a paid officer of the jail whom the Inspector-General of Jails specially authorizes in that behalf. Some such measure is absolutely necessary to secure prompt awards. The Inspector-

General of Jails should satisfy himself that only officers who thoroughly understand the system and are absolutely trustworthy themselves are entrusted with these powers. It will, of course, be understood that the general responsibility of the Superintendent is not affected by the grant of this assistance.

9. *The record of remissions* (*Rule* 13).—This is a matter as to which each Local Government should lay down its own rules. In the opinion of the Government of India the actual remission earned should be recorded *quarterly*, and no such record should be cancelled without the special orders of the Inspector-General of Jails and as a punishment for some serious offence. This will restrict the forfeiture of current marks under Rule 10 to marks earned during the quarter.

10. The Governor-General in Council, having thus explained the principles upon which a uniform system of remissions may, in the opinion of the Government of India, be introduced throughout the empire, trusts that, unless there be good and valid reasons to the contrary, the jail rules of the different Provinces will without delay be brought into harmony with that system. His Excellency in Council is aware that it may be necessary for some Local Governments to sacrifice some points of detail to which departmental value may seem to attach; but he feels sure that, in view of the importance of the object to be gained, and of the wishes of the Supreme Government, no minor difficulties will be allowed to stand in the way of the desired reform.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Skeleton Rules for regulating the mark system and remission of sentences of Convicts in Indian Jails.

Classes of jails in which the rules apply.

These rules shall be in force in all Central, District, and Public Works Jails, and shall also apply to prisoners of the classes mentioned in Rule 2, who may be employed in Subsidiary Jails as warders, cooks, sweepers, or in other jail services.

Classes of prisoners to which the rules apply.

2. A.—All prisoners (not being persons convicted of thuggee or of robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs, and not being professional or hereditary dacoits or specially dangerous criminals) under sentence of rigorous imprisonment or transportation, whose sentence (or aggregate of sentences), exclusive of any term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, amounts to two years or more are eligible for remission of sentence under these rules.

B.—Ordinary prisoners under life-sentences shall be treated, for the purposes of these rules, as prisoners under sentence of 20 years' imprisonment. Prisoners under life-sentence for dacoity or any class of organized crime other than thuggee or robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs, not being criminals of the professional or hereditary type or specially dangerous criminals, shall be treated for the purpose of the rules as prisoners under sentence of 25 years' imprisonment, but remission of sentence will be subject to such conditions as to Police surveillance or otherwise as the Local Government may prescribe in each case.

C.—Prisoners under sentence of simple imprisonment for two years or more will be eligible for remission of sentence under these rules if they voluntarily labor throughout the term of their imprisonment.

D.—Prisoners under life-sentence for thuggee, or robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs, or any other class of heinous organized crime such as dacoity, and who are declared by the Local Government ineligible for release on the ground of their being professional or hereditary or specially dangerous criminals, will be transferred to the Penal Settlement at the Andamans on completion of a term of 25 years' imprisonment, less such term of remission as they may earn under these rules.

Time when prisoners come under the rules.

3. Every prisoner of the classes mentioned in Rule 2 shall commence to earn marks under these rules on the first day of the calendar month next following that in the course of which he became a prisoner.

Award of marks to laboring prisoners

4. Ordinary marks shall be awarded to each laboring prisoner of the classes mentioned in Rule 2 on the following scale —

A.—One mark daily for thoroughly good conduct and scrupulous attention to all jail regulations.

B.—One mark daily for industry and the exact and skilful performance of the daily task.

C—1. One mark for every eighth part of the daily task executed in excess of such task, when this admits of being measured or estimated.

C.—2 One mark daily for special diligence in work when the daily task does not admit of being measured or estimated.

Award of marks to convict officers.

5.—1. Ordinary marks shall be awarded to convict overseers and other convict officers on such higher scale as the Local Government may prescribe, provided that not more than six marks daily shall in any case be attainable under this rule.

2. Any convict who is considered fit for promotion to be a convict officer, but is for any reason debarred from such promotion, may, under special orders of the Jail Superintendent, receive marks on the scale laid down for convict officers.

Rule for Sundays and holidays.

6. On Sundays and holidays, when the ordinary jail industries are stopped, marks for conduct only may be earned; provided that prisoners employed on jail services may earn also marks for labor, and that convict officers may be awarded marks as on other days

Rule for prisoners in hospital.

7. A prisoner in hospital for more than one month shall receive marks for conduct only A prisoner in hospital for less than one month shall receive marks for conduct and also on his discharge be credited with the average number of daily marks for industry earned by him during the month previous to his admission; provided that he did not by any improper action of his own induce or aggravate the disease on account of which he was admitted to hospital.

Special marks for special services.

8. Special marks may be given for special service, such as—

(1) Assisting in detecting or preventing breaches of jail discipline or regulations.

(2) Success in teaching handicrafts.

(3) Special excellence of work

(4) Protecting jail officers from attack.

(5) Assisting jail officers in case of mutiny, fire, &c.

Limitations on award of special marks.

9. The Superintendent of a District Jail may award not more than 50 marks for any one service or in any one quarter. The District Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of a District Jail or the Superintendent of a Central Jail, may in like manner award not more than 100 marks All proposals for the award of more than the number of marks above indicated must be referred to the Inspector-General of Jails, who will take the order of Government in cases where he proposes to award more than 500 marks.

Forfeiture of mark.

10. Marks may be forfeited for misconduct in accordance with a definite scale of punishments to be approved by the Local Governments. Such forfeiture may be either in place of, or in addition to, any other jail or judicial punishment inflicted.

Deprivation of mark privileges.

11. A prisoner may, for serious offences, such as breaking jail, be excluded from the benefits of the mark system either permanently or for a limited term in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may lay down.

12. Ordinary marks shall be awarded at least once a week, and, if practicable, daily by the Jail Superintendent or by some paid officer of the jail specially authorized in this behalf by the Inspector-General of Jails. The award shall be made in the presence of the prisoner, and shall be entered at the time on the prisoner's labor ticket and in a register to be kept for the purpose. Special marks shall be awarded as soon as possible after they have been earned.

Mode of awarding marks.

13. Every prisoner of the classes mentioned in Clauses A to C of Rule 2 shall be entitled to the remission of one day of his sentence for every twenty-four marks earned by him. Every prisoner of the class mentioned in Clause D of Rule 2 shall similarly be entitled to the remission of one day of his term of imprisonment in jail in India for every twenty-four marks earned by him. The Local Government may lay down rules for the periodical record of remissions earned, and no remission once recorded shall be cancelled save under the orders of the Inspector-General of Jails and for such grave breach of rules or other offence as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Extent of remission earned by marks and record of remissions.

No. 6105-17—131, DATED 30TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—The papers are circulated to the Inspector General of Prisons, Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and the Superintendents of Jails for information and opinion. The existing system in the Mysore State should be compared with that developed in the set of rules now prescribed by the Government of India and recommendations submitted for any change that might appear necessary.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

—The Inspector General of Prisons.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Superintendent, Central Jail.
The Superintendents, Shimoga and Mysore Jails.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th January 1885.

No. 5410-12—111, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—Owing to scanty and late rains during the past season in some of the orthern taluks of the Province, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur and he Sub-Division Officer at Chitaldroog are authorized to grant the following postponements of revenue, in lieu of the prescribed instalments, in the undermentioned aluks :—

Goribidnur. ..	December	2 annas.
Gudibanda. ..	January	2 do
Maddagiri. ..	February	2 do
Northern parts of Sira. .	March	4 do
Do of Tumkur.	April	4 do
Do of Gubbi.	May	2 do
Chellakere. ..		

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur is requested to report the names of the hobbs of the Sira, Tumkur and Gubbi Taluks to which in his opinion the postponements of revenue as above should be granted. The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Kolar are also requested to report if in their opinion similar concessions are required in any other parts of their Districts.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur.
The Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog.

No. 5596—Cr. 116, DATED 14TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—In continuation of the orders passed in Proceedings No. 5410-12—111, dated 5th January 1885, directing an extension of the Land Revenue instalments n some parts of the Province, the Government are pleased to grant the following further concessions throughout the Province —

1st. All lands under tanks or wells, which may remain wholly uncultivated, or which may be cultivated only with dry, *instead of with wet, crops, owing to insufficiency of the supply of water for irrigation purposes,* will be required to pay only one-half of the usual assessment fixed thereupon, the other half being remitted for the current year.

& 2ndly. All lands under tanks, which though sown *yielded no crop whatever,* owing to the above cause, may also be allowed a remission of one-half of the wet assessment, if the Jamabandi officer is satisfied that such a concession is required in any part of a taluk or in favor of any particular land-holder.

2. No remission under these orders is to be granted in any case unless the Jamabandi officer or the Amildar is able to certify that he has personally inspected he tank and the lands thereunder and is of opinion from personal observation that he case falls under these orders.

3 The Amildars and Jamabandi officers should make it a point to inspect as many tanks as possible and to ascertain the condition of the crops thereunder, as soon as possible.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th January 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 763, dated 21st January 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

No. 6032-40—129, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—Owing to failure of rains, the Dewan is pleased to authorize Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division Officers to lease out on fixed money assessment the tank beds in their Districts and Sub-Divisions to the ryots of the villages to which the tank beds belong, for cultivation of Bengal-gram or other crops which may be reaped before the next fall of rain.

2. The extent of this cultivation with the probable amount of land revenue should be reported for the information of Government.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts
The Sub-Division Officers.

READ—

Letter No. 1229—930, dated 20th January 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga

No. 6023-31—128, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—As a general rule the grazing of one village must be limited to the cattle of that village; when however it is abundant and can supply the demand of other villages, there is no objection to the temporary letting of the surplus grazing to the cattle outside; but this must be done under the prescribed rules and no extra collection from the outside ryots should be permitted.

2. In the case now brought to notice the village officials were not justified in making the extra collection and should be warned against doing so in future without orders. The collections which they have made should be recovered from them, and credited to the Government Land Revenue to which they legitimately belong.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 30th January 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 648, dated 23rd January 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

No. 6041-9—130, DATED 30TH JANUARY 1885.

ORDER.—When a ryot has no land in the village in which his house is situated, ıe is not exempted from the mohatarfa tax.

2. In the case of Brahmans and certain other communities who have hitherto paid ıo mohatarfa tax, the privilege will be continued till further orders: but in munici- ıal towns they do not now enjoy this immunity and it is hoped that all Municipalities :arry out this rule.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

o— The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
The returns of the sick prisoners in the Jails of this State for November 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	5th Jan. 1885.	
Sanction was accorded to portions of the sentence passed upon convicts R. Gordon, M Sidda and Puppa *alias* Kuppa of the Shimoga Jail.—Communicated to the Inspector-General of Prisons.	6th do	
A warrant to the address of the District Magistrate of Coimbatore for the arrest and surrender of Chikbolaga was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	Do do	
With reference to his application dated 20th December 1884, V. S Gnanaputrana was informed that the Superintendent, Mysore Jail, would prefer having a younger man as Deputy Jailor, Mysore Jail.	7th do	
The half-yearly return under rule 9 of the rules under the Extradition Act, of persons made over by the Political Agent for trial by the Courts of this State for the period ended 30th June 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
In forwarding copies of certain papers, the Government Advocate, Bangalore, was requested to move the Chief Court to send for the record in criminal appeal case No. 28 of 1884, on the file of the Nagar Sessions Judge's Court with a view to examine whether the reduced sentence passed on appeal was not so inadequate as to require enhancement, as the theft referred to, appeared to have been committed by a large gang of Lambans who are habitual cattle lifters and in a very daring manner and as the men whose sentences had been reduced appeared to be the leaders of the gang —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	8th do	
Messrs P. N. Krishna Murti and P. N. Purnaiya were requested to communicate to the Dewan their formal acquiescence in writing to the Draft Regulation connected with the Yelandur Jahgir.	10th do	
A commission to the address of the Civil Appellate Judge, Hyderabad, for the examination of certain witnesses residing in Hyderabad was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for transmission to the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, with the remark that the costs of the commission would be paid in person to the Civil Appellate Judge by the defendant or his advocate.	17th do	
Copy of a license granted by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras, to export certain ammunition to Mysore, was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	20th do	
Sanction was accorded to the remission of 3 months and four days of the sentence passed upon convict Vedantachari of the Mysore Jail and his release on the 3rd February 1885.—Communicated to the Inspector-General of Prisons.	Do do	
The return of sick prisoners in the Jails of this State for December 1884 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	21st do	
Two copies of the Civil Procedure Code as amended by Regulation II of 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Copies of a proclamation received from the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts with a request that the same may be published in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore for the information of the parties concerned and that the date of publication should be duly reported for communication to the Political Agent.	21st Jan 1885.	
14	Copy of a memorandum No. 26, dated 15th January 1885, from the Assistant to the Resident stating that there was no objection to Mr. J. A. Lander of Gutikan Estate, Sulabele, Koppa Taluk, obtaining from Messrs. Best and Co., Madras, 50 lbs of dynamite and 100 detonators, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Kadur Districts.	Do do	
15	A summons in duplicate received through the Resident from the Collector of Chengleput was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with a request that the same may be served on Advocate Ramanujacharyar and returned to this Office.	Do do	
16	A proclamation issued by the District Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, under Regulation VII of 1827 in the matter of the property of an intestate named Gangu *bin* Gangu, residing in the Sorab Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District with a request that the same be duly promulgated and the fact reported to this Office for communication to the District Judge.	Do do	
17	Letter No 3569—142, dated 11th January 1885, from the Chief Judge, intimating that the attention of Magistrates had been drawn to the provisions of para 2, section 186 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that they had been warned to exercise the discretion vested in them by law prudently and with consideration and reporting the course observed as to the language in which plaints, &c, were written, was recorded.	22nd do	10th Nov 1884, Part II, J.
18	A copy of the order passed on the memorial of Bellareganda, prisoner in sessions case No 22 of 1884 on the file of the Sessions Judge of the Mysore District, commuting the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner to one of transportation for life, was forwarded to the Chief Judge.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, was informed that his action in addressing a letter to the Assistant to the Resident suggesting that the Magistrates of the Civil and Military Station should be intimated not to order the admittance of East Indian patients into the Lunatic Asylum till they have communicated with the Superintendent of the Asylum, was approved.	23rd do	
20	A copy of paras 3 and 4 of letter No. 38, dated 24th instant, to the Resident regarding the appointment of Mr. H. H. Sparkes as Superintendent of the Central Jail, was forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons with a request that the needful instructions be issued to Mr. Sparkes to join about the 20th March 1885 in anticipation, if necessary, of the approval of the Government of India.	24th do	
21	The Assistant to the Resident was requested to issue a warrant to the address of the District Magistrate of Coorg for the rendition of Syed Khadar and Mahomed Ismail.	Do do	
22	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts were requested to submit early the return of persons tried under the European Vagrancy Act for the year ended 31st December 1884.	Do do	
23	Sanction was accorded to the remission of 21 days of the sentence passed on convict Krishna of the Central Jail and his release on the 9th February 1885.—Communicated to the Inspector-General of Prisons.	26th do	
24	An assessors summons was returned to the Registrar of the Chief Court duly served on the party therein named.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	In forwarding a communication to the address of the Civil Appellate Judge, Hyderabad, for the examination of certain witnesses residing at Hyderabad received from the District Judge, Mysore District, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to transmit the same to the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, the cost of the commission being paid in person to the Civil Appellate Judge's Court by the plaintiff or his advocate.	27th Jan. 1885.	
26	With reference to his Office No. 1022—771, dated 3rd December 1884, forwarding a copy of letter No. 818, dated 22nd November 1884, from the District Magistrate of Bellary, declining to direct service of summons on witnesses whose attendance Courts out of British India desire to secure, the District Magistrate of Shimoga was informed that there was no remedy and that the case referred to as pending disposal in the Davangere Amildar's Court must be decided without the evidence of the witnesses residing in British India.	Do do	
27	A notice in duplicate received from the Sub-Judge of Hubli-Dharwar was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District with a request that the same may be served on the party therein named and the original returned to this Office.	28th do	
28	Copy of a license granted by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to Messrs. Best and Co, Madras, to export certain quantities of dynamite, &c., to Bangalore, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Bangalore.	30th do	
29	In acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 2—12—0, eleven licenses under the Indian Arms Act were returned to the Assistant to the Resident duly signed.	Do do	
30	The Chief Judge was informed of an addition made to the rules prescribing examinations for the appointments of Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs, &c., and requested to state when it would be convenient to hold the first examination under these rules and under the new Advocates and Pleaders' Rules.	Do do	
31	A summons was returned to the Assistant to the Resident duly served on the party therein named.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The writing off of Rs. 1,318—14—4 from the accounts of the Shimoga Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	5th Jan. 1885.	
2	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 15th December 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers were requested to submit within a fortnight from this date a statement of the land revenue demand for each taluk in the form sent, showing the actual demand for 1883—84 and the probable demand for 1884—85.	Do do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 234—3—3 from the accounts of the Manjarabad Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	6th do	
5	Orders were passed on a petition from Venkatesaiya of Hebbalu in the Magadi Taluk to the effect that the Shanbhog of the village should be required to restore the boundary marks referred to to their former dimensions, but that no further notice of the allegations made by the petitioner was called for.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to submit a further report regarding the Patelship of Malalur in the Chikmagalur Taluk.	Do do	
	Five printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 30th November 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
8	As proposed by the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, the apportionment of the revenues of Kayamgutta Byadarahalli between the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and Mysore jurisdiction was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District	7th do	
9	Orders were passed regarding the Shanbhogship of Chik Tippur in the Gundlupete Taluk and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	8th do	
10	The proof copy of tables of average wages of skilled and unskilled labor, received from the Assistant to the Resident, was returned to him with the blanks duly filled in.	Do do	
11	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a further report regarding the Patelship of Adaganti in the Shikarpur Taluk.	Do do	
12	In reply, the Survey Superintendent was requested to submit the statement referred to, showing the remissions to be granted on account of the breach of the Bisbur tank in the Magadi Taluk.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
13	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land for extending the village site of Kolagur Lakhale Barogulu in the Chikmagalur Taluk and the remission of the assessment thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	9th Jan. 1885.	
14	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of certain lands in Kempalingapura in the Seringapatam Taluk by Mr. R. Vijayindra Rao, Secretary to the Dewan.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, and Mr. R. Vijayindra Rao.	Do do	
15	The writing off of Rs. 96—4—8 from the accounts of the Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Anekal and Yagadi Taluks was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
16	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land for rebuilding the village of Gaudakatte in the Chitaldroog Taluk and to the remission of the assessment thereon, with the intimation that the old village site should be assessed and given out for cultivation.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
17	With reference to the Proceedings connected with the suspension of Sitaramaiya and Kesavaiya, Shanbhogs of Tripura in the Mudgere Taluk the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to forward to this office at an early date, the Pahani book in which the Shanbhogs Sitaramaiya and Kesavaiya were alleged to have made fraudulent entries.	Do do	
18	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land for extending the village site of Indavara in the Chikmagalur Taluk, and to the remission of the assessment thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
19	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in the statement of coffee plantations submitted by him.	10th do	
20	A notification of the sale of the sarvamanyam Kalujhalli in the Tiptur Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	Do do	
21	A notification of the sale of the sarvamanyam Kalujhalli in the Tiptur Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication.	Do do	
22	Two estimates for Rs. 556 for certain works in the Municipality of Kankanhalli were sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
23	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 264—11—0 in favor of one Srinivasaiya on account of Lakshmipura otherwise called Garudacharhalli in the late Gudibanda Taluk for the year 1878—79, with the remark that the Amildar of the Bagepalli Taluk should be directed to recover the balance due by the defaulter concerned without delay or sell the land, and that if no proper bid should be offered for it, the holding should be resumed to Government.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	15th do	2nd Sep 1884. Part II,
24	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the inam tenure of the service inam lands attached to the Shanbhogship of Marle in the Chikmagalur Taluk should be resumed as a temporary measure and full assessment levied thereon from the occupants, and that the difference between the assessment	16th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	so levied and the jodi payable to Government should be paid to the officiating Shanbhog as remuneration during the period for which the hakdar Shanbhog has been suspended.		
25	Mr. A. Narayanasami Mudaliar, Rai Bahadur, was informed that the jodi Rampur village had been ordered to be sold in satisfaction of the arrears of Government revenue due thereon, and a copy of the notification sent to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in the Gazette was also forwarded to him.	16th Jan 1885.	
26	A notification of the sale of jodi Rampur village in the Nanjangud Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	Do do	24th Oct. 1881, Part II, R.
27	A notification of the sale of jodi Rampur village in the Nanjangud Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District with certain instructions regarding the collection of the revenues of the village.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the settlement of accounts made between the former contractors at Chitaldroog and the new contractors, Central Distillery, was approved and that the payment of a commission of Rs. 7—1—6 claimed by the Head Supervisor for settling the accounts was also sanctioned, and he was requested to warn the renters to pay up the several amounts due by them within a fortnight.	17th do	
29	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to state if Messrs F. W. Smith and Co, the arrack contractors of the Shimoga District, have executed the contract bond of that District and if not why.	19th do	
30	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 1185—898 of the 15th instant and of its enclosure from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, Messrs. F. W. Smith and Co, Bangalore, were informed that if the account therein alluded to should not be settled within a fortnight from the date of this order, the Dewan would be under the necessity of adopting stringent measures for the security of the Government revenue.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to submit further information regarding the applications of Messrs Brown and M. Maynard of the Birki Konda and Hitlu Estates respectively of the Koppa Taluk for permanent assessment being fixed on certain coffee estates.	20th o	
32	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Tumkur Municipal Board to levy octroi on sheep or goats killed in the town at the rate of one anna per head, and to certain rules proposed for regulating the tax, and to the list of the proposed Municipal Divisions of the town.—Communicated to the Controller.	Do do	
33	Orders were passed in connection with the disputes between Messrs. Davy, Muddappa and Co. and Messrs. Kumarasiva, Dodmallanna and Co. in regard to the supply of toddy to the Melkote shops and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that it was not desirable to buy new building sites for the owners of houses to be removed, that these men of Subrayadas Agrahar might be given sites in the new street which would be Narasimmaiengar's street produced, and that before sites are allotted and the new streets are filled up, the Dewan would wish to see a plan of what is proposed, and that the Municipality may be given an advance of Rs. 4,000 subject to adjustment in future.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
35	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land for the extension of the village of Deruhal in the Tarikere Taluk and the remission of the assessment thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	20th Jan. 1885.	
36	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in the village of Kerebhichi in the Channagiri Taluk for the Muhammadan burial ground and the remission of the assessment thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do	
37	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in favor of Rai-Bahadur P. Krishna Rao for sinking a well and planting fruit and flower trees for public use near the chattram built by him near the French Rocks Railway Station and to the remission of the assessment thereon with the remark that a muchalike should be taken from Rai-Bahadur P. Krishna Rao to the effect that the well and garden would be left for public use only.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	16th Nov. 1884, Part II, R.
38	Six mining leases with their duplicates were returned to Messrs. Hinde and Co., Calicut, duly executed by the Dewan, with a request that after registering them they would return the duplicates for record in this office.	21st do	
39	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in favor of Doddigauda and certain others for building purposes in the deserted village of Ankankola in the Nagamangala Taluk and the remission of the assessment thereon, with the remark that the old village should be assessed and given out for cultivation.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub Division and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
40	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that in future the fees collected in all the Vernacular schools should be separately shown in the Demand Collection and Balance statement No. 8 and in the Annual Return Class 10, No. 4, and the fees from the English schools at the District and Sub-Division Head-quarters should alone be credited to the Imperial revenue, the fees from the English classes of the Taluk Anglo-Vernacular schools being credited to the Municipalities in which the schools are established.	Do do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts were requested to submit the Annual Report on Breweries for 1884 at an early date.	Do do	
42	A revenue demand notice was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District duly served on the party therein named.	Do do	19th Nov 1884, Part II, I
43	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 137—7—8 from the accounts of the Tiptur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to state if the purchaser of certain lands in the Closepet Taluk was willing to have the sale cancelled.	Do do	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to state whether it was the intention of the Chikmagalur Municipality to publish their accounts or proceedings or both every month in the Gazette and if so, to send the same to this office for transmission to the Compiler of the Gazette.	Do do	
46	Sanction was accorded to the grant of concessions as regards hulbanni and to the postponement of revenue khists in certain magamis of the Davangere Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	11th Nov. 1884, Part I, R.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
47	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a demand notice for the assessment due by Mr. P. A. Cole and Colonel G. W. Cole for transmission to the Resident.	22nd Jan. 1885.	
48	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the question of final remuneration to village officers was pending settlement.	Do do	
49	Printed statements of rain-fall gauged at Shimoga, Honnali, Shikarpur, Sorab and Nagar during the year 1884 were returned to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore with the necessary particulars duly filled in.	Do do	
50	Statements of rain-fall gauged at Chitaldroog and certain other places during December 1884 were forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.	Do do	
51	Sanction was accorded to the restoration of the inam lands attached to the Anjaneya temple at Jalavangala in the Closepet Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
52	Certain papers relative to the repairs to be executed to the Kotipur tank in the Closepet Taluk were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department with a request that the Executive Engineer be directed to inspect the tank and report on the subject.	Do do	
53	The proceedings connected with the abovementioned tank were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District with a request that the same be re-submitted with the muchalika executed by Narainsami Mudaliar when the bed of the tank had been originally granted to him on temporary tenure, and that in case the muchalika was not forthcoming it should be stated who is responsible for its loss, a strict enquiry being instituted and the result reported.	Do do	
54	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 12—12—0 due by Talapak Venkatrangaiya on account of certain land in the Kunigal Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
55	The sale of the jodi village of Sannyasihalli in the Belur Taluk for Rs. 220 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, the Comptroller and the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
56	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 1,827—15—2 and Rs. 42—9—11 from the accounts of the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur and the Arkalgud Taluks, respectively.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
57	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of certain land in the Maddagiri Taluk to Shekdar Timmappa on shraya tenure.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
58	The report on the administration of the Local and Irrigation Funds of the Tumkur District for the year 1883—84 together with certain other papers on the subject, were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
59	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers were requested to submit a report as to how survey maps were kept in the Districts and Sub-Divisions and the precautions taken against their being tampered with.	23rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
60	Nine statements of rain-fall received (from April to December 1884) from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, were forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department to be returned when no longer required.	24th Jan. 1885.	
61	Orders were passed in the case of petitioner Venkatanaranappa, Clerk, General Stores, Mysore State Railway to the effect that the arrears amounting to Rs. 39—9—6 due on certain land in the Holé Narsipur Taluk should be written off the accounts and that the petitioner could not be held liable for the arrears.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	26th do	
62	A copy of letter No. 264, dated 14th January 1885 from the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department regarding the Tarur tank bed, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District for information and issue of orders with reference to this Office letter No. 226, dated 29th November 1884, to the Amrut Mahal Department, copy of which had been sent to him for guidance.	Do do	29th Nov. 1884, Part II, R.
63	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 78—9—6, being half assessment on certain lands in the Nagamangala Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	Do do	
64	An application from Dr Dhanakoti Raju, dated 19th January 1885, requesting sanction to obtain cannon balls from the bed of the Cauvery near Seringapatam, was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division for report.	Do do	
65	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish copies of the correspondence ending with this Office Proceedings No. 1608—124, dated 13th June last regarding the Sivaganga Matt.	Do do	
66	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division was informed that the Dewan was not prepared to sanction the formation of a toll gate as proposed on the Uchangi Makipatna and the Aiyahalli Bisle roads, and requested to submit a statement showing in detail the estimate of civil charges debitable to District Funds in the ensuing official year.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
67	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 1177—2—0 being half the assessment on wet lands lying waste in the Sira Taluk during 1882—83.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.	Do do	
68	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in the statement of rain-fall of the Kadur District from the 11th to the 20th December last.	Do do	
69	Five printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 15th December 1884 and a manuscript copy of that for the fortnight ending 31st December 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
70	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of the assessment on certain land in the village of Immanamane attached to Kudavalli, in the Chikmagalur Taluk taken up by the Public Works Department for digging pits, &c. in repairing the Arsinkatte Holé channel.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
71	The Comptroller was requested to expedite the submission of the Municipal accounts and certain information on the subject already called for.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
72	In forwarding certain correspondence in original to be returned when no longer required, the Survey Superintendent was requested to state whether in Taluks settled subsequent to the promulgation of Notification No. 341, dated 11th February 1875, the irrigation cess had been invariably merged in the wet and garden valuation of Inam lands and villages under Rules XVII and XVIII of the said notification and also to submit certain further information on the subject.	28th Jan. 1885.	
73	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 1245—493, dated 27th January 1885, together with its enclosures in original, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to forward the Canarese notice referred to to the proper authorities for service on Venkatasami therein named who was stated to be a Private in the 2nd Battalion of Native Infantry stationed at Tonghoo, British Burmah.	Do do	
74	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain certain items in the demand collection and balance statements for November 1884.	30th do	
75	Sanction was accorded to the remission of arrears amounting to Rs. 130—10—3 in the Shimoga Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
76	A copy of letter No. 930, dated 3rd December last from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District giving an estimate of the compensation, &c. that might become due if the British Government were to take up the Agram tank and surrounding villages for the water supply, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
77	Orders were passed in the case of petitioner Nadigara Bhagamma of Holé Honnur in the Shimoga Taluk claiming the Patelship of Dasarakalhalli to the effect that petitioner's name should be entered in the register, a competent Gumasta being appointed by her for discharging the duties of the office.	Do do	
78	The Inam Superintendent was requested to furnish a copy of the Inam register containing the settlement of the Kodagi Inam lands under the Halaganahalli tank in the Gorribidnur Taluk.	Do do	
79	The records connected with the Shanbhogship of Virapur in the Dodballapur Taluk were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
80	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to state whether the balance due by Messrs. Davy, Muddappa & Co. on account of their late arrack contract and Distillery rent, &c. had been recovered and the accounts adjusted.	Do do	
81	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the question of Potki or remuneration to Shanbhogs was pending discussion.	Do do	
82	A statement of breweries in operation in the State during the year 1884 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
83	Sanction was accorded to the restoration of the inam villages of the Sivaganga Matt with the remark that the Matt must dispose of the pending application for shraya cultivation of the depopulated village of Sanyasihalli and that the balance of the debt due from the Matt should be early recovered from the Matt agent.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
84	Sanction was accorded to the sale of 1½ vrittis in the jodi Krishnasagar Agrahar in the Kunigal Taluk for Rs. 206.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
85	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 409—5—4, from the accounts of the Holé Narsipur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	30th Jan. 1885.	
86	Certain instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District regarding the management of the "Kanike" offerings to the Bannergatta temple in the Anekal Taluk.	Do do	
87	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 52—15—1 from the accounts of the Anekal Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
88	In reply, certain further instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District regarding the disposal of applications for lands under the channels.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	31st do	16th July 1884, Part II, R.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FORESTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Comptroller was informed that the advance made to Mr. Bapu Rao, Forest Apprentice under the authority of this Office docket No. 20, dated 8th October 1884, may be adjusted by monthly deductions from his pay of Rs. 25 commencing from 1st March 1885.	5th Jan. 1885.	
2	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of five cart-loads of wood and 600 bamboos to the villagers of Santebennur to enable them to build a school house.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, who was requested to issue strict orders to the Forest Department to see that the license is not exceeded.	7th do	
3	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs 12 for making up of four peons' belts at Rs. 3 each for the peons attached to the establishment of the Assistant Conservator of Forests was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	8th do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of wood and bamboos to five ryots of Hirekesavi in the Sorab Taluk for re-building their houses destroyed by fire.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
5	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in the demand, collection and balance statement for September 1884, and informed that from the 1st instant, a separate demand, collection and balance statement of forest revenue of the Hassan Sub-Division should be prepared and sent to the Sub-Division Officer for check with the local sale returns before its transmission to this Office.	9th do	
6	A notice regarding the sale of dry casurina trees at the Kadgodi Plantation was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication with a request that fifty copies in Canarese may be forwarded to the Apprentice in charge of Plantations.	10th do	
7	Do do to the Proprietor, Daily Post.	Do do	
8	Sanction was accorded to the transfer of Rs 2,000 from certain heads to the head Sandalwood to meet the expenditure under that head.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
9	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division for Rs. 6,700 for expenditure during the current quarter.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
10	Sanction was accorded to the employment from the 1st February to 15th May 1885 of 24 fire guards and two peons on Rs. 5 per mensem for the protection of certain forests and plantations and also of the two outlying Timber Depôts at Kanabur	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and Arjanur during the ensuing hot season.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District and the Comptroller.		
11	With reference to the forest working charges bill for September last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that as directed in this Office Proceedings No. 2410—11-182 of the 18th July last, the cost of the purchase of carts, bullocks, &c, amounting to Rs. 5,819 charged in the bill was struck off the bill, that the same might be adjusted at the end of the current year out of the credits afforded to the Forest Department by the Railway Department for fuel supplied, and that the balance statement should be corrected accordingly.	15th Jan. 1885.	
12	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, and the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Hassan and Chitaldroog Sub-Divisions were requested to submit early the budget estimates of forest receipts and charges for the year 1885—86 with the usual explanatory memo	17th do	
13	Certain instructions were issued to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, regarding the entertainment of temporary watchers for fire protection.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
14	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of certain tools at a cost of Rs. 62—11—0.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Comptroller.	20th do	
15	The Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government was requested to issue a box of prepared medicines to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District on payment.	Do do	
16	A letter to be returned from the Assistant to the Resident, with its enclosure on the subject of carting timber from the Malabar District through the Mysore State by a timber merchant of Malabar, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for report.	Do do	
17	The Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government was requested to issue a box of prepared medicines for the use of the Forest Establishment of the Bangalore District on payment.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Forest Apprentice in charge of Plantations was informed that a memo of the tents taken out in camp should always accompany his contingent bill in which the cost of its carriage is charged, and that the one for November last should be sent to the Comptroller direct.	21st do	
19	The Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division was informed of the issue of a letter of credit in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 5,700 for expenditure during the current quarter.	Do do	
20	Sanction was accorded to the employment of twenty-five fire guards at Rs 5 for the protection of certain forests during the ensuing hot season.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
21	Copy of a notification showing that Major Jarratt had been appointed to act as Conservator of Forests in Mysore and Coorg during the absence of Captain Vansomeran on deputation to Bombay was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	25th Nov 1884, Part II, Forests
22	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of certain timber for repairing the Virabhadra Devaru and Lakshminarayanaswami temples in the Sagar Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	22nd do	
23	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 2999, dated 20th December 1884, from the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to warn the Forest Officer not to repeat the irregularity therein pointed out *viz.* that of entertaining an esta-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	blishment though temporary in anticipation of sanction.—Communicated to the Comptroller.		
24	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District was requested to explain a certain discrepancy in the sandalwood statement for October last.	24th Jan. 1885.	
25	Six "Workmen Receipt" books were forwarded to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, and the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division for use in the Forest Office in lieu of the old form.	Do do	
26	The sum of Rs. 1,800 was sanctioned to meet the anticipated expenditure during the current quarter.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, and the Comptroller.	27th do	
27	The forest detailed contingent bill for September 1884 was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, for correction.	28th do	
28	Certain instructions were issued to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, regarding the surplus charges incurred on account of wood felled for sleepers.	30th do	
29	The contingent bill of the Superintendent of Forests for January 1885 was forwarded to the Comptroller with certain remarks.	Do do	
30	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed of the despatch of two new steel dies prepared for the use of the Lakvalli forest establishment.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain a certain discrepancy in the sandalwood statement for October last.	Do do	
32	A copy of the Indian Forester for January 1885 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga Districts, with a request that the same may be circulated to certain officers.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31*st January* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The establishment rolls and working estimates of the Mysore State Railway for the half year ending 30th June 1885 were sanctioned with certain remarks.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.	5th Jan. 1885.	
2	In forwarding a public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 3,000, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to procure 5 chests of Malva opium for the use of this State.	Do do	
3	The undermentioned two certificates of pension granted by His Highness the Maharaja were forwarded to the Comptroller with a request that they may be registered in his office and transmitted to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments. No. 248 Narasamma widow of Timma Naik Rs. 4. No. 249 Nimbamma widow of Subba Jatti Rs. 8.	Do do	
4	The payment of a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to Kempirana Basava, Revenue Peon in the Malvalli Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1883.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
5	The Comptroller was requested to advance Rs. 2,000 from the Huzur Treasury for Palace expenses and debit the amount to the Palace Budget.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments.	Do do	
6	In forwarding copy of a letter from the Ordnance Officer, Bangalore, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments was requested to remit Rs. 3,868—8—8 being the cost of the ammunition supplied to the Palace.	6th do	
7	In reply, the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was informed that the cost of erecting boundary marks in the amrut mahal kavals sanctioned in Proceedings No. 4551—272 of the 4th November last was legitimately debitable to the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	4th Nov. 1884, Part II, F.
8	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of two temporary peons on Rs 5 each in the Mysore Taluk for the purpose of carrying the tappal, &c. of the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with the intimation that the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District should report the period for which these men were required.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
9	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for Rs 7—3—0, being the amount of varshasana allowance due to Kallur Ramachari, a muzrayi stipendiary in the Mulbagal Taluk was sanctioned with certain remarks and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
10	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that for reasons stated the contribution of Rs. 16—11—0 paid by the ryots for the repairs of the Gundari Tank could not be refunded.	7th do	
11	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, the purchase of certain books was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for Rs. 6—1—9 payable to one Venkataya of the Goribidnur Taluk was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller	7th Jan. 1885.	
13	A detailed muzravi contingent bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 2 for October 1884 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
14	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs 40 was forwarded to Mrs C. Berry, Madras, on account of her son's scholarship for December 1884.	Do do	
15	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs 45 was forwarded to Messrs Thacker Spink and Co, Calcutta on account of subscriptions to two additional copies of the Indian Law Reports for 1884	Do do	23rd July 1884, Part II, J.
16	Sanction was accorded to the pay of the Sulekere Channel Manegar being met by the abolition of 1 Karkun and 2 Kolkars of the Sayer Department instead of by the abolition of the 2nd class Shekdar—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	20th Dec. 1884, Part II, F.
17	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a pension of Rs 5 per mensem to Bhappa, late Nagadi Gumasta, Nagamangala Taluk with effect from the date of retirement and also to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 210 to Dhananappa, late Shroff of the same Taluk—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division and the Comptroller.	8th do	
18	Revised budget estimates providing for the expense of surveying the Tiptur Harihar and Dodbele-Hindupur lines from December 1884 to March 1885 and for the payment of the price of sleepers to be supplied by Messrs. Wallace and Appavu Chetty, were sanctioned—Communicated to the Consulting Engineer and the Comptroller	Do do	
19	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident was informed that the sum of Re. 1 received in postage labels with his letter No 940—148, dated 24th July last had been paid to the coolies who published by beat of tom tom the notice therewith received in the Towns of Bangalore and Mysore.	Do do	16th Dec 1884, Part II, F
20	Certain bills of expenditure incurred in the purchase and distribution of sugar and of presents made to temples, mosques, &c in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore on the occasion of the birth of a prince and heir to His Highness the Maharaja were forwarded to the Comptroller for the adjustment of the advances drawn on that account.	Do do	
21	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs 36—8—0 was forwarded to the Manager, Jagan Mohan Press, Mysore, on account of the cost of printing the Dewan's Speech of the Representative Meeting held in October last.	Do do	
22	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 1—8—0, being the amount of reward paid to one Perumal for killing mad dogs in Mudgere was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
23	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 38—6—0, being the arrears of cash inam due to certain temples in the Hassan Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
24	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 131—7—9 to be refunded to Ajjampur Devappa on account of excess assessment recovered from him, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
25	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 5 on account of 5 cheeta skins sent to the Military Secretary for the use of His Highness Body Guard, was forwarded to the Comptroller for adjustment.—Communicated to the Military Secretary.	8th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	Copy of this Office Proceedings No. 3077-9—125, dated 30th August 1884, passing orders on the budget estimates of the Mysore District and French Rocks Sub-Division Municipalities for 1883—84, was forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department who was informed that strict orders had been issued to furnish him in future with copies of all orders concerning the Public Works Department.	9th Jan. 1885.	
27	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 32—8—0 to Marga, late revenue peon, Mysore Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
28	A re-appropriation statement of the Chikmagalur Municipality for 1884—85, providing for additional grants of Rs. 26—12—5 and Rs. 259—10—2 for reward to dog and snake killers and repairs of roads respectively, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the President of the Chikmagalur Municipality and the Comptroller.	10th do	
29	A transfer receipt for 4 Annas was returned to the Treasury Officer, Mysore District, the amount being due to the copyist in the Court of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner at Mysore.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Comptroller was informed that including the charges incurred in August last, the total expenditure on account of kheddah operations amounted as per detailed bills, to Rs. 10,287—9—8 against the advance of Rs. 10,307—9—0 made to Mr. Russell, Superintendent of Forests as per memo furnished by that officer, and that out of the balance to be accounted for the sum of Annas 8 and 4 Pies was refunded to the Treasury, the balance of Rs 20 being retrenched by this Office in the kheddah bill for August subject to the Superintendent's explanation.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District.	Do do	
31	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 228 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for payment to the sandalwood carvers at Sorab from whom certain carvings had been purchased in 1883.	Do do	
32	A bill for Rs 121—7—8 received from the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Madras on account of 50 bayonets supplied from the Ordnance Stores for the use of the Mysore Barr Force was sanctioned and returned to the Military Secretary.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
33	An acting allowance of 20 per cent on Rs. 50 the pay of the permanent incumbent was sanctioned to Govindsing who acted for the Assistant Supervisor.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
34	The Comptroller was authorized to pass the cost of 3,014 yards of Khaki drill and 50 blankets received in excess of the indent sanctioned in Proceedings No. 5870-1—67, dated 20th February 1884 by debit to the Military Secretary's equipment account.	Do do	
35	A transfer receipt for Rs. 12 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District on account of batta due to T. Ramachandra Rao, late Accountant in the Dewan's Office.	14th do	
36	The payment of a pension of Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem was sanctioned to M. Subbaiya, Deputy Munshi, late Kolar Subordinate Judge's Court with effect from the 1st February 1884.	Do do	
37	As proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, the appropriation of Rs 370 on account of repairs in the Municipality of Sidlagatta for the current year, was approved.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	15th do	
38	Sanction was accorded to a revised pension of Rs. 13—5—6 per mensem being paid to Raghavendrappa, late Head Munshi in the late Chintamani Munsiff's Court with effect from the date of retirement.—Communicated to the Chief Judge and the Comptroller.	Do do	16th June 1884, Part II, F.
39	The payment of a pension of Rs. 40—1—1 per mensem to Gangadhara Rao, late Amildar of the Nagar Taluk was sanctioned	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	with effect from the date of his retirement.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.		
40	Isvar Rao was appointed 4th class Dalayat on Rs. 7 a month on the Dewan's Office Establishment with effect from the 1st September 1884.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	15th Jan. 1885.	
41	A statement of Europe articles purchased at a cost of Rs. 1-14-0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and the Comptroller.	16th do	
42	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 57 to Chabumiya, 2nd class Police Constable, Kankanhalli, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Secretary, Police Department and the Comptroller.	Do do	
43	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 5 to Chota Munisami, Daffadar, Central Jail was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons and the Comptroller.	Do do	
44	The payment of a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem to B. Ramasamaiengar, late Head Munshi, 1st Assistant Commissioner's Office, Shimoga District was sanctioned with effect from the date of last pay.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to submit a statement showing in detail the estimates of civil charges for 1885—86 to be audited by the Comptroller.	Do do	
46	The payment of a pension of Rs. 9—12—7 per mensem to Seshagiri Rao, Nazir's Munshi, late Kadur Sub-Judge's Court was sanctioned with effect from the date of retirement.—Communicated to the District Judge, Nagar Division and the Comptroller.	Do do	
47	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 14 for repairing certain tents belonging to the Assistant Commissioner's Court was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	17th do	
48	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 24,803—4—10, being the amount of duty including local cess on the arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during October 1885, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
49	A bill for Rs. 163 being the cost of purchasing disinfectants for the use of the Shimoga Town Municipality was sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	20th do	31st Oct. 1884, Part II, F.
50	An estimate submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 190—0—0 for making up 9 record stands for the use of the Kunigal Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
51	In forwarding a copy of docket No. 55 of the 10th December 1884 from the Secretary, Nanjaraj Bahadur's Chattram Committee regarding the payment of the balance of Rs. 2,679—15—8 due by him, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments was requested to remit the amount to the Executive Engineer, Mysore at an early date.	Do do	21st Aug. 1884, Part II, G.
52	An estimate for Rs. 250 for repairing roads in the Municipality of Hoskote was sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
53	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District on account of travelling allowance due to Alsingrachar who proceeded from Kunigal Taluk to Mysore as a representative ryot during the last Dasara Assembly, was passed for Rs. 13—15—0 and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of a Matron for the Maternity at Bangalore at Rs 50 per mensem, the charge being debited to the funds of the Bangalore Town Municipality —Communicated to the President of the Bangalore Town Municipality, the Comptroller and the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.	20th Jan. 1885.	
In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that D'Souza, Sheristadar of the late Kadur Sub-Judge's Court, was entitled to the supernumerary allowance of Rs. 25 until he is provided for.	Do do	
Mr Deseraj Ars, Attaché in the Military Department, was directed to draw travelling allowances under the rules when absent from Mysore on duty.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Military Secretary.	Do do	
An estimate for Rs. 68 for repairing the Gokulastanimantapa in front of the Venkataramanaswami temple at Basavanhalli in the Nelamangula Taluk, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District duly registered.	21st do	
The Assistant to the Resident was informed that a charge of Rs 4 had been incurred in repairing Desanigudda Great Trigonometrical Survey Station No. 52 in the Arsikere Taluk, and that the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District had been requested to adjust the expenditure in accordance with the instructions contained in para 5 of the Assistant to the Resident's Memo No 1138—404, dated 12th August 1881.	Do do	
A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 7 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District on account of the pay of Lascar Ranga of this Office employed in the Lower Residency for December 1884.	Do do	
A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs. 19—15—0, being the arrears of allowance due to Venkatkrishna Subramanyachari *alias* Armugachari, a muzrayi stipendiary in the Holé Narsipur Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
Sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 3—12—0 being the amount of railway fare due to Krishna Rao, Assistant Mutsaddi, Mysore Kasaba, Anche Office for travelling on duty from Mysore to Maddur and back on the 10th December 1884.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the expenditure of Rs. 4 incurred in repairing the Great Trigonometrical Survey Station No. 52 in the Arsikere Taluk should be adjusted in accordance with the instructions contained in para 5 of Circular Memo, dated 12th August 1881, issued from the Resident's Office.	Do do	
Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of a temporary establishment of 1 letter peon on Rs. 6 and two runners on Rs. 5 each for the conveyance and delivery of letters to the officers and men now at the Krishnarajpur Camp.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division on account of allowance due to Chaudaiya for having been in charge of the Chitaldroog Taluk, was sanctioned for Rs. 191—14—8 and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	1st March 1884, Part II, J.
An estimate for Rs 300 for repairing the car and preparing new wheels to the car of Chennakesavaswami at Belur was sanctioned and returned to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
A revised estimate for Rs. 1,387 for raising and forming roads and improving drains in the Municipality of Channapatna was sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District. —Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of Previous Orders.
68	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of two additional lascars on Rs. 7 each and to an increase of Rs. 4—8—0 per mensem to the pay of the Head Lascar in the working staff of the Medical Store Department.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government and to the Comptroller who was requested to make the necessary provision in the next budget.	21st Jan. 1885.	
69	A copy of the Government of India order No. 3401, dated 8th November 1884, prescribing the procedure to be adopted in recovering the cost of maintenance of convicts in the Andamans from Native States, was forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
70	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of a peon on Rs. 5 for the collection of municipal mohatarfa and to certain increases of pay to the scavengers and sweepers in the Municipality of Kolar.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
71	A further sum of Rs. 34—9—0 was forwarded to the Comptroller in full adjustment of the advance drawn under the authority of docket No. 384—38, dated 21st April 1883.	22rd do	21st Apr 1883, Part II, F
72	T. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Accountant in the Dewan's Office, having been promoted to the post of Deputy Clerk in the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's Office, certain arrangements were ordered to fill the vacancy.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
73	Sanction was accorded to a sum of Rs. 300 being placed at the disposal of the Chief Judge to meet contingent charges for the remaining months of the official year.—Communicated to the Chief Judge and the Comptroller.	Do do	
74	In reply, the Vice-President of the Mysore Municipal Board was informed that the bills referred to on account of wood purchased from the Mysore Government Woodyard must be adjusted by the Municipality.	Do do	
75	Sanction was accorded to the budget estimates of the Mysore Revenue Survey for 1885—86.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent and the Comptroller.	Do do	
76	The sum of Rs. 392—14—0 was forwarded to the Comptroller in part adjustment of certain advances.	Do do	24th Apr 1883, Part II, F.
77	Sanction was accorded to the sum of Rs. 80 being placed in charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Hassan Sub-Division to meet the charges to the end of the official year.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government and the Comptroller.	Do do	
78	A copy of letter No. 1978—322, dated 14th January 1885 from the Assistant to the Resident with enclosure relative to the payment of pensions from Government Treasuries on behalf of Native States, was forwarded to the Comptroller.	23rd do	
79	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs. 36 for purchasing 6 chairs, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
80	Sanction was accorded to the transfer of the feeding chattram from Nittar to Gubbi.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
81	The Comptroller was requested to advance Rs. 5,500 to Mr. Standish Lee for the purchase of a steam engine &c., for the Palace.—Communicated to Mr. S. Lee with certain instructions on the subject.	Do do	
82	The salary of Mr. T. Narahari Rao, M. L., District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, was raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per mensem with effect from the 1st January 1885.—Communicated to the Comptroller and Mr. Narahari Rao.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
83	Orders were passed on the proceedings of the Local Fund Board, dated 26th November 1884, and the District Fund Budget of the Tumkur District for 1885—86.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government and the Secretary, Public Works Department.	24th Jan. 1885.	
84	A bonus of 3 months' pay amounting to Rs. 2,400 was sanctioned to Mr. Bayly, Executive Engineer in charge of the Mysore Division as compensation for having to take an appointment in another part of India on his return from furlough.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Comptroller and Mr. G. H. Bayly.	Do do	
85	As requested by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, sanction was accorded to the payment of house rent for his office at Rs. 22 per mensem and the Secretary, Public Works Department was requested to comply with the Superintendent's request for rooms in the Public Buildings when such become available.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
86	Sanction was accorded to the retirement of Shekdar Subbanna of Archalh Hobli in the Belur Taluk and his pension papers were forwarded to the Comptroller.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	26th do	
87	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 96 to Hanumanta, Sepoy No 867 of the 7th Company, 1st Regiment, Mysore Infantry, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
88	A revised estimate for the construction of cross walls, &c., required for the foal stables on the Government Farm at Kunigal was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	6th July 1883, Part II, F.
89	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 49—14—6 to the owners of certain lands taken up for the Bangalore-Tumkur Railway in the Oddi Chikkannahalli village, Dodballapur Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District Survey Superintendent, the Manager, Mysore State Railway, and the Comptroller.	27th do	
90	The sum of Rs. 13—10—8 being the salary of two peons entertained temporarily in the Hoskote Taluk in connection with the survey and settlement operations was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
91	Mr. S. Bapu Rao was requested to take early steps to adjust the advance of Rs. 100 made to him on the 28th May last.	Do do	
92	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 384—4—0, being the amount of malnad cash inam payable to the temples, &c., transferred from the Manjarabad to the Mudgere Taluk for the years 1882—83 and 1883—84, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
93	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that the sale proceeds of the old Taluk Cutcherry at Hole Narasipur should be credited to Government and that the Vinayak temple referred to should be kept up by the public.	Do do	12th Aug. 1884, Part II, R.
94	Sanction was accorded to the retirement of Subbanna, Shekdar of Sukravarsante in the Manjarabad Taluk and his pension papers were forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
95	A copy of the Resident's Proceedings No. 2081—1087, dated 22nd January 1885, sanctioning the entertainment of a Malechaukidar for the Tumkur Cemetery on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem from the 1st January 1885, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
96	A bill submitted by the Military Secretary for Rs. 84—9—1 for belts required for the peons of the Military Secretary's Office was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	28th do	5th Sept. 1884, Part II, F.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
97	In reply, the Military Secretary was informed that Messrs. Donne, Tate and Rama Rao of his office may be permitted to draw the maximum pay fixed for their appointments from 20th November 1884, that the shroff may be retained for the present and the other officials referred to may be retired from the 1st January 1885 and that their pension and gratuity papers should be at once sent to the Comptroller for verification	28th Jan 1885.	20th Nov. 1884, Part II, F.
98	A bill on account of the acting allowance due to the Deputy Clerk of the Kadur District Office was passed for Rs. 10—10—8 and forwarded to the Comptroller.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District who was informed that for reasons stated no acting allowance could be granted to the other officials referred to.	Do do	
99	Vaidyalinga Iyer and Srinivasa were appointed Harkar and Peon respectively on the Dewan's Establishment on salaries of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 respectively with effect from the 1st November 1884.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
100	Sanction was accorded to the construction of 2 wells at a cost of Rs. 500 each.—Communicated to the President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission and the Comptroller.	Do do	
101	Abdulkhadar, 1st Class Asham Peon of the Dewan's Office having died on the 23rd November 1884, certain arrangements were ordered.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	30th do	
102	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 24—8—0 was forwarded to the Manager, "Rast Guftar and Satya Prakash," Bombay, on account of the cost of publishing a notice regarding the sale of sandalwood in Mysore.	Do do	
103	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 154 was forwarded to the Manager, Indian Agriculturist, Calcutta, on account of subscription to 11 copies of that journal for the year 1885.	Do do	
104	The Comptroller was requested to advance Rs. 1,000 from Huzur Treasury for Palace expenses in Bangalore.	Do do	
105	The Budget Estimates of the Dewan's Office for the year 1885-86 were forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
106	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 4 was forwarded to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, on account of the Journal of Indian Art supplied to Mr. Lee, Sanitary Engineer.	Do do	
107	In returning the acting allowance bill of Vijayarangam Mudaliar, Police Inspector, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that Vijayarangam Mudaliar would be allowed only a charge allowance of Rs. 10 together with the consolidated allowance of 5th Grade Amildars minus the horse allowance if any drawn by him as Police Inspector, and that the bill should be corrected accordingly and submitted to the Comptroller.	Do do	
108	The payment of the whole court cost *viz.* Rs. 260—8—0 incurred in connection with a case filed on behalf of the Balepete Narasimhaswami temple out of the muzrayi general surplus fund to the credit of the District was sanctioned and this Office Proceedings Nos. 2091-2—82 and 3088-9—223, dated 11th June 1881 and 15th August 1884, on the subject were cancelled.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
109	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 11-10-0 was forwarded to the Manager of the Tribune, Lahore, on account of subscription to the Tribune for the year ending 24th June 1885.	Do do	
110	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 54 was forwarded to Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta, on account of subscription to 3 copies of the Indian Medical Gazette for the year 1885.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
111	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 2—11—0 was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., on account of a Desk Dictionary and Blotting Pad supplied by them.	30th Jan. 1885.	
112	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 32—12—0 was forwarded to Messrs Higginbotham and Co., Mount Road, Madras, on account of certain books supplied by them.	Do do	
113	Sanction was accorded to the refund of the value of two unused and spoilt stamp papers valued at Rs. 7 and Rs. 15 respectively.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
114	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the nominee of Zahrabi, Hakdar Khazi of Hushur, Anekal Taluk, was approved and that the arrears may be paid to the Khazi.	Do do	
115	Sanction was accorded to the refund of Rs. 20, being the value of a spoilt stamp paper presented for payment by Balaiya of Jodi Bendaganahalli in the Anekal Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Comptroller and Superintendent of Stamps.	Do do	
116	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 13 was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta, on account of subscription to the Indian Appeals for the year 1884.	Do do	
117	Orders were passed on the District Fund Budget of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division for 1885—86.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, the Comptroller, the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.	Do do	
118	An estimate for Rs. 280 for repairing the car of the Chaturbhuja Pattabhiramaswami and Nilakanthesvara temples at Holé-Narsipur was sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Two copies of each of certain books registered in this State under Act XXV of 1867 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	5th Jan. 1885.	
2	The classified General and Disposition Lists of Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey for the half year ending 31st December 1884 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
3	A copy of letter No. 675 of the 16th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, reporting the result of the enquiry instituted as to the identification of Venkatakrishnaiengar, nephew of the late Venkataramaiengar of the Chenganoor Taluk in Travancore, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
4	In forwarding a copy of docket No. 1133—444 of the 12th December 1884 together with an extract of para XI of the Kolar Municipal Board's Proceedings of the 5th idem, the Secretary, Public Works Department was requested to state whether there was any objection to utilize the guard stones lying without the railing around the Government school at Kolar in the erection of parapet walls on two sides of the Aligunte Karanji.	Do do	
5	Fifteen copies of the volume of the Dewan's Proceedings for October 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident	7th do	
6	The grant of 3 days' casual leave to Lingappa, Amildar of the Sagar Taluk was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
7	In forwarding a copy of docket No. 511, dated 20th December 1884 from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was requested to select either of the supernumerary officials Krishnaiengar or Khadar Mohadin and direct him to join the appointment of Deputy Registration Clerk in the Kadur District.	Do do	
8	The Government of India having called for further information to be supplied in a prescribed form relative to persons in Mysore holding titles granted by the British, the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts were requested to intimate to this Office the number of villages or area of land owned by Rai Bahadur Yele Mallappa Chetty and certain other gentlemen in British India only.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg was informed that the taluk maps of the Periyapatna (Hunsur) and Heggaddevankote Taluks had not been published, and a tracing of those Taluks was forwarded to him.	8th do	
10	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras were requested to forward certain books by return post.	Do do	
11	A notice inviting tenders for the supply of articles of diet for the use of the prisoners in the Shimoga Jail was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication in 3 successive issues of that paper.	9th do	
12	A notice in Tamil issued by the Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, regarding the entertainment of claims to compassionate allowance of widows of the Carnatic pensioners, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in six issues of the Gazette.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	In reply, the Manager, Mysore State Railway, was informed that copies of the Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1885 had not yet been received and that when received a copy would be furnished to his office as usual	9th Jan. 1885.	
14	In reply, a copy of docket No. 1134—852, dated 31st December 1884, together with its enclosures in original from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District intimating that the Shirhatti Taluk Mamalatdar's yadi No. 1069 of the 4th September 1883 had been replied to by the Amildar of the Shikarpur Taluk on the 20th September 1883 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	15th Dec. 1884, Part II, G.
15	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to send the single pole tent referred to by him to the Superintendent, Central Jail, and the latter officer was requested to report on its condition.	10th do	
16	The Superintendent, Central Jail, was requested to submit an estimate of the probable cost of making up certain tents.	Do do	
17	A notification commuting the privilege leave already granted to Abdul Aziz, Amildar of the Bagepalli Taluk, to leave on medical certificate was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	Do do	13th Oct. 1884.
18	The Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras was requested to send 4 copies of the Asylum Press Almanac for 1885 and certain other publications	Do do	
19	In forwarding a copy of this Office letter No. 37 of the 6th instant addressed to the Resident together with copy of Mr. Madaiya's memo therein referred to, the Jaghirdar of Yelandur was informed that Police Inspector Shamanna should be punished for his irregular conduct in the case therein alluded to, that the punishment he would recommend should be reported for the information and orders of the Dewan, that full inquiry should be made as to the loss of the permit referred to in Mr. Madaiya's memo and the officials responsible for such loss should be adequately punished.	Do do	
20	Copies of the Mysore Census Report of 1881 were forwarded to the local heads of departments and to the editors of certain news papers.	14th do	
21	Copies of the Mysore Census Report of 1881 were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government for distribution to the officers of their department.	Do do	
22	A notification commuting the casual leave granted to Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, to privilege leave and extending the same for a further period of 10 days, was gazetted.—Communicated to Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	15th do	
23	An application from Brigade Surgeon J. Houston, M. D., Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for 1 year, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for the orders of the Madras Government.	Do do	
24	A stamp punch was forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court for the use of the Kolar Munsiff's Court.	17th do	
25	A notification granting Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District, 20 days privilege leave of absence, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
26	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. were requested to send a blotting pad with Dictionary and Diary for 1885 and also certain catalogues.	Do do	
27	Copies of the detailed budget estimates of this State for the years 1882—83, 1883—84 and 1884—85 were forwarded to the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Assistant to the Resident for transmission to His Highness the Nizam's Government.		
28	A notification granting 15 days' casual leave to Kumarasami Mudaliar, Amildar of the Mulbagal Taluk, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District who was informed that Sheristadar Kesavaiengar may, as proposed, be placed in charge of the Taluk.	17th Jan. 1885.	
29	Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, Jahgirdar of Yelandur, was requested to state when he would pay the arrears of annuity due to Narasamma daughter of Dattu Rama Rao.	Do do	
30	A notification granting Tirumal Rao, Amildar of the Hoskote Taluk, 10 days' privilege leave was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District who was informed that Police Inspector Vijayarangam Mudaliar may, as proposed, be placed in charge of the Taluk during Tirumal Rao's absence.	Do do	
31	A notification granting S. Venkata Rao, Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk, 2 months' privilege leave of absence and appointing Venkata Vardaiengar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office, to act for him was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District who was informed that the appointment of Head Accountant Rama Rao to act as Revenue Sheristadar was approved.	Do do	
32	Sanction was accorded to the break of 3 months and 10 days in the service of Ramasami Naidu, late Assistant Mutsaddi in the Mysore Kasaba Anche Office, being commuted to leave without allowances.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	20th do	
33	A notification granting Captain A. H. Macintire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, 3 months' privilege leave was gazetted.—Communicated to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
34	With reference to an application from the Amildar of the Koppa Taluk for promotion, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that there was no vacancy.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the proper course would be to restore Mailaraiya, late Shekdar of Hassan, to his former appointment or if this was undesirable to resubmit his application for ½ pension with a certificate that the vacancy caused by his retirement had been given to a man thrown out of employment.	Do do	9th Sept. 1884, Part II, G.
36	In forwarding a letter in original (to be returned) from the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to furnish any information available in his office showing the conditions if any on which Narasaiya of the Amrut Mahal Department had been transferred to the Mysore Government.	21st do	
37	As requested, 3 copies of the Proceedings of the Madras Government No. 1473 W., dated 13th June 1884, together with 3 copies of Colonel Mullin's printed report, dated 31st March 1884, on the water supply of Bangalore, were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
38	Sanction was accorded to A. Rangaswamaiengar being appointed to act for the Revenue Sheristadar of the Bangalore District with effect from the 5th November 1884.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
39	In forwarding copies of certain correspondence, the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, was requested to arrange for Mr. Costello being relieved whenever his services may be asked by the Resident and further instructions were issued to him regarding the arrangements to be made for filling up the places of the Apothecaries of the British service leaving Mysore service on the 31st March 1885.	22nd do	
40	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that if he satisfied that there were no objections from the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	proper claimants, the unclaimed idol lying in the village of Kodhalli in the Hoskote Taluk may be handed over to the Jodidar of Kacharkahalli and should not be sold.		—
41	A notification granting C. D Ramaswami Iyer, Amildar of the Arsikere Taluk, 15 days' leave of absence on medical certificate with effect from the 28th November 1884, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division	22nd Jan. 1885.	12th Dec 1884, Part II, G
42	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that there had been no deaths among European uncovenanted officers serving under the Mysore Government during the month of December 1884 and among the European pensioners in this State during the half year ending 31st December 1884.	23rd do	
43	A notification appointing Mr. E. C Shanmugavelu Pille, 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Bangalore District till the return of Mr. Ricketts from Europe or until futher orders, and placing Mr P. N. Purnaiya, Officiating Town Magistrate of Bangalore in addition to his other duties, in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury during Mr Shanmugavelu Pille's employment on other duty, or until further orders, was gazetted and communicated to these officers	Do do	
44	As requested, a copy of the Census Report of 1881 was forwarded to the Librarian of the Mysore Literary Union with the remark that the Monthly Proceedings asked for could not be granted.	Do do	
45	Seventeen issues of the "Electrician" were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press with a request that they may be bound and forwarded to this office.	Do do	
46	In forwarding an extract from a demy-official letter from the Assistant to the Resident, the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts were requested to furnish the additional information therein referred to in the weekly season reports telegraphed by them.	24th do	
47	Mr. L. Rice, Education Secretary, having been entrusted with the duty of collecting and deciphering ancient inscriptions in Mysore, the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers were requested to give him all information in their Districts and Sub-Divisions and to afford him such aid as he may require, and that the needful instructions should also be assigned forthwith to all Amildars.	Do do	
48	A notification appointing T Ananda Rao, B. A, Assistant Commissioner, as Under-Secretary to the Dewan in the Revenue Department, and ordering certain other appointments was gazetted.	Do do	
49	Sanction was accorded to the grant of 3 days' casual leave to Hema Hanumantaiya, Amildar of the Gubbi Taluk.	26th do	
50	The concessions applied for by Mr. F. M. Lavelle on behalf of the Consolidated Electric Company (Limited) for the exclusive right of lighting by electricity in the Mysore State for a period of 55 years, were sanctioned with certain instructions.	Do do	
51	The Military Secretary was requested to have a Daffedar's belt edged with gold lace ½ inch wide made up at the Stores and forwarded to this office, the cloth being supplied by the Stationery Depôt.	Do do	
52	A postal notice regarding the issue of money orders on the British Colonies in the West Indies and on the African Coast was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in 3 issues of the Gazette.	27th do	
53	Certain old articles of furniture were forwarded to Messrs. Abraham and Co., with a request that they may be sold by public auction and the proceeds sent to this Office.	Do do	
54	A notice regarding the re-opening of the Botanical Class at the Lal-Bagh was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in 3 issues of the Gazette.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
55	A notice negarding the re-opening of the Botanical Class at the Lal-Bagh was forwarded to the Proprietors of the Daily Post and Spectator for publication in those papers.	28th Jan. 1885.	
56	Sanction was accorded to the establishment of a Local Fund Dispensary at Seringapatam and certain instructions were issued on the subject to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division and the Secretary, Public Works Department.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
57	A notification granting 8 days' privilege leave of absence to Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Mandya Taluk, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	30th do	
58	A notification granting Narasanna, Amildar of the Channagiri Taluk, 20 days' privilege leave, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	
59	The Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print and forward to this office 3,000 copies of the Diary form.	Do do	
60	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that Captain A H. Macintire, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, had been granted three months' privilege leave from the 21st instant.	Do do	
61	In reply, the Honorary Secretary, Madras Native Library, Mulla Street, Madras, was informed that the Madras Native Library being an entirely local institution, the Mysore Government were unable to give a donation in aid of its fund.	Do do	
62	Copies of the Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1885 were forwarded to the Heads of Departments.	Do do	
63	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the new Hospital compound was not good spot for the erection of quarters for the Apothecary attached to the Pete Dispensary and that as besides it could not yet be stated with certainty whether room would be available in it, some other site for the Apothecaries' quarters must be found.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31*st January* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for one year was granted to Venkatadasappa, a native of Mysore passed from the Agricultural College, Saidapet, to enable him to study Veterinary Surgery, the Order in para 4 of Proceedings No. 4358-67—90, dated 27th October last being cancelled.—Communicated to the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Saint Thomas Mount, Madras, the Comptroller and Venkatadasappa.	16th Jan. 1885.	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st *January* 1885.

L. RICE,
Education Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, certain instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District on the subject of arranging for the safety of the villages situated around and near the ground selected for the approaching siege operations.	6th Jan. 1885.	
2	In reply, the Military Secretary was informed that the destruction of the Government Stallion "Disturbance" was approved.	22nd do	
3	The returns of the Savar and Barr Forces for December 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	23rd do	
4	The Military Secretary was requested to submit early the return of the Savar and Barr Forces for the year ending 31st December 1884.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident was informed that the cheeta skins referred to by the Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, may be sent uncured.	24th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Buildings.		
	The correspondence and estimate connected with the repair of the Mamaraja's Chuttrum at Tirupati in the Collectorate of North Arcot, were forwarded to Mr. Tivari, Assistant Engineer, with instructions to proceed at once to that Station, and, after a careful inspection of the building, to submit a proper estimate with a report, for such repairs as may be found to be necessary.—No. 334—49.	27th Jan. 1885.	
2	An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,894 for the construction of a jamabandi house at Seringapatam was returned to the Assistant Engineer, French Rocks Range, duly sanctioned by the Local Government as a charge against the Provincial Budget.—No. 432—75.	30th do	
	Miscellaneous.		
1	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was in reply to his No 1957—317, dated 8th instant, requested to make a reference in the first instance, to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras, to ascertain whether he is in a position to give the required training in the process of testing lightning conductors, to the officer of this Department who may be selected, and if so, when the officer should attend and for what period.—No. 279—37.	22nd Jan. 1885.	
	Establishment.		
1	The Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, was requested to report whether the services of Assistant Engineer Mr. D. Sitarama Rao can be spared from the Railway as they are urgently required for the ordinary Public Works Department.—No. 108—17.	10th Jan. 1885.	
2	Copy of Assistant Resident's letter No. 1939—1021, dated 7th instant, stating that no orders have been received from the Government of India on Mr. Bayly's application for furlough, was forwarded to Mr. Bayly, with intimation that the Dewan has permitted him to avail himself of the leave from the 20th instant, in anticipation of sanction by Government of India to his furlough.—No. 129—20.	Do do	
3	With reference to previous correspondence, reported for the information of the Resident, that the Mysore Government has permitted Mr. Bayly to avail himself of the furlough to Europe, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, and that his preparatory leave will commence from the 20th instant.—No. 206—26.	19th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
4	Notified that Mr B. P. Raghavalu Naidu, Assistant Engineer, Shimoga Division, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, and one and half years special leave without allowances in continuation thereof, under Section 130 and 131 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he is permitted to avail himself of the same.—No. 398—62	30th Jan. 1885	
5	Notified that Mr. E R Subrayer, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, from the 14th January 1885, on which date he assumed charge of that Division from Mr. Syed Yusuff, and that Mr D Ranga Rao, Assistant Engineer, will assume charge of the Hassan Range —No 411—62.	Do do	
	Account.		
1	The Comptroller of Mysore was informed that the Local Government has sanctioned a grant of 9¹ lakhs from Provincial Funds, for the budget estimate of the Public Works Department for 1885—86.—No 219—28	20th Jan. 1885.	
2	Sanctioned Assistant Engineers in charge of independent Ranges being given a charge allowance of Rs 50 per mensem from the 1st January 1885, while they are so employed Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assistant Engineers of Kolar, Hassan and French Rocks Ranges —No 387-20—56-9.	29th do	
3	The Assistant Engineer, Hassan Range, was informed that the Local Government has granted permission to continue work on the improvements to the Iyahalli Bisle Ghat road, and to incur expenditure up to Rs. 13,000 during the current official year, pending the formal sanction of the project.—No 392—60.	Do do	
	Irrigation.		
1	The sanction of the Local Government to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 5,521, for repairing the Shettikere tank, registered No. 19, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, was conveyed to the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, who was informed that the necessary additional appropriation has been made to allow of the work being completed within this official year.—No. 362—53.	29th Jan 1885.	
2	A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 5,512 for repairing the Koralpatti tank, registered No. 114, Sidlaghatta Taluk, was returned to the Assistant Engineer, Kolar Range, duly sanctioned by the Local Government, with a request to have the work completed before the close of the current official year.—No. 419—69.	30 do	

BANGALORE,
31st *January* 1885.

M. KENSINGTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
P. W. D

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—10-3-85.—180.

PROCEEDINGS

SHESHADRI IYER, ESQ.,

DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

FOR

FEBRUARY 1885.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

BANGALORE:
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1885.

PART I.

INDEX

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF **FEBRUARY** 1885.

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Index Nos of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
	JUDICIAL.			
	Nil.			
	REVENUE.			
1	The District and Sub-Division Officers were informed that the Proceedings of the 25th November 1884 were not intended to modify the rules regarding municipal taxes contained in Proceedings No 6370—Ml. 352, dated 31st January 1881 and that para 2 of the former dealt entirely with the exemption of the houses of agriculturists from the mohatarfa tax and did not apply to the house tax within Municipality.	No 6346-54—136, dated 10th Feb 1885.	Camp No. 176, dated 25th Nov. 1884.	1
2	Instructions were issued for the settlement under the Coffee Rules of lands taken up for cinchona plantation	Camp No 103, dated 20th Feb 1885.		1
3	Under Section 40 of the Excise Act X of 1871 certain rules framed for the cultivation of hemp in the Territories of Mysore were notified.	No. 229, dated 27th Feb. 1885.		2
4	Instructions were issued for the farming of ganja sales on a uniform system in all the Districts of the Province.	Camp No 212, dated 27th Feb. 1885.	No 147, dated 24th Nov. 1884.	3
	FORESTS.			
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	FINANCIAL.			
	Nil.			
	GENERAL.			
5	Instructions were issued for the removal from the list of supernumeraries of the names of certain officials and for the appointment of certain others.	No. 6184-97—133, dated 3rd Feb. 1885.	No 4914—103, dated 22nd Nov. 1884.	1
6	Orders were issued for the addition of the words "or authorized public holidays" after the words "any other leave" occurring at the end of para 3 of the rules published with Proceedings No. 5063—107, dated 6th December 1884.	No. 6230 Cir.—134, dated 4th Feb. 1885.	No. 5063—107, dated 6th Dec. 1884.	2

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Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
7	Instructions were issued for the submission in printed forms of batta and travelling allowance bills of officers of all grades and their establishments.	No 6530—Cir 141, dated 24th Feb. 1885.	...	2
8	Orders were issued for the appointment of 3 nurses in the Hospital at Mysore and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for the construction of quarters for them, the timber required therefor being supplied by the Forest Department and de'ited to the Medical Budget.	Camp No. 206—11, dated 27th Feb 1885.	...	3

EDUCATIONAL.

Nil.

MILITARY.

Nil.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Nil.

PART I.

REVENUE.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue,)—dated 10th February 1885.

READ—

Docket No. 243, dated 17th December 1884, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French-Rocks Sub-Division, bringing to notice certain discrepancy between the Dewan's Proceedings No. 176 of 25th November 1884 and Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6370—Ml 362, dated 31st January 1881 as regards the exemption from taxation of carts and houses of agriculturists within the Municipal limits.

No. 6346-54—136, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The recital of the substance of Karnik Tippaiya's complaint in the 1st para of the Dewan's Proceedings Camp No. 176, dated Mysore, 25th November 1884, is somewhat misleading and appears to have led in some places to the impression that Government have sanctioned the exemption from *Municipal* taxation of houses and carts of agriculturists *within* Municipalities. The Proceedings above quoted were not intended to direct any such exemption from *Municipal* taxation or in any way to modify the rules regarding Municipal taxes contained in Proceedings No. 6370—Ml. 352, dated 31st January 1881.

2. Para 2 of the Proceedings of 25th November 1884 deals entirely with the exemption of the houses of agriculturists from the mohatarfa tax and does not apply to the house tax *within Municipalities*.

3. Para 3 of the said Proceedings also does not apply to Municipalities.

4. In para 4 of the said Proceedings the following words should be omitted :—

"only those used for *bonâ fide* agricultural purposes being exempted."

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.
The other Sub-Division Officers.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

READ.—

Letter No. 514, dated 18th November 1884, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, soliciting some ruling as regards fixing the assessment on lands required for Cinchona cultivation as to whether the rules for assessing coffee gardens should be applied.

No. 103, DATED MYSORE, 20TH FEBRUARY 1885.

ORDER.—Cinchona cultivation being limited in the Province and the chances of its extending being very remote, the Dewan is of opinion that lands taken up for cinchona may be settled under the Coffee Rules, the owners being given the same form of title-deeds as are intended for the coffee estates.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, returning enclosures.
The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 27th February 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 229.— *The 27th February* 1885.

Under Section 40 of the Excise Act X of 1871, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja hereby frame the following rules for the guidance of all concerned.

I. No ryot or other person shall cultivate hemp in the Territories of Mysore without a patta or license (*vide* Form A *appended) which may be obtained free from the Amildar of the Taluk in which such cultivation is intended to be carried on.

II. No ganja shall be sold to any person other than the farmer appointed by Government or his recognized agent without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer as the case may be. When ganja is sold to the farmer, he shall obtain a pass from the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer for the removal of the drug from the place of sale to his depôt. The contract to be entered into with the farmer will be in the appended *Form B, by the terms of which he shall be bound to abide.

III. When any cultivator of ganja or any person legally in possession of the same desires to export it beyond the Territories of Mysore, he shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer who will issue a special pass for the purpose, free of charge, in communication with the Collector of the District to which the export is to be made.

IV. The Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer may permit the farmer to import ganja from beyond the Territories of Mysore, under passes to be issued by him in communication with the authorities of the District from which the article is imported.

V. The Excise officers appointed under Act X of 1871 may, under such rules as may be passed by Government from time to time, take such measures as may be necessary to ascertain and check the quantity of ganja in the possession of licensed cultivators of hemp. The said cultivators shall be allowed to retain only 14 lbs. of ganja for home consumption.

VI. Licenses for the retail vend of ganja shall be issued by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer in such form as may be prescribed by Government from time to time. No fee shall be levied for such license except in the Towns of Bangalore and Mysore where a fee of three rupees and one rupee per mensem respectively shall be charged for each license.

VII. All articles confiscated under the Excise Act X of 1871 shall be made over to the Magistrate or such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer shall appoint to receive them. All intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation and which have been confiscated according to the provisions of the Act, may be destroyed or may be sold to the Government Farmer at such reasonable rates as may be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer.

VIII. The proceeds of the sale of such confiscated articles may be credited to Government in whole or in part as may be directed by the Magistrate dealing with the case, who may award the whole or any part thereof to the informer or Excise officer at whose instance conviction and confiscation followed.

IX. The wholesale and retail prices at which ganja and majum shall be sold are hereby fixed as under :—

		In the Towns of Bangalore and Mysore. Prices per Seer. Annas.	In the rest of the Province. Prices per Seer. Annas.
Ganja ..	Wholesale	10	9
	Retail	13	12
Majum ..	Wholesale	4	4
	Retail	6	6

Form C—Pass for import of ganja.
Form D—Pass for export of ganja.
Form E—Pass for transport of ganja.
Form F—Renter's pass for ganja sent to depôts.
Form G—Pass for removal of ganja from depôts to retail shops.
Form H—Wholesale License.
Form I—Retail License.
Form J—Depôt Ledger Book.
Forms K and L. Account of daily sales of ganja and majum at wholesale depôts.
Form M—Retail shop account book.

X. The forms of licenses, accounts, passes, &c. hereunto *appended as noted in the margin, are hereby prescribed for adoption.

XI. All persons not legally authorized to have ganja in their possession shall declare the quantity in their possession to the Amildar of the Taluk in which they reside and obtain a permit from that officer to retain it. If the drug is fit for human consumption, they shall, within 3 months from 1st April 1885, sell it to the Government Ganja Contractor, or export it beyond the Territories of Mysore under cover of a pass under Rule III above. If unfit for human consumption, it shall be destroyed by order of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer.

XII. These rules shall come into effect from 1st April 1885.

By Order,

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 27th February 1885.

READ—

Proceedings No. 147, dated 24th November 1884.

CAMP No. 212, DATED MYSORE, 27TH FEBRUARY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The existing arrangements in regard to the farming of ganja sales in the different Districts of the Province are unsatisfactory and require to be placed on a uniform footing. In the Bangalore and Mysore Districts alone, the ganja farm is worked under the "Minimum Guarantee system". In other Districts the farm is either sold annually to the highest bidder or licenses are issued to retail vendors upon payment of a nominal fee therefor. The revenue derived under this system and from license fees is inconsiderable.

2. At present the cultivation of ganja in the Province is not regulated by any rules, and its restriction is essential to the development of the Government revenue. Under these circumstances, it is considered advisable to frame rules for regulating and restricting the cultivation, possession, sale, import and export of the drug, and the rules published in Notification No. 229, dated 27th February 1885, have accordingly been issued by His Highness' Government for the guidance of all concerned. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers are requested to give due publicity to these rules.

3. With a view to introduce a uniform system throughout the Province, the Government resolve to farm the monopoly of the sale of ganja in all the Districts to the Ganja contractor of the Bangalore District upon the minimum guarantee system for three years from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1888. The present contract for the Bangalore District does not expire till 31st March 1886, and in order that the farmer for the whole Province may have a fair prospect of profit, it is necessary that the contract should be for 3 years. The minimum revenue to be guaranteed by the contractor shall be fixed at Rs. 3,080 as shown in the margin, and 25 per cent of the actual sales in excess of the guaranteed minimum shall be paid by the contractor to Government at the end of each year. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District will arrange with the contractor of the Bangalore District for the extension of his contract for the Bangalore District for two years from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1888 and for the execution of an agreement in the accompanying form within the 15th of March next, and, when the agreement is executed, intimate the fact to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers concerned. The contractor must distinctly understand that the extension as regards the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is subject to the consent of the Resident to the proposed new arrangement, and that the additional security required from him, if he accepts the new arrangement subject to the above condition, is Rs. 770—0—0. If at the end of the present contract for the Bangalore District, the Resident desires a separate arrangement for the Civil and Military Station, the minimum guarantee amount for the remainder of the Bangalore District will be fixed with reference to the sales for the year 1885—86.

	Rs.
Mysore District including French Rocks Sub Division ..	1,920
Shimoga District ...	740
Kolar District ...	200
Kadur District, including Hassan Sub-Division ...	188
Tumkur District, including Chitaldroog Sub-Division ...	32
Total ..	3,080

4. Should the Bangalore contractor be unwilling to take up the monopoly for the whole Province upon the above terms, the Deputy Commissioner will advertize for tenders as early as possibly.

5. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers are requested to apply to the Superintendent of the Government Press for forms of licenses, wholesale and retail, to the Head Supervisor, Bangalore, for forms of account and permit books for wholesale and retail shops, and for weights required for distribution. The Superintendent of the Central Jail will be requested to have the weights (of which samples will be furnished by the Head Supervisor) made up at the Central Jail. The cost of these weights will be paid by the vendors to whom they will be supplied.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Comptroller.
The Superintendent, Central Jail.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 3rd February 1885.

READ—

Proceedings No. 4914—103, dated 22nd November 1884, circulating a list of supernumeraries to be provided for.

Docket No. 584, dated 20th December 1884, from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, reporting that H. Srinivasa Rao and Venkata Rao have been provided for.

Docket No. 344, dated 20th December 1884, from the District and Sessions Judge of Shimoga, reporting that Gopalachari has been appointed Munshi in the Yedahalli Munsiff's Court.

Docket No. 1084—815, dated 17th December 1884, from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.

No. 6184-97—133, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The names of the following officials will be removed from the list of supernumeraries appended to Proceedings No. 4914—103, dated 22nd November 1884 :—

1. H. Srinivasa Rao ...	Late Stamp Vendor, late Chitaldroog District.	Provided for by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur.
2. Venkata Rao	Late Mutsaddi, Chitaldroog Jail.	
3. Gopalachari	Late Munshi, Bangalore Sub-Judge's Court.	Provided for by the District Judge of Nagar.
4. Kumarasami Mudaliar ...	Late Munshi, Tumkur Sub-Judge's Court.	Retired at his own request.
5. Chain Singh	Asstt. Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore.	To be appointed Sub-Registrar on Rs. 30 at Tirumakudlu-Narsipur, or elsewhere, in the place of Lakshminarasimhaiya, to be promoted to the Hunsur Sandal Darogaship on Rs. 40 so as to absorb the personal allowance of Rs. 10 which he now draws.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is informed in reply to his letter No. 1084—815, dated 17th December 1884, that Nagesa Rao, Acting Amildar of Honnali, will be appointed Amildar of the 5th grade on probation. A duly qualified official with local status and able to furnish the required security without resorting to a loan should be recommended for the District Treasurership which will thus become vacant. An application from Narasinga Rao, Treasurer of the Kolar District, is forwarded herewith with a request that if no better local candidate is forthcoming, the appointment may be given to him.

3. To the vacant Revenue Sheristadarship of Shimoga, A. Rangaswamaiengar, Revenue Sheristadar of the late Chitaldroog District, who has been a supernumerary for a long time, may be appointed on probation. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore will accordingly relieve Rangaswamaiengar of his duties in the District office and direct him to report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.

4. Subba Rao, Supernumerary Sheristadar of the late Malur Taluk on Rs. 40 per mensem, should be provided with a Taluk Sheristadari in the Bangalore District in filling up the vacancy caused by the death of the Sheristadar of the Bangalore Taluk. As Subba Rao is employed on phut pahani work in the Chikballapur Taluk, the present acting arrangements in the Bangalore District may continue till the close of that work.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore will report upon the claims of Subba Rao and of the other Taluk Sheristadars in his District for promotion to a 1st class Sheristadari.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Chief Judge for information.
All District and Sessions Judges.
All Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.
The Comptroller.
The Inspector-General of Registration.
All Heads of Departments.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 4th February 1885.

No. 6230—Cir. 134, dated 4th February 1885.

Order.—After the words 'any other leave' occurring at the end of para 3 of the rule published with this Office Proceedings No. 5063—107, dated 6th December 1884, *add* 'or authorized public holidays.'

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in English and Canarese.
All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Comptroller.
The Secretary, Public Works Department
The Secretary, Educational Department.
The Secretary, Police and Legislative Departments.

No. 6530—Cir. 141, dated 24th February 1885.

Circular Order.—It having been noticed that batta and travelling allowance bills of officers of all grades and their establishments are frequently submitted in manuscript forms, Heads of Departments are requested to issue necessary orders for invariably using printed forms in future, which can be obtained from the Stationery Depôt.

2. The 13 bills returned by the Comptroller with his memos noted in the margin on the score of their being in manuscript forms, will be retransmitted to him for audit with a request that the rule may be strictly enforced only in future as it will be inconvenient to send these back.

No. 1137, dated 20th February 1885.
No. 1147, dated 21st do

C. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

To—All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Secretary, Educational Department.
The Secretary, Police and Legislative Departments.
The Comptroller with 13 bills.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 27th February 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 182 of the 20th February 1885 from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, submitting proposals for the entertainment of nurses at the Mysore Hospital.

Letter No. 70, dated 24th February 1884, from the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, submitting a rough plan for quarters for the nurses abovementioned.

CAMP No. 206—11, DATED MYSORE, 27TH FEBRUARY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The Dewan fully concurs in the view of the Senior Surgeon that the efficient working of an Hospital must depend much on the good nursing of the patients and that the absence of a nursing staff is a serious drawback in the Hospital of Mysore. It is therefore necessary to provide it with an efficient staff, and as the work of the Sisters of Charity, three of whom are now employed in the Bowring Civil Hospital of Bangalore, is found to be a success, the Government will, as recommended by the Senior Surgeon, apply for the services of three ladies of the same congregation. It is understood that no less than three will be lent for out-door service. No separate allowance for a house need be granted to these ladies in Mysore as it is intended to provide them with suitable accommodation close to the Hospital at Government cost. Their monthly stipend alone at Rs. 40 a month need be provided for in the Medical Budget from the next year.

2. Doctor McGann will put himself in communication with the Lady Superior of the Catholic Convent at Bangalore and arrange for the services of three Sisters of Charity.

3. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is sanctioned for the construction of quarters for nurses in the Mysore Hospital. The amount will be met from the general savings of the current year.

4. The timber required will be furnished by the Forest Officer, Mysore, at the requisition of Doctor McGann, who will forward the estimate to the Forest Officer after consulting the Executive Engineer. The cost will be charged to the Medical Department.

5. The Superintendent of Jail in Mysore will place at the disposal of Doctor McGann, as much jail labor as may be available.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Senior Surgeon, Bangalore.
The Civil Surgeon, Mysore.
The Superintendent of Jail, Mysore.
The Comptroller.
The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division.
The Secretary, Public Works Department, for information.
The Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The half yearly return under Rule 9 of the rules under the Extradition Act of persons made over by the Political Agent at Mysore for trial for the half year ending 31st December 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	2nd Feb. 1885.	
2	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub Division, was informed that the Amildar Magistrate of Seringapatam could proceed with the trial of Hodgson, accused of house-breaking, if the accused had waived his right as a European as stated by the Sub-Division Officer.	3rd do	
3	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of Coorg for the surrender of Syed Abdul Khadar and Mahomed Ismail Saib was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Mysore.	4th do	
4	An Assessor's summons was returned to the Registrar of the Chief Court duly served on the individual therein named.	Do do	
5	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 22, dated 29th January 1885, from the Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, to the Resident, the District Magistrate of Kolar was requested to furnish at once the required particulars for the preparation of a warrant for the surrender of Govindappa therein alluded to.	Do do	
6	Two licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act to Govindaraju Mudaliar and Ramasami Pille were returned to the District Magistrate of Bangalore duly countersigned.	6th do	
7	With reference to the Chief Judge's letter No. 4037—150, dated 2nd February 1885, the Registrar of the Chief Court was requested to forward to this office a copy of the Chemical Examiner's docket therein alluded to.	9th do	
8	Thirty copies of the Civil Procedure Code in Canarese as amended by Regulation II of 1884, were forwarded to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and 10 copies to the Curator, Book Depository, with the intimation that the price per copy was Rs. 1-6-3.—Communicated to the Secretary, Educational Department.	11th do	
9	Three copies of the Civil Procedure Code in Canarese as amended by Regulation II of 1884 and 2 copies of the same were forwarded to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers respectively for the use of their offices.	Do do	
10	Copy of a memorandum dated 7th February 1885 received from the Assistant to the Resident, stating that there was no objection to Mr. B. D. Plumer, Superintendent of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Kolar Road Station, importing certain quantity of dynamite, &c., from Madras, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Kolar.	14th do	
11	A copy of letter No. 4063—150, dated 3rd February 1885 and its enclosure from the Chief Judge, stating that it was undesirable to remove the Honnali Munsiff's Court from Honnali to Harihar, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for information.	16th do	28th Nov. 1884, Part II, J.
12	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that it would be within his powers to pass the requisite orders under clause II of para I of Notification No. 28 J. P., dated	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	7th January 1880 in regard to the Shanbhogs and Shekdars in the Manjarabad and the Malnad portions of the Belur and Hassan Taluks being allowed to carry a gun while on duty.		
13	With reference to an unstamped document executed by M. Ramaswami Iyer, Munsiff of Bangalore, in favor of one Channavirappa of Chikballapur, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to call upon Ramaswami Iyer to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 61 of the Stamp Act.	20th Feb. 1885.	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to levy from Mr. Christie and Mrs. Maynard Rs. 100 certifying on both the documents referred to that the full stamp duty has been paid, and informed that if duty as above or any part thereof should not be paid, the case should be reported for orders as to a prosecution under section 63 of the Stamp Act.	Do do	
15	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that the accused Narayana Rao alluded to in the statement forwarded with this Office No. 6160—282, dated 3rd instant, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.	Do do	
16	The return of sick prisoners in the Jails of this Province for January 1885, was forwarded to the Assistant Resident for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner.	21st do	
17	Copy of the license granted by the Resident to N. V. Ramanjum and Co, Madras, for the export of arms, &c., was forwarded to the District Magistrate, Shimoga.	Do do	
18	The attention of the District Magistrate, Shimoga, was drawn to Proceedings No. 4946-53—141, dated 14th September 1881, relative to the execution of warrants between the Magistrates of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and those of the rest of the Province, and he was informed that the warrant for the arrest of Juniskhan should be forwarded direct to the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station.	Do do	
19	The appointments of M. A. Tirunarayana Chari, B. A., B. L., as 2nd Grade Munsiff of Chikballapur and of M. Rama Rao, as Acting 3rd Grade Munsiff of Hassan, as also the transfers of Munsiffs S N. Ramaswamaiengar and N. Mangapati Naidu from Maddagiri to Honnali and *vice versa* were notified.—Communicated to the Compiler and Chief Judge.	Do do	
20	An assessor's summons was returned to the Registrar, Chief Court, duly served on the individual therein named.	23rd do	
21	The District Magistrate of Shimoga was requested to issue orders for the arrest and surrender to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and South Mahratta country, of one Fakira *bin* Ramaiengar of Gudsalkop who is suspected of having committed the offence of grievous hurt.	24th do	
22	The release of convict Giriya removed from the Mysore Jail to the Lunatic Asylum was sanctioned on the expiry of the term of his sentence on the understanding that his relatives or friends execute a mutchelika before the District Magistrate binding themselves to look after him.—Communicated to the Brigade Surgeon and Inspector General of Prisons.	Do do	
23	Lists of papers forwarded with the Legislative Secretary's No. 2, dated 17th instant, were returned to him.	Do do	
24	The Assistant to the Resident was requested to issue a warrant to the address of the District Magistrate of North Arcot for the surrender of Govindappa under sections [illegible] -411 and 413 of the I. P. C. to the District Magistrate of Kolar as requested by him in No. 1384—548, dated 24th February 1885.	26th do	
25	The Deputy Amildar of Malur was directed to give every help to the Madras Police in detecting the perpetrators of the theft of Mr. Muttusami Iyer's jewel box in Madras and the Deputy Commissioner	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and Police Assistant Commissioner of Kolar were also instructed to take all needful steps to ensure thorough investigations.		
26	The recommendation made by the Inspector General of Prisons for the remission of 7 months and 17 days of the sentence passed upon convict Lukya in the Central Jail and his release on the 30th March 1885 were sanctioned.	27th Feb. 1885.	
27	The summons in O. S. No. 218 of 1885 on the file of the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was returned to him duly served on the party.	Do do	
28	Sanction was accorded to the remission of 3 months and 27 days of the sentence passed upon convict Lalsing and of 3 months and 12 days of the sentence passed upon convict Kumpliga and their release on the 14th and 21st March respectively.	Do do	
29	A large steel punch for the use of the Munsiff's Court at Nelamangala was forwarded to the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, and he was informed that the additional one required would be sent on the receipt of a few of these instruments recently ordered from Mooltan.	28th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28th February 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In forwarding a letter from Mr. Brown, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to give his opinion on the claim set up to the stables at the foot of the Nandi hill after enquiry into the past possession and enjoyment and to call upon Mr. Brown to produce any evidence he may have to prove his claim.	2nd Feb. 1885.	
2	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to state whether the sum of Rs. 79—5—8 shown as balance in the annual accounts on account of the late Devanhalli Taluk had been recovered, and if so, why the same had not been included in the monthly demand, collection and balance statement, No. 1 and if the amount was still in arrears, to enter it in the statement No. 1 against the proper Taluk with the salvar details.	3rd do	
3	The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that Mr. Lavelle had been granted permission to carry on certain prospecting operations in the Tumkur District, that as Government were interested in the success of these operations, the Amildar of the Tumkur Taluk should be directed to give Mr. Lavelle any legitimate help he may require and to ensure his operations meet with no opposition from the village authorities, and that certain tents should be lent to Mr. Lavelle.—Communicated to Mr. Lavelle.	Do do	
4	A notification stating that elephant tusks form an item of royalty and that the tusks of all elephants which may die from natural causes or which may be shot whether on private or Government property belong to Government and should accordingly be handed over to the Deputy Commissioners and requiring the Deputy Commissioners to take the needful steps within their respective Districts for the protection of the Government right under reference was gazetted.	Do do	
5	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain certain items in the demand, collection and balance statements for September 1884.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that there were no good grounds for altering the fee now imposed on licenses for the retail vend of beer in the taluks.	4th do	
7	Orders were passed in connection with the dispute among the pujaris of the Hosahalli Anjaneya temple in the Closepet Taluk to the effect that the case having been once settled finally by the late Chief Commissioner in 1870, the Government declined to re-open it. —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with certain remarks.	Do do	
8	In reply, the President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission was informed that as the existing rules allow no remission of the municipal tax on all school buildings belonging to Missionaries and others in the town of Bangalore, the tax should be imposed on them.	Do do	3rd Nov. 1884, Part II R.
9	Copies of letter, No. 2144—353, dated 29th January 1885 from the Assistant to the Resident, requesting that copies of the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	weekly season reports from the Kadur and Shimoga Districts be furnished for the Resident's information, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.		
10	The writing off of arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 16—2—8 in the Pavagada Taluk was sanctioned, with instructions regarding the recovery of certain other arrears—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division and Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	5th Feb. 1885.	
11	Orders were passed in the case of petitioners Venkatarame-gauda and certain others of Kilholale in the Mulbagal Taluk, declining to disturb the settlement of the boundary made by the Survey Superintendent between that village and the inam village of Devarayasandra and rejecting the petitioners' appeal.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	Do	do
12	In reply, Mr. J. S. Middleton, Kadmane, Manjarabad Taluk was informed that in adding the clause that the tusks of elephants which may be shot should be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner in Proceedings No. 4804-13—99 dated 17th November 1884, the Dewan only intended to give effect to a long standing rule under which elephant tusks were the exclusive property of Government like sandal and other items of royal monopoly.	Do	do
13	A notification regarding the absorption of certain small and important villages of the Hunsur Taluk into their adjoining asli villages was gazetted.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	Do	do
14	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 15th January 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	6th	do
15	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in favor of G. Tirunarainaiengar, Deputy Amildar of Koratagere for building a musafarkhana and a bandy-stand for the use of the public in the village of Dodganni in the Channarayapatna Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division and the Survey Superintendent.	Do	do
16	A notification of the sale of certain kayamgutta villages in the Sidlagatta Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in 3 successive issues of the Gazette in English and Canarese.	Do	do
17	A notification of the sale of certain kayamgutta villages in the Sidlagatta Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post.	Do	do
18	The sale of certain vrittis in the villages of Samudravalli and Aladahalli in the Hassan Taluk for Rs. 687 and Rs. 504—4—0 respectively was confirmed.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division and the Survey Superintendent.	Do	do
19	Orders were passed on a petition from Lakkanna and certain others of Palagrahar in the Nagamangala Taluk regarding certain lands and communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	7th	do
20	A revenue demand notice issued by the Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the Collector of Anantapur District for service on [illegible] Boyamma now residing at Penakonda.	Do	do	19th Nov. 1884. Part II, R.
21	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 87—6—8 from the accounts of the Sagar Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
22	In returning certain proceedings, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to inform Venkat Rao, Deputy Parpattegar of Srikantesvaraswami temple in Nanjangud that the existing arrangements could not be disturbed and that his duties were sufficiently onerous to require the security demanded of him and which he had evidently produced.	7th Feb. 1885.	
23	The proceedings connected with the case of petitioner Chenna Shastri of Chilkunda, Hunsur Taluk, complaining against the Hunsur Amildar's order fining him for having deviated the course of a channel in the village, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, for the submission of a plan of the land under the Dosakere tank at Chilkunda.	9th do	
24	The vernacular proceedings connected with the jodi villages of Somenahalli and Chikkahadi in the Belur Taluk were returned to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division with a request that prompt measures may be adopted for the recovery of the arrears due.	Do do	
25	With reference to his report on a petition from Mailarishetti and other weavers of Melkote, complaining against the enhanced rate of loom tax imposed upon them, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division was informed that the house tax within Municipalities should be fixed at a uniform rate and without any exemption, that the weavers were entitled to a revision and if necessary to a reduction of the loom tax in the terms of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 2nd February 1880 and that the petitioners had been directed to appear before the Sub-Division Officer at the jamabandi when the needful revision of the loom tax should be made and the result reported.	Do do	
26	Orders were passed on a petition from Kuttanallappa and certain others of Budigere in the Hosakote Taluk regarding certain land.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	30th June 1884, Part II, R.
27	The writing off of irrecoverable balances in the Channagiri Taluk amounting to Rs. 295—6—7 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
28	A notification of the sale of the jodi Krishnapur village in the Hassan Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication in 3 successive issues of that paper.	Do do	
29	A notification of the sale of the jodi Krishnapur village in the Hassan Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette with a request that 25 spare copies of the notification might be sent to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	Do do	
30	A copy of letter No. 152—4459, dated 30th October 1884, from the Secretary, Public Works Department, on complaint of the inamdars of Mayigondanhalli, &c., claiming water from the Kattepur channel was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for report.	Do do	
31	The Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division was requested to submit a detailed report regarding the lands of Lakshmidevamma of Kodihalli in the Belur Taluk.	Do do	
32	Sanction was accorded to the restoration of the unoccupied portion of the service inam land relinquished by Virappa, Shanbhog of Bhandrahalli and certain other villages of the Maddagiri Taluk on condition of his paying proportionate jodi thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the Dewan had no objection to the name of pe-	10th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	titioner Basappa being entered in the register as honorary Patel of Adaganti under the order of the late Chief Commissioner's No. 3713 -20 G.—660 of the 28th September 1880.		
34	In reply, the Survey Superintendent was requested to state what progress had been made in the preparation of the statements called for in this Office Proceedings No 4701-9—13, dated 2nd September 1881 regarding the revision of the valuation of the inam and kayamgutta villages and was informed that the statement need not contain the amount of local cess.	11th Feb. 1885.	
35	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division was requested to take early steps to recover the assessment due from Murti Rao on certain land in the village of Utthalli in the Chitaldroog Taluk.	Do do	
36	Five printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 31st December 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
37	A notice regarding the sale of the Government building known as Havale house at Turuvekere was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in 3 successive issues of the Gazette.	Do do	
38	A notice regarding the sale of the Government building known as Havele House at Turuvekere was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post.	Do do	
39	A petition from Hanumantegauda of Kettanahalli in the Chikballapur Taluk and copies of correspondence between this Office and the Survey Superintendent were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report.	Do do	
40	Orders were passed on a petition from Rangappa, Shanbhog of Hosahalli in the Channagiri Taluk, declining to interfere with the Potige settlement of 1880.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
41	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to state if Mr. C N. Papanna had any retail arrack shops in the Bangalore District and informed that Mr. Papanna could not hold any retail shops in his name nor have any indirect retail dealings in the Mysore District.	Do do	
42	Orders were passed on a petition from Revanna of Kangavalli in the Holalkere Taluk to the effect that the land applied for by him being a part of the Amrut Mahal Kaval land, it was not to be given to him, and that the Sub-Division Officer should not have permitted the building of houses on Government kandayam land without the previous sanction of Government.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division.	Do do	
43	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 15—6—9 from the accounts of the Anekal and Nelamangala Taluks.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	12th do	
44	Orders were passed on certain correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and Mr. Strickland, relating to a piece of land measuring 5 acres and 8 guntas claimed by the latter, to the effect that the Dewan declined to interfere, that the proceedings showed that the property sold to Mr. Strickland was only 5 acres and that the extent belonging to the temple referred to and Patel Puttegauda could not have been sold.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
5	In retransmitting a Canarese notice returned by him, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to forward the same to Officer Commanding the 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry now stationed at Sagar for service on private Venkatasami of that Regiment.	12th Feb. 1885.	28th Jan. 1885 Part II R.
6	The application of Mr. Meppen on behalf of Mr. Strickland for permanent assessment of his estate was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for disposal under the rules.	Do do	
7	In reply, Mr. F. Wolselay Smith, jodidar of Madamuttanahalli in the Bowringpet Taluk was informed that there were no grounds for granting any remission in the demand against the village—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Mysore Municipal Board was informed that for reasons stated the Government were unable to comply with the request of the Arsu and Kumar citizans of Mysore for exemption from house-tax.	Do do	
9	The Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India was requested to send in future different copies of the summary of weather reports to the following addresses:— 1. To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Forest Department. 2. To the Conservator of Forests, Coorg, as the provinces of Mysore and Coorg were severed by the Rendition of Mysore in 1881.	Do do	
50	Sanction was accorded to the holding of a weekly market at Harihapur on every Monday.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District with the intimation that a report should be submitted at the end of 6 months as to the success or otherwise of the measure.	14th do	
51	Sanction was accorded to the levying of permanent rates of assessment on certain coffee estates of Mr. Sanderson of Kanagere in the Mudgere Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	16th do	4th March 1884, Part II R.
52	Sanction was accorded to the Re-Survey of the lands under the Chikdevarayasagar channel in the Seringapatam Taluk—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
53	The proposal of the Inam Superintendent to revise the settlement of the ready money inam registered in case No. 112 of the Yedatore Taluk was approved and certain further instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District on the subject.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	D o do	
54	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the blocks of land Nos. 1 and 2 referred to bearing Survey Nos. 125 and 124 respectively might be confirmed to Mr. Maynard on permanent assessment of Rs. 1½ per acre, that the benefit of Rules 5 and 7 might also be granted to him, and that his resignation of No. 47 and of No. 60, deducting from the latter blocks Nos. 1 and 2, would be accepted.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	17th do	
55	Sanction was accorded to the levying of permanent assessment on certain estates of Messrs. Brown and Maynard under Dewan's Proceedings No. 3612-70—98, dated 2nd August 1881, with the intimation that the benefit of para 5 of the proposed terms in the above Proceedings might be allowed.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	23rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	Orders were passed regarding the Shanbhogship of Tripura in the Mudgere Taluk and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	17th Feb 1885.	
57	In reply, the Survey Superintendent was informed that lands taken up for cinchona cultivation might be settled under the Coffee Rules, the owners being given the same form of title-deeds as were intended for the coffee estates.	Do do	
58	In forwarding copies of applications received from Mr. T. Thomson for certain lands in the Attikuppa Taluk and a rough sketch of the same, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub Division was requested to direct the Amildar of the Attikuppa Taluk to measure the lands applied for and submit a statement in the usual form showing their description, area, &c, and Mr. Thompson was requested to send his Agent to Attikuppa to point out the lands required.	20th do	
59	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 500 due by Hutchdoddegauda of Changavara in the Sira Taluk on account of the salt pans purchased by him.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that the question of remunerating the village servants in land was under consideration, but that there was no objection to the waste lands in the Mysore District selected in 1874 for the purpose of being assigned for the remuneration of Patels being so assigned at once and he was requested to submit a statement containing certain information on the subject for previous approval and sanction.	Do do	
61	In forwarding certain papers regarding the boundary dispute between Mudaganur and the Amrut Mahal Kaval belonging to the Palace, the Survey Superintendent was requested to cause an enquiry to be made on the spot with a view to re-demarcate the boundary.	Do do	
62	The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was requested to submit at once a revised return of land revenue demand showing the correct figures for all the taluks for the year 1883—84 as also the wet assessment to be remitted for the year 1884—85.	Do do	
63	The arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 159—5—6 due by Nanjappa and Sivaramaiya of Bagadi village in the Arsikere Taluk was ordered to be written off the accounts —Communicated to the Sub Division Officer, Hassan.	Do do	
64	A petition from Gudi Srinivassiengar of Belatur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District for report after examination of the paimayish accounts.	21st do	
65	In forwarding copy of a docket addressed to the French Rocks Sub-Division Officer, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that the statement of land revenue demand alluded to therein which will be forwarded to him for transmission to this office may be checked and submitted as soon as it is received and that the return for the Talukas comprised in the Mysore District proper may also be prepared in accordance with the instructions laid down.	Do do	
66	Certain errors in the prices current return of the Shimoga District were pointed to the Deputy Commissioner and he was requested to see the accounts properly checked before submitting them to this office.	Do do	

›.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
7	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a revised return of land revenue demand for the years 1883—84 and 1884—85 in accordance with the instructions therein laid down.	21st Feb. 1885.	
68	The statements of land revenue demand submitted by the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, were returned to him with certain observations and for submission of revised statements through the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
69	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to submit fresh statements of land revenue demand for 1883—84 and 1884—85 as the statements submitted by him were not correctly prepared.	Do do	
70	A remission of Rs. 1459—12—11 being the amount of half assessment on wet lands lying waste for want of water during 1883—84 in the Bangalore Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
71	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was again requested to ascertain and report to this office the number of villages and area of land held by Khan Bahadur Gaus Sha Khadri in British India only.	Do do	
72	The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India was informed that there was no rain in the stations of Chitaldroog, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan during January 1885.	23rd do	
73	Notices of demand for arrears of assessment due by Colonel G. W. Cole, Madras Staff Corps and Mr. P. A. Cole, Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, on blocks of land leased out to them in the Honnali Taluk for mining purposes, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident with a request that the same may be obligingly served on the gentlemen referred to and the duplicates returned to this office duly endorsed.	Do do	
74	Certain information was called for from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District regarding the assessment due on the lands granted to Messrs. Wilson & Co. for gold mining.	Do do	
75	An abstract register of lands in this Province made over to the Madras Railway Company for the year ending 31st December 1884 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
76	Sanction was accorded to the restoration of certain lands on the original jodi tenure to the Basavanna's temple at Hiresave in the Channarayapatna Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division and the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
77	The recommendation made by the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks to restore the jodi land at Madrahalli in the Channarayapatna Taluk to the Kulvadi Honge free of all arrears was sanctioned.	Do do	
78	Papers containing the opinions of the Representative Members that attended the last Dasara Meeting at Mysore on the Land Revenue Code were forwarded to the Secretary in the Legislative Department.	24th do	
79	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to obtain from the District Court and submit the revenue and civil records connected with the case of the Basavanna's temple at Channagiri.	26th do	
80	Five printed copies of the returns of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th January 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
81	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that cash remuneration cannot be granted to Shanbhogs in lieu of service lands resigned by them as being unremunerative from the date of relinquishment up to the date of orders prohibiting cash payment.	27th Feb. 1885.	
82	The re-assignment of a plot of land No. 15 in Dodkannelli of the Bangalore Taluk was sanctioned in favor of the European and Anglo-Indian Association under the conditions named in Dewan's Proceedings No. 210—1, dated 28th November 1884.	Do do	
83	The refund bill for Rs. 18—5—3 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District in favor of Yadadal Seshaiya, Koppa Taluk was returned with the remark that as the settlement of the correct area of his land took place in 1881 and as the orders of the Survey Superintendent have no retrospective effect, the refund cannot be sanctioned.	Do do	
84	A sum of Rs. 2,374—1—2 due on the uncultivated portions of Survey Nos. which were sub-divided by the Survey Department in the Magadi Taluk was ordered to be written off the accounts.	Do do	
85	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to give six months' time to the Guru of the Majjigehalli Matt to pay up the arrears and the cost of survey incurred on account of the villages attached to the Matt and not to incur any further expenditure unless there remain a very small part to be completed in which case the entire village should be surveyed at the cost of the Matt. He was also informed that any application on behalf of the Matt for remission of the contribution money should be duly examined and recommendation submitted to this office.	Do do	
86	A file of papers connected with the complaint of certain ryots objecting to the grant of a channel bed in the Yedatore Taluk to Nanje Somayaji by the Public Works Department was forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department with a request that strict instructions be issued to the Executive Engineers and their Assistants and all officers of the Public Works Department, that the disposal of lands vests entirely with the Revenue authorities and the Public Works Department should have nothing to do with their cultivation. The Secretary, Department Public Works was also informed that final orders would be passed on hearing from him whether or not the channel bed in question is permanently abandoned.	Do do	
87	In reply, Sarvotama Rao, late Munshi, Shikarpur Munsiff's Court was informed that he had been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to wait till the end of March next, this time being given to the present Patel to remove his residence to the village and bring its lands under cultivation, and that he might renew his application to the Deputy Commissioner in April.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	
88	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District was informed that he must use his discretion in disposing of applications for time to pay up Government demand and that the time applied for by Karnik Tippaiya, *viz.* 2 years appeared to be unduly long and must if granted, form an inconvenient and bad precedent.	Do do	
89	In returning the two memos of the Head Supervisor regarding the adjustment of duty on excess sales, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District was informed that the existing practice which was not complained against by the contractors and which practically was not inconvenient would be adhered to and that the contractors should be called upon to show cause why the payment of the enhanced rates should not be enforced under the terms of the contract and owing to the deficient supplies of kotis and the consequent loss to Government.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
90	The Proprietor of the Daily Post, Bangalore, was requested to publish in 3 successive issues a notification of sale of certain jodi villages in the Belur Taluk.	27th Feb. 1885.	
91	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to publish in 3 successive issues of the Gazette a notification relating to the sale of the Attigeri Estate, Chikmagalur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
92	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to publish in 3 successive issues of the Gazette a notification in English and Canarese, regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Belur Taluk and to forward direct to the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, 25 printed copies of the notification in Canarese,	Do do	
93	In reply, the Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, was informed that the petitioner Mudumbe Akkar Kamaiengar of Melkote, purchased his land at a revenue sale held for realization of Government demand on it and that he must therefore pay the kandayam fixed upon it and could not claim for remeasurement and re-assessment. It was added that the excess in Kempa's holding would be dealt with at the survey settlement.	Do do	
94	In reply, Srinivasa Rao of Malebennur was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere with the settlement of 1877 regarding the Shaubhogship of certain villages, Davangere Taluk, and that he might file a regular suit should he be so advised. Copy of the endorsement was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, in reply to his No. 1345—1021 of the 11th February 1885.	Do do	
95	The wastage of 2 per cent on the duty of arrack payable each month by the contractors was ordered to be deducted as heretofore.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the contractors Messrs. Smith and Co.	Do do	
96	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts were requested to submit the statements of revenue cases and miscellaneous revenue proceedings for December 1884.	Do do	
97	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to collect full assessment from Harihar Krishna Rao of the Chikmagalur Taluk on his coffee land after the expiration of the alve term of three years, &c.	Do do	
98	In reply, the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was informed that the jodi village of Harihalli in the Manjarabad Taluk would continue under Government management till the arrears were completely paid up.	Do do	
99	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 31st January 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for submission to the Government of India.	28th do	
100	In reply, a copy of the report of the Department of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture for 1882—83 was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 28th February 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FORESTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to furnish a statement showing the existing retail rates for different kinds of timber and bamboos both in the Shimoga and Kadur District Depôts.	2nd Feb. 1885.	
2	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to explain certain items in the fuel progress report for December 1884.	3rd do	
3	The Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was requested to furnish certain information in the form sent regarding the timber felled on account of Railway sleepers.	Do do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the grant of certain timber to Kullakere Mallanna of Daragondanahalli in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk to enable him to rebuild his house destroyed by fire.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
5	Sanction was accorded to the rate per head load of thin pieces of firewood being reduced from one anna to nine pies.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
6	A copy of the Progress Report on Forest Administration on Ajmere Merwara for 1883—84 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga Districts for circulation among the Forest officers.	6th do	
7	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that his decision to give the fuel contract to Rangasami Aiyangar and Narayana Rao at rates varying from Rs. 2—10—0 to Rs. 3 according to distances was approved; that Narayana Rao was believed to be the Police Inspector of Kolar, and should be warned that he would forfeit his appointment by taking up a contract such as this even when on leave, and that if after such warning he should prefer to be a contractor, the required agreement should be taken from him and his partner and copy of it forwarded to this office for information.	Do do	20th Dec. 1884, Part II, Forest.
8	A notice in English and Canarese regarding the closing of certain State-forests and Plantations during the hot season of the current year was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in eight successive issues of the Gazette with a request that twenty-five copies in English and Canarese may be supplied to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	7th do	
9	A notice in English and Canarese regarding the closing of certain State-forests and Plantations during the hot season of the current year was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in eight successive issues of the Gazette with a request that twenty-five copies in English and Canarese may be supplied and to the Proporietor of the Daily Post for publication for two months.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	With reference to the Assistant Conservator's journal of occupation for December 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to call upon the Assistant Conservator to report in full the circumstances under which the contractor referred to caused certain logs to be burnt.	7th Feb. 1885.	
11	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District for Rs. 2,000 for expenditure during the current quarter.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.	9th do	
12	A notification regarding the sale of timber at Chikmagalur on the 25th instant was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in three successive issues of the Gazette	10th do	
13	A notification regarding the sale of timber at Chikmagalur on the 25th instant was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication.	Do do	
14	The Honorary Secretary, Rangacharlu Memorial Committee, Mysore, was requested to move the committee to pay into the Treasury half the value of the timber supplied to the Committee for the erection of the hall referred to amounting to Rs. 4,714—11—10, the other half being remitted as a donation by the Government for the building.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District.	11th do	
15	In forwarding a letter from the Comptroller in original, the Consulting Engineer was requested to state whether it was advisable to advance any more timber to the contractor Appavu Chetti or pay him for his sleepers until the heavy advance standing against him is paid up.	16th do	
16	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of seven cart-loads of unreserved wood required for re roofing the temple of Hanumanta Devaru at Ambargola in the Shikarpur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
17	The Sub-Assistant Conservator, through the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was requested to explain certain items in the abstract statement of revenue for May 1884, and to furnish the Mysore and Kadur Districts in future with an abstract statement of demand.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Kadur Districts.	17th do	
18	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the results of the sandal sales in the Hassan Sub-Division were fairly satisfactory and that the Dewan concurred in his views that there being a heavy stock of sandal in hand, the future collections should be strictly confined to dead sandal trees only.	20th do	
19	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain the cause of the heavy loss in the weight of the sandal in the Hursur Koti.	Do do	
20	With reference to his working charges bill, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was requested to state whether the quantity of fuel charged for in the above is the quantity receipted by the Railway Department in favor of the fuel contractor and whether payments were made to them on the production of such receipts.	23rd do	
21	The issue of a letter of credit for Rs. 2,000 for forest expenditure during the current quarter in the Tumkur District was intimated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
22	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that a letter of credit for Rs. 2,600 has been issued in his favor by the Comptroller for forest expenditure in the District during the current quarter.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
23	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain how 56½ cubic feet in Antursante and 15¾ cubic feet in Hura Depôts have been shown as driage which is an item unusual in the timber accounts.	23rd Feb. 1885.	
24	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 6,400 in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for forest expenditure.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
25	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed of the grant of the site opposite the school building at Arkalgud to the Coorg Forest Department for use as a Timber Depôt.—Communicated to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	Do do	
26	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was informed that the cost of measuring tape, *viz.*, Rs. 1—6—0 entered in his working charges bill for November last, should be debited to "VIc and not Ia Timber."	24th do	
27	In reply to his working charges bill for December it was pointed to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, that the charges for the sandal preparation at the Sorab Koti are less than those incurred in the Shimoga and Tirthahalli Kotis and he was requested to furnish in the remarks column (of the working charges bill) brief notes explanatory of such differences.	Do do	
28	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the Mysore Deputy Commissioner for Rs. 2,500 for forest expenditure.	27th do	
29	In returning his forest demand collection and balance statement for August 1884, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, was requested to retransmit the same as early as practicable quoting the authority for the refund of Rs. 121—2—8 shown in the statement.	Do do	
30	In reply, ten more workmen receipt books were forwarded to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, for the use of his Rangers and Foresters.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed of certain discrepancies between the figures shown as demand and the account sale, in his forest demand collection and balance statement for November 1884, and was requested to furnish an early explanation.	Do do	
32	The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore Districts, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan, and the Plantation Apprentice were requested to submit early the forest budget estimates for the ensuing year as they were urgently required by the Comptroller.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	17th Jan. 1884.
33	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that the sum of Rs. 1—8—0 charged in excess in his working charges bill for September 1884, on account of burning 6½ miles in the Basavanabetta Forest, was retrenched in this office and the bill reduced to Rs. 1,825—12—8.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28th February 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Comptroller was requested to return for reference all the keddah bills with their vouchers forwarded to him for adjustment.	2nd Feb. 1885.	
2	A bill received from the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Madras, for Rs. 411—10—2 on account of 20 arm chests supplied to the Mysore Military Stores, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	3rd do	
3	A voucher for Rs. 300, received from the Military Secretary on account of 2 Munigal fillies purchased by Mr. Lee, was forwarded to him with a request that the amount may be adjusted by 4 monthly instalments commencing with the issue of pay for January 1885.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Comptroller and Inspector General of Registration was informed that the income was so small in the Sub Registry Offices referred to, that it was not worth while to appoint Special Sub-Registrars.	Do do	
5	A sum of Rs 21—1—0 was remitted to the Station Master, Bangalore City Station, being the Railway charges for one wagon of furniture conveyed from Mysore to Bangalore.	Do do	
6	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 92, being the amount payable to Mr. Advocate Srinivasaiengar for conducting the prosecution in the Nelamangala dacoity case before the Committing Magistrate was sanctioned with the remark that the Public Prosecutor should have been engaged in the case.—Communicated to the Comptroller with the bill.	Do do	
7	Sanction was accorded to the charges on account of the establishments sanctioned for the Munsiffs' Courts specified in this Office Proceedings No. 4900-1—106, dated 21st November 1884.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	21st Nov. 1884, Part II, F.
8	Sanction was accorded to the grant of travelling allowance at Rs. 3 per day to the Amildar of the Bangalore Taluk during the time the present Camp of Exercise lasts.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
9	A notification of sanction for Rs. 199—1—6 for repairing the roads and drains in the town of Nagamangala was accepted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
10	The sum of Rs. 88—13—0 was forwarded to the Comptroller in final adjustment of certain advances.	4th do	8th Dec. 1884, Part II, F.
11	The Comptroller was requested to furnish a list of Mysore pensions paid in British India.	Do do	
12	An estimate for Rs. 933 for erecting a flight of steps in the Dariya Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
13	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to submit further information regarding one Revanaradhya, a Muzarayi stipendiary in the Goribidnur Taluk.	Do do	19th April 1884, Part II, F.
14	In forwarding a voucher for Rs. 90 signed by him, Mr. Lee was requested to pay the amount due on account of the Government	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	horses purchased by him direct to the Military Secretary.—Communicated to the Military Secretary.		
15	As requested, a public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 2—5—4 in favor of the Collector of Anantapur was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, the sum being the arrears of revenue collected from one Krishnappa in the Pavagada Taluk	5th Feb. 1885.	
16	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, for Rs. 7--2--9 payable to Narayanasvami Rao on account of excess jodi recovered from him, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit a statement showing the amount of the funds attached to each Residency bungalow as also its receipts, disbursements with the balance in hand and was informed that "Residency Bungalow" was a misnomer and that the terms "Government House" should be adopted instead.	Do do	
18	Mr. A. L. Hayes, Head Record-Keeper, Current Records having been granted furlough for one year, certain acting arrangements were ordered.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
19	Syed Abdulkhadar, Mutchi, Dewan's Office having died, certain promotions were sanctioned with effect from the 1st February 1885.	Do do	
20	Guruva Nayik, Dalavat, Dewan's Office was retired from the service and Syed Sultan Mohadin appointed in his stead on Rs. 7 per mensem with effect from the 1st February 1885.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
21	In returning certain papers, the sum of Re 1 recovered from Chandrasekhara Shastri of this Office was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
22	The sum of Rs. 6 being the difference in the cost of making up 2 steel dies for the Forest Depôt, Shimoga District was forwarded to Messrs. Orr and Barton.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District who was requested to remit the amount to this Office.	Do do	
23	A list of clothing, &c., required for the use of the Savar and Barr patients costing Rs. 78—8—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government and the Comptroller.	Do do	
24	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 40 was forwarded to Mrs. C. Berry, Madras on account of her son's scholarship for January 1885.	6th do	
25	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs. 3 payable to H. Nanja of the Gundlupet Taluk was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
26	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division for Rs. 96—2—1 in adjustment of the outstanding balance on account of the laying out of a municipal garden in the Town of Chitaldroog, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
27	A bill received from the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Madras for Rs. 285—3—1, being the cost and charges of the gunpowder and percussion service supplied to the Mysore Military Department was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	7th do	
28	A muzrayi contingent bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 2 for November 1884 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
29	The Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts were requested to send the budget estimates of the Cemetery Establishments so as to reach this Office before the end of October in each year.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
30	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the amount referred to appeared to be due on account of repairs executed to the Sringeri inam roads and should be adjusted in communication with the Executive Engineer of the Division.	9th Feb. 1885.	
31	The sum of Rs. 21—8—0 recovered from the pay of Mr. P. L. Bride of this Office for December 1884 was forwarded to the Military Secretary in final adjustment of the price of the Siledar horse purchased by him.	Do do	
32	The sum of Rs. 1—10—0 being the amount paid by him on 5 insufficiently stamped letters was forwarded to Mr. Lee, Sanitary Engineer, Mysore Government.	Do do	
33	The sum of Rs. 4 recovered from the pay of Peon Hanumansingh of this Office for December 1884 on account of assessment due by him to the Kunigal Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with the remark that for reasons stated no recovery could be made from his pay for January 1885.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that under circumstances reported half pay could not be sanctioned to Gopalaiya Shroff and Visvanathaiya, Gollar of the Malvalli Taluk.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division was informed that the temporary appointment of Shamanna, Head Munshi of the Hassan Taluk as Sheristadar of the Belur Taluk was approved, that separate orders would be issued regarding the allowances recommended to him.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that it was not intended that Marle Shekdar Venkatsubbaiya should draw any pay during the time he was under suspension.	Do do	7th Sept. 1884, Part II, G.
37	The Comptroller was requested to state upon what amount the pensionary contribution was calculated in the case of Dr. McGann before his pay had been consolidated and upon what amount it was now being paid, and informed that as his pay proper was Rs. 850 the contribution too was payable on that amount and not also upon the local allowances he drew.	Do do	
38	An estimate for Rs. 1,257—5—0 for equipping the cars, &c., at Nanjangud was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
39	Sanction was accorded to the appropriation of the sum of Rs. 25 required to meet the cost of conservancy arrangements to be made at Nandi during the ensuing jatra.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
40	Sanction was accorded to Shamanna, late Gumasta of the Sayer Cutcherry in the Mysore District being retained as a supernumerary till he is provided for and to the payment to him of supernumerary allowance from the date on which he was thrown out of employment, with the intimation that the 1st vacancy of a Shekdar or any other appointment with pay equal to that last drawn by him should be given to him and the fact reported to this Office.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
41	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division for Rs. 15—15—0, being the amount incurred in transporting by rail or cart furniture for the Manjarabad Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	20th Oct. 1884 Part II, F.
42	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs 64 required for making new belts for the office servants on the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
43	A bill for Rs 11—13—5 on account of Europe articles purchased was returned to the Survey Superintendent duly sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
44	The budget estimates of the Mysore Government Press and the Gazette Office for 1885 – 86 were sanctioned, and the Superintendent of the Government Press was authorized to purchase the printing stors as per list submitted by him.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	9th Feb. 1885.	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that any sum of money which may be paid by Mr. Krishna Múrti, Jahgirdar of Yelandur, into the District Treasury at Mysore or Taluk Treasury at Chamarajnagar, may be received and the same reported to the Dewan for orders as to its disposal.	Do do	
46	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of 10 Accountants at a monthly salary of Rs 12 each for the Channarayapatna Taluk as a temporary measure for the preparation of survey accounts connected with the approaching survey settlement with the remark that it was presumed that the establishment would not be necessary for more than a month.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, the Comptroller and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
47	The regular estimate of the Mysore State Railway for the year 1884—85 was sanctioned with certain remarks.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
48	Estimates for Rs. 300 for certain works in the Municipality of Kankanhalli were sanctioned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with the remark that in future the estimates submitted to this office should be as usual in English and should be duly countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	10th Jan. 1885, Part II, F.
49	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, was informed that the charge for the sheep presented to the gardeners during the Dasara feast having been already incurred was passed, and the detailed contingent bill, of the Lal-Bagh and Palace Gardens for December 1884 was forwarded to the Comptroller duly countersigned, and that if the practice was to be continued, he should submit for orders a separate recommendation for the same.—Communicated to the Comptroller with the bills.	Do do	
50	The batta bill of Lieutenant Jones, Staff Officer, amounting to Rs. 217—8—0, was sanctioned as a special case.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	10th do	
51	Orders were passed on the District Fund Budget of the Kolar District for 1885—86.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, the Comptroller, the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.	Do do	
52	As regards the travelling allowances of Agricultural Inspectors the Comptroller was informed that the Agricultural Inspectors were not required to travel rapidly and that they should not do so unless ordered by the Deputy Commissioner for special reasons and that the question of mileage being thus disposed of, the orders contained in the Dewan's Proceedings No. 5941—127, dated 27th January 1885, sufficiently meet the requirements of the case.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers.	Do do	
53	Sanction was accorded to a sum of Rs. 50 being paid to Mr. Rama Rao, Advocate, who was asked to defend a prisoner in Sessions case No 22 of 1884 who was charged with murder and who was undefended.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Chief Judge who was requested, with a view to make some small provision in the budget for the defence of undefended prisoners to furnish a statement showing the number of trials for murder cases during a period of one year in the Sessions Courts and High Court respectively and the number of those in which the prisoners were undefended, with an expression of his opinion as regards the maximum remuneration to be paid to the Advocate or Pleader employed in such cases.	Do do	
54	Orders were passed defining the functions of the President and Vice President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission and directing that provision be made for the payment of arrears of monthly	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	allowance of Rs. 150 due to Mr. A. Srinivasachar for the period during which he had performed the duties of the Vice-President and for the payment to him of a similar allowance during the remaining months of the current official year and that in the budget for the next official year a sum of Rs. 3,000 should be provided for "charge of control".—Communicated to the President and Vice-President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Board and the Comptroller.		
55	Sanction was accorded to the amount required for extra expenditure in connection with the Bangalore Langarkhana being met out of the surplus fund at the credit of the institution, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to state whether it would not be convenient to transfer the management of the Langarkhana to the Bangalore Town Municipality which already bore the expenditure connected with the institution.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	11th Feb. 1885.	
56	Sanction was accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 154 incurred by the Anche Mutsaddis of the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts from April to October 1883 according to the old scale of the budget provision for that year.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
57	Sanction was accorded to the payment of gratuities of Rs. 200 and Rs. 85 respectively to Abdul Razakh, late Head Master, Hindustani School, Maddagiri, and Balakrishna Das, Assistant Master, Canarese School, Hoskote.—Communicated to the Educational Secretary and the Comptroller.	12th do	
58	A muzarayi contingent bill, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for Rs. 2 for December 1884 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
59	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 30 each to Lakshman, sweeper and Sanna Hudaga, Dandi of the Lakvalli travellers' bungalow.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
60	A refund bill, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, for Rs. 17,758—0—10 on account of duty including local cess on the arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during November 1884, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
61	Sanction was accorded to the payment of gratuities of Rs. 180, Rs. 50 and Rs. 47—4—0 respectively to Ramasami Naidu, late Assistant Mutsaddi, Mysore Kasaba Anche Office, Putta, late runner, Chikmagalur Anche and D. Timma, late runner, Bargur Anche, Channarayapatna Taluk.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
62	Sanction was accorded to the payment of gratuities of Rs. 57—8—0 and Rs. 51—12—0 to anche runners Bora and Venkataramana.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
63	The payment of a pension of Rs. 11—10—8 per mensem to S. Chaluvaiya, Jailor, late Kolar District Jail, was sanctioned with effect from the date of last pay.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
64	The payment of a pension of Rs. 3—12—8 per mensem to Ramaiya, late Shekdar of Melkote Hobli in the Seringapatam Taluk was sanctioned with effect from the 1st February 1883.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	14th do	
65	Sanction was accorded to the appropriation of Rs. 292—0—8 for the construction of V shaped drains, &c., in the Town of Chikmagalur.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
66	A notification of sanction for Rs. 100 for repairing a mantap in the Attikuppa tank bund was accepted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
67	Sanction was accorded to the payment of full pay to M. Viraraghavalu Naidu, late Head Clerk of the Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore, from 1st July to 31st October 1884 during which period he was doing duty as supernumerary in the District Judge's Court, Mysore.—Communicated to the District Judge, Mysore, and the Comptroller.	14th Feb. 1885.	
68	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District to utilize the services of the servants of the abolished Sayerkattes in the manner recommended by him till the end of June 1885 and to their being retired afterwards.	Do do	
69	The account current of the Horticultural Show held at the Lal-Bagh on the 15th January 1885, submitted by the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
70	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 10 payable to Revenna Siddaiya of the Channagiri Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
71	A bill submitted by the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, for Rs. 2,433—8—0, being the cost of 120 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge obtained from Calcutta for the use of this Government, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	16th do	
72	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to cause the sum of Rs. 6,000 recently paid into the Mysore District Treasury on behalf of Mr. P. N. Krishna Múrti, Jahgirdar of Yelandur, to be paid to Narasamma, plaintiff in O S. No. 5 of 1882 on the Ashtagram District Court, by the Treasurer at her house and her receipt quoting this order taken.	Do do	
73	The Comptroller was requested to advance Rs. 300 from the Huzur Treasury to Mr. C. Raghavacharlu on account of pay and acting allowance due to him for January 1885, to be adjusted in future.	Do do	
74	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 18,267—10—10, being the amount of duty inclusive of local cess on arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the Government Distillery during April 1884, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
75	Sanction was accorded to the appointment of an additional peon on Rs. 7 per mensem in the Bangalore District Treasury —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	17th do	
76	The compensation statement sanctioned in Proceedings No. 5953-6—464, dated 27th January 1885, was corrected to Rs. 38--2--6 and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was drawn to Captain Macintire's docket dated 15th January 1885, in which he had recommended that the question of assigning service land to the Shanbhog referred to in exchange should be settled after the permanent scale of remuneration is sanctioned.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Manager ,Mysore State Railway, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
77	The payment of a pension of Rs. 26—11—0 per mensem to N. Chalvaiengar, late Assistant Record-keeper, General Records, Dewan's office, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1884.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
78	The bill submitted by the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, for Rs. 1,786—1—3, being the actual expenditure incurred for the Sarapazar Santarpane during the Car-festival at Subrahmanyam in South Canara for 1884—85, was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	20th do	
79	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to explain the cause of difference between the amount shown in the refund bill now submitted and that referred to in his No. 935—699, dated 11th November last, regarding the fines imposed on the ryots and Patels for unauthorized construction of houses on Government waste lands.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
80	The mileage bill for Rs. 43—4—0 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District in favor of Venkata Rao, Amildar of Mudgere, for his trip from Bangalore to Mudgere, was returned with the remark that Venkata Rao's transfer was effected as a punishment to him and that no travelling allowance could be passed.	20th Feb. 1885.	
81	The papers connected with the gratuity sanctioned to Dasapant, late Daroga of the Amrut Mahal Department, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for consideration.	Do do	
82	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Bangalore Town Municipality to provide a sum of Rs. 600 in the annual budget for meeting pension and gratuity charges.—Communicated to the President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission.	Do do	
83	The retention of 2 Peons oo Rs. 5 each in the Mysore Taluk for carrying the tappal of the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, till 31st May 1885, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Comptroller and Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	21st do	
84	The re-appropriation statement for Rs. 703, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, for the quarter ending 31st March 1885, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
85	The disbursement of full pay to Venkat Rao, Amildar of Mudgere, for the period from 21st to 31st August 1884, which was his joining time, was sanctioned, and the bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
86	A sum of Rs. 13—6—7, being the cost of making up a Jamadar's belt, was remitted to the Military Secretary.	Do do	
87	A bill for Rs. 68—9—7 on account of acting allowance due to Mr. Shanmugavelu Pille for having acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District from 21st to 31st January 1885 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.—Communicated to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	23rd do	
88	Copy of Mysore Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 827 of the 10th February 1885, bringing to notice that Messrs. Davy, Muddappa and Co., have not as yet paid the balance due on account of their late arrack contract and distillery rent, &c., and that they have again been called upon to make the payment at an early date, was forwarded to the contractors for early attention.	Do do	
89	The proposal made by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, to retain the services of supernumeraries Venkataram Mudaliar and Kumarasami Mudaliar as Fuel Inspector, Mysore State Railway, and Head Clerk, Examiner's office, and to give them personal allowances of Rs. 20 and 10 respectively was sanctioned.	Do do	
90	The re-appropriation statement for Rs. 2,220 submitted by the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore, to meet additional outlay under the head "Ia Timber" was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
91	The bill for Rs. 136 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for expenditure incurred in feeding Brahmans in the Anna Chuttrum at Tirumakudlu during the last Panchalinga-jatra festival, was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
92	A bill submitted by the District Magistrate of Tumkur for Rs. 16—8—0 due to Mr. Singrachar, Government Prosecutor, on account of transcription fees paid by him in copying the proceedings in criminal appeal No. 93 of 1884 on the file of the Chief Court, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
93	An estimate submitted by the Vice-President, Bangalore Town Municipality, for Rs. 723 for constructing a well in the rear of the Alsur Pettah Police Station, was sanctioned and communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
94	The payment of a superior invalid pension of Rs. 6—10—8 was sanctioned in favor of Subbanna, late Shekdar, Archalli Hobli, Belur Taluk, with effect from 13th June 1884.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	24th Feb. 1885.	
95	An estimate for Rs. 1,210 for blasting and removing rock from the bed of the Bhadra river, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was approved.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
96	The Treasury Officer, Mysore District, was requested to advance Rs. 200 on account of camp expenses subject to adjustment hereafter.	Do do	
97	A bill for Rs. 300 being Government grant on account of the expenses incurred in connection with annual vaccination in the Bangalore Town Municipality, was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller.—Communicated to the Vice-President, Town Municipality.	Do do	
98	A bill, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, for Rs. 31—3—4, being charges incurred by the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, in printing ganja and other forms, was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
99	The pension papers of Abraham Pille, late Kanakapille of the Bowring Civil Hospital, received with letter No. 1852—302, dated 15th December 1884, from the Assistant to the Resident were returned to him with the observation that the Durbar accepted the payment of the proportionate amount of pension chargeable to Mysore Government and was prepared to issue necessary orders to the Comptroller on the Resident's sanction being communicated to this office.	Do do	
100	The Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, was requested to send to the address of Mr. A. Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner at Mysore, the 200 copies of "Niti Chintamani" for distribution to the deserving pupils in the Maha Rani's Girls School and he was also informed that a reminder would be sent to Messrs. Puttanna and Srinivasaiengar to pay up the balance of Rs. 75—4—8 without further delay.—Communicated to Mr. A. Narasimmaiengar.	26th do	
101	Copy of the above was forwarded to Messrs. Puttanna and Srinivasaiengar with a request that the balance may be paid up at once.	Do do	
102	The Comptroller was requested to pass the bill for Rs. 20-10-8, being the amount of fixed travelling allowance due to Sheristadar Venkataramaiya for the period he acted as Amildar of Manjarabad.	Do do	
103	The bill for Rs. 627 being the refund of collection made from the year 1877—78 to 1880—81 from the kayamguttadar of Doddakunte on land taken up for a public purpose was sanctioned, and the Comptroller was informed that the kayamguttadar's claim for the refund of the amount for 1881—82 and 1882—83 should be preferred to the Resident to whose treasury all land revenue collections of those years have been remitted by the Mysore Government.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	27th do	
104	Sanction was accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 30 for obtaining copies of bandh patrik accounts of 75 villages in the Belur Taluk from the Survey Department, and the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was informed that the officials through whose carelessness the original accounts have been lost or mislaid should be held responsible for the loss.	Do do	
105	The pay bill of Rangaswamaiengar, Supernumerary Revenue Sheristadar, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, with the remark that he is not entitled to any arrears of pay which was fixed at Rs. 70 a month subsequent to the abolition of the Chitaldroog District and he was informed that the batta bills would be passed and forwarded to the Comptroller and that he will draw the same rate allowed to an official of his standing under the rules.	Do do	
106	Sanction was accorded to Srinivasa Rao, late Municipal Overseer, now a supernumerary drawing half pay *viz.*, Rs. 15 a month till provided for.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
107	An estimate amounting to Rs. 170 for repairing the Tutor's bungalow in the Palace compound, Bangalore, was sanctioned and the Comptroller was requested to place the sum at the disposal of the Department Public Works Secretary.	27th Feb. 1885.	
108	A bill for Rs. 230—7—0, being the amount due to the Agamik and others of the Kananur Gauripatesvara's temple in the Nanjangud Taluk for the 6 years ending 1883—84, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for explanation.	Do do	
109	Sanction was accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 19 for making certain office furniture in the Shimoga District to be debited to office contingencies.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	
110	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for Rs. 263—13—7 on account of remuneration payable to the Patels of the 4 magaris of the Chanragiri Taluk for 1882—83 and 1883—84 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
111	A bill for Rs. 88—14—0, being the amount of travelling allowance due to certain Representative members of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division who attended the last Dasara meeting at Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
112	The expenditure of Rs. 72—0—8 incurred by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District in patching up certain tents was sanctioned and the Deputy Commissioner was requested to submit a re-appropriation statement providing funds to meet this outlay.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
113	The refund of the value of two stamp papers submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller and Superintendent of Stamps.	Do do	
114	Under the circumstances stated, sanction was accorded to debit to office contingencies an expenditure of Rs. 1—6—0 incurred on account of candles, &c, purchased by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Nagesa Rao.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
115	A bill for Rs. 105—3—10, being the expenditure incurred for erecting bandhs and boundary marks in the Jodi villages of Savenahalli and Chikkahasadi in the Belur Taluk, submitted by the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
116	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 39—10—0, being the value of certain books supplied to this Government, was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras.	Do do	
117	Sanction was accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 10—12—0 incurred by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on account of telegraph charges in connection with the marching of troops to Bangalore.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
118	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 13—15—4, being the amount of arrears of allowance due to one Murtuza Bég, a Muzarayi stipendiary in the Anekal Taluk, was returned for correction and explanation.	Do do	
119	In forwarding a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 1—4—0, the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, was requested to supply this office with a copy of the list of agricultural implements and machines which have been experimented with and found useful in India.	Do do	
120	Postage labels of the value of annas 12, received from the Resident on account of the stamp duty on 3 licenses issued under the Arms Act, were forwarded to the Comptroller in charge of the Huzur Treasury.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
121	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 44—0—6, being the amount of subscription to the Madras Mail for the year ending 31st December 1885, was forwarded to the Manager, Madras Mail.	27th Feb. 1885.	
122	Sanction was accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 31—4—0 for making a ghurry for the use of the Bangalore Taluk Cutcherry.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
123	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for Rs. 16—14—0, to be refunded to one Ittige Seshagiri Rao of Koppa, was returned for resubmission with explanation as to the discrepancy in the Treasury officer's certificate.	Do do	
124	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 292—8—0, being the amount of subscription for 13 copies of the Indian Law Reports for 1885, was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta.	Do do	
125	A bill for Rs. 64 required for making belts for the office servants of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
126	The officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was requested to furnish this office with the last pay certificate of Gulam Mahomed, late Clerk of the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	
127	The Comptroller was requested to pay the bonus of one month's pay, *viz.* Rs. 80 to Mr. H. Eames, retired Head Clerk of the Hassan District office, on his presenting the required receipt.	Do do	
128	A bill for Rs. 15—7—0 submitted by the Sub Division officer, Hassan, on account of the cost of a new ghurry for the Attikuppa Taluk Cutcherry, was countersigned and transmitted to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
129	The sum of Rs. 3—10—10, being the pay due to the deceased Nariga, Attavani Peon of the Maddagiri Taluk, was ordered to be paid to his son who claimed the same.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
130	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to report whether the repairs of the car-shed of the Bannerghatta temple in the Anekal Taluk have been completed, and, if so, to send a completion bill for the same.	Do do	
131	With reference to the batta bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for Rs. 36, being the amount of batta due to Patel Basavegauda, Representative member of the Holé Narsipur Taluk, for attending the annual meetings at Mysore for 1882—83 and 1884, the Deputy Commissioner was informed that the claim ought to have been made earlier and the amount for 1884 only will be passed.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
132	In sanctioning the further estimate for Rs. 168 for additional repairs to the Chaturbhuja Pattabhiramaswami's temple at Holé Narsipur, the Deputy Commissioner was asked to report if the work already executed was in accordance with the estimate and specification, and that the Executive Engineer or his Assistant should inspect the temples and report fully on them pointing out wherein the work of repairs has been a failure and why.	Do do	
133	A bill for Rs. 33—5—2 on account of stencil plates received from the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	28th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28th February 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts were requested to submit early the return showing the condition of the principal stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey for the year ending 31st December 1884.	3rd Feb. 1885.	
2	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division was informed that Subba Rao, Batta Amin, late Sub-Judge's Court should not be kept on as a supernumerary, but that the Dewan would not object to his re-appointment to a vacancy in the absence of better claimants.	Do do	22nd Nov. 1884, Part I, G.
3	A copy of this Office Proceedings No. 6184-97—133, dated 3rd February 1885, directing the removal of the names of 5 officials from the list of supernumeraries appended to Proceedings of the 24th November last and providing for certain supernumeraries, was forwarded to the District Judge of the Nagar Division with the remark that if Gopalachari should fail to join his new appointment in the Yedahalli Munsiff's Court, another supernumerary may be selected therefor and his name reported for exclusion from the list of supernumeraries.	Do do	
4	In reply, the President of the Madras Committee, London Exhibition, 1886 was informed that the Mysore Government proposed sending exhibits to the London Exhibition especially contributing to the Sections, Arts and Industries and that arrangements had already been made for the preparation of the exhibits and that the Mysore Government would be glad to receive the communication promised by him.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts was informed that the two supernumeraries of his office Venkatarama Mudaliar and Kumarasami Mudaliar may be retired, as there was little chance of finding suitable appointments to them.	4th do	
6	The Superintendent of Government Press, Fort Saint George was requested to forward a copy of the Gazetteers of North and South Canara and of Dharwar.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to report the length of time for which casual leave had been granted to Nanjunda Mudaliar, Deputy Amildar of Malvalli.	Do do	
8	Two copies each of certain books registered in this State under Act XXV of 1867, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
9	Fifteen printed copies of the Dewan's Proceedings for November 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
10	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments was requested to supply to this Office 3 copies of the classified catalogue of sanskrit works in the Sarasvati Bhandaram Library of His Highness the Maharaja.	7th do	
11	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 2196—362, dated 4th February 1885, from the Assistant to the Resident, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to make enquiries regarding the individual therein referred to as having emigrated from Bangalore and report the result.	Do do	
12	With regard to the terms on which certain Canarese works received in the Press were to be printed, the Superintendent, Mysore	9th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Government Press was requested to furnish full information as to what had been usual in such cases before now.		
13	In reply, the Military Secretary was informed that for reasons stated, it was unnecessary to condone break in the service of B. D. Govinda Rao, 3rd Accountant in his office.	9th Feb. 1885.	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to submit certain further information regarding Rangaiengar, Batta Amin, Munsiff's Court, Kolar.	Do do	
15	Sanction was accorded to the re appointment of certain gentlemen as Municipal Commissioners.—Communicated to the President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission.	Do do	
16	The service register of V. Raju Mudaliar, late Head Record-keeper of this Office was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for record.	10th do	
17	The receipt from the Secretary, Public Works Department of certain topographical survey sheets was acknowledged.	Do do	
18	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments was requested to forward to the Comptroller, the executive order from the Ordnance Officer, Bangalore, regarding the ammunition supplied to the Palace in October last and which formed one of the enclosures of this Office docket No. 5131—321, dated 6th ultimo.	11th do	6th Jan. 1885, Part II, F.
19	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers of Hassan and Chita'droog were requested to circulate copies of the Indian Agriculturist to the Forest Officers and Agricultural Inspectors.	Do do	
20	The Comptroller was requested to furnish a certificate of the extent of leave to which Mr. Syed Nasiruddin was entitled, that officer having applied for 6 days' privilege leave with effect from the termination of the Christmas Holidays.	Do do	
21	An application for pension on behalf of Guruva Navik, 4th Class Dalavat of the Dewan's Office was forwarded to the Comptroller for verification and report.	12th do	
22	Sanction was accorded to the grant of 3 days' casual leave to Raghavendra Rao, Amildar of the Seringapatam Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	Do do	
23	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras were requested to procure and forward to this Office all the Mysore Blue Books from 1806 up to the present date together with a copy of the Despatches of the Marquis of Wellesley (brother of the Duke of Wellington) relating to Mysore.	14th do	
24	A petition from Bathula Begam, widow of Jamal Husen, a political pensioner residing at Tyamagondlu in the Nelamangala Taluk together with a copy of the Assistant Residents letter No. 2247—373, dated 11th February 1885, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, with a request that enquiry be made as to the identity and condition in life of the petitioner and the result communicated to this Office for transmission to the Resident.	16th do	
25	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that there was no ground for abolishing the English class in the Taluk School at Saklespur.	Do do	
26	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras were requested to forward to this Office a copy each of the Gazetteers of North and South Canara and of Dharwar.	17th do	
27	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that the returns relating to European Vagrants in this State for the year 1884 were blank.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
28	Sanction was accorded to the grant of 3 days' casual leave to Nanjunda Mudaliar, Deputy Amildar of Malvalli.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	17th Feb. 1885.	
29	In reply, the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government was informed that the Dewan had no objection to the construction of an Apothecary's quarters in the Maternity compound.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and to the Secretary, Public Works Department, for selecting a suitable site within the compound of the Maternity in communication with the Medical Department and for the preparation of a plan and estimate for the final orders of the Government.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, was informed that the Hospital Assistant at French Rocks might accompany him while out on jamabandi.—Communicated to Surgeon-Major McGann to make the necessary arrangements.	20th do	
31	Three copies of the classified catalogue of Sanskrit works in the Saraswati Bhandaram Library of His Highness the Maharaja were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Comptroller in charge of the Stationery Depôt was authorized to sell by public auction the broken chairs, &c., alluded to by him.	Do do	
33	As requested, another copy of the Mysore Census Report for 1881 was forwarded to the Manager, Mysore State Railway.	Do do	
34	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the promotion of Sheristadar Venkata Rao, of the Chamrajnagar Taluk from 2nd to 1st grade was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
35	The two copies of the time and fare table in force on the Mysore State Railway from 1st January 1885, forwarded by the Manager, were acknowledged.	21st do	
36	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that there have been no changes in the list of persons holding titles in the Mysore Province and that a complete return would be sent on receipt of the information called for from the Native gentlemen concerned.	Do do	
37	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that there have been no casualties among the European uncovenanted officers employed under this Government during the month of January 1885.	Do do	
38	The Secretary to the Dewan in the Educational Department was requested to forward to this office as early as possible for transmission to the Government of India the usual list of works of scientific, historical or antiquarian interest published in Mysore during the year 1884.	Do do	
39	Mr. Wynn Goodrich, Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, was informed that the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, has already been otherwise disposed of.	Do do	
40	Colonel Le-Messurier R. E., was requested to forward to this office for publication in the *Mysore Gazette*, the amended prospectus of the London Exhibition of 1886, referred to by the President, Madras Committee.	23rd do	
41	A list of the authorized spelling in English and Canarese of the Stations on the Bangalore-Gubbi section of the Mysore State Railway was forwarded to the Manager.	Do do	
42	The Superintendent, Central Jail, was requested to get some tents made in the Central Jail for the use of the Mysore Government.	Do do	
43	The District Judge, Mysore, was authorized to sell by public auction certain articles of the old tents belonging to the late Commissioner's office, Ashtagram Division, and credit the proceeds to Government.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
44	Four quires of paper were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, with a request that a register book in the form prescribed might be printed, bound and forwarded to this office as early as practicable.	23rd Feb. 1885.	
45	The receipt of the deed of sale for the building purchased from Fatte Khan for the use of the Assistant Engineer's office at French Rocks was acknowledged as requested by the Sub-Division Officer in his No. 314, dated 19th February 1885.	24th do	
46	The deed of sale for the building purchased from Fatte Khan for the use of the Assistant Engineer's office at French Rocks was forwarded for deposit in the Huzur Treasury.	Do do	
47	Fifteen copies of the monthly volume of the Dewan's Proceedings for December 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
48	Six day's casual leave granted to Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, with effect from 5th January 1885 was notified.—Communicated to Comptroller with certain remarks, as well as to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, in reply to his No. 1146—864, dated 3rd January 1885.	Do do	
49	The proposal of the Deputy Commissioner to provide for one of the supernumeraries attached to the Shimoga District in filling up the vacancy caused by the Forest Ranger Gundappa having been appointed Treasurer, Shimoga District, was approved.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
50	Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's No. 704, dated 16th February 1885, recommending the transfer of the Tumkur Taluk Sheristadar to Bangalore was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	26th do	
51	Letter No. 168, dated 14th February 1885, from the Brigade-Surgeon was forwarded to the Secretary, Department Public Works, in continuation of this office Proceedings of the 17th instant for early submission of estimate and design for the quarters of an Apothecary or Assistant Surgeon in Bangalore.	Do do	
52	The grant of 20 days' privilege leave to Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, was notified.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	27th do	
53	Duplicates of certain mining leases were forwarded to Mr. F. Lavelle with a request that he will cause the usual endorsement to be made thereon by the Registrar certifying to the originals having been registered and forward the same to this office with the fuel plantation lease.	Do do	
54	The grant of one month's privilege leave to Tirumalachar, Sub-Registrar of Mysore, and the appointment of B. Krishna Rao, Deputy Clerk, Mysore Registrar's office, as Sub-Registrar were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Registration.	Do do	
55	The grant of 2 months privilege leave to Budan Sheriff, Munsiff of Hassan, from 31st January 1885, was notified.—Copy of the above was forwarded to the Chief Judge.	Do do	
56	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested that a copy of the Gazette might be supplied to the Government Advocate commencing with the next issue.	Do do	
57	In reply, Rangaiengar, at present Batta Amin, Munsiff's Court, Kolar, was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere in the matter of half pay claimed by him during the period he was on leave.—Copy forwarded to Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, in reply to his No. 611, dated 12th February 1885.	Do do	
58	A hill tent and a bichoba complete were forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division with a request that the single pole tent referred to in para 2 of his No. 311 of the 16th	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	February 1885 might be forwarded to this office and the damaged tents referred to in para 4 thereof to Bangalore.		
59	In reply, the vernacular records, (received with Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1207--913, dated 16th January 1885,) connected with the remission statement of the Channagiri Taluk for the years 1883--84 and 1884—85, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner.	27th Feb. 1885.	
60	With reference to his No. 1396—172, dated 5th February 1885, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Military Secretary was requested to report if any description of wood other than green date trees could not with equal convenience be used for making pegs for tents.	Do do	
61	In reply, thirty copies of the Cattle Trespass Act in Canarese were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	28th do	
62	One copy of the Survey Manual in English was, as requested by him, forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, for the use of the Deputy Amildar of Grama and the Sub-Division Officer was informed that the copies thereof required for sale could be had of the Manager, Book Depôt, Bangalore, at Rs. 1—4—0 per copy.	Do do	
63	Mrs. M. Lancaster of Mooltan was requested to supply at an early date six stamp punches, three large and three small, of the description previously supplied, with a bill of costs.	Do do	
64	Two more copies of the Mysore Directory for 1885 were forwarded to the Secretary in the Public Works Department.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28th February 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary

PART II.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain returns of the Savar and Barr forces for the year ending 31st December 1884 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	4th Feb. 1885.	
2	A triplicate copy of the return of caste and country of the men of the Mysore Horse and Infantry as it stood on the 1st January 1885, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	17th do	
3	The monthly returns of the Savar and Barr establishments for January 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Madras Army.	21st do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the cost of cheeta skins forwarded by the officers of the Madras and Mysore Governments to the Military Secretary for the equipment of the body guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore being debited to the Palace Department and credited to certain Treasuries.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	24th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28*th February* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Buildings.		
1	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that the Local Government has sanctioned the Dresser's hut at Nagar being sold by public auction, and he was requested to arrange for its disposal accordingly.—No. 442—83.	2nd Feb. 1885.	
2	The officer in charge of French Rocks Revenue Sub-Division was informed that the Dewan has sanctioned the purchase of the barracks at French Rocks, and he was requested to settle the most favorable terms and complete the purchase; also to take charge of the building on behalf of Government and hand it over to the Assistant Engineer. Communicated to the Assistant Engineer, French Rocks Range.—Nos. 549—99 and 50—100.	7th do	
3	An estimate for the restoration of the Dariya Daulat Bungalow at Seringapatam was returned to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, duly sanctioned for Rs. 25,708, with instructions that the work should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, so that the building may be roofed in before the monsoons begin.—No. 657—123½.	14th do	
	Communications.		
1	An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,819 for the extension of the Ramavilasa-Agrahara road to the Kukarhalli Reservoir was returned to the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, duly sanctioned, with the intimation that the entire cost of the road should be debited to the grant in-aid of Rs. 5,000 from Local Fund General, sanctioned in Dewan's Proceedings No. 4890—1-555, dated 21st November 1884.—No. 471—89.	3rd Feb. 1885.	
	Miscellaneous.		
1	Mr. C. Halagaiya Gauda, L. C. E., was informed that the Dewan has given orders for his entertainment in the Local Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer on the usual terms, on the occurrence of a vacancy, but that it is impossible to state at present when a vacancy will occur.—No. 475—90.	3rd Feb. 1885.	
	Establishment.		
1	Notified that Mr. A. R. Natesan Sastri, B. A., B. C. E., is appointed as an Apprentice Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Bangalore Division. Communicated to Mr. Natesan Sastri, and to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, with instructions that Mr. Natesan Sastri should be attached to Head-quarters for some time to come, to enable him to acquaint himself with routine matters of office correspondence, accounts, &c.—Nos. 653—5 and 121—3.	14th Feb. 1885.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Account.		
1	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the Local Government has sanctioned tentage being drawn by Captain Kensington, R. E., at the rate of Rs. 6 per diem, with effect from the date of his appointment as Superintending Engineer, (local rank).—No. 659—124.	14th Feb. 1885.	
2	The sanction of the Local Government to the grant of single house allowance, or Rs. 15 per mensem, to Mr. Prahlada Rao, Apprentice Engineer, for the time he may be obliged to stay at Hoskote, was communicated to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Nos. 687—8 and 131—2.	17th do	
	Irrigation.		
1	The revised estimate for the improvement of the Ramaswami channel was returned to the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 1,13,162.—No. 470—88.	3rd Feb. 1885.	
2	The revised abstract estimate amounting to Rs. 4,20,823 for the Mysore water-supply was returned to the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government, with the intimation that the question of the site and the construction of the settling reservoirs as well as the scheme for minor distribution should stand over for the present, until the question of supply to the reservoir has been fully gone into and disposed of.—No. 548—98.	7th do	
3	An estimate amounting to Rs 16,808 for restoring the Chikkenahalli-Dharmasagara tank, registered No. 40 of the late Koratagere Taluk, was returned to the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government.—No. 551—101.	Do do	
4	The re-revised estimate for repairing the Numbihalli-Doddakere, serial No. 426 of the Ramasagara series, was returned to the Assistant Engineer, Kolar Range, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 11,606, with instructions to have the work completed and accounts closed before the 31st March 1885.—No. 669.	16th do	

BANGALORE,
28th February 1885.

C. H. M. KENSINGTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
P. W. D.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—21-4-85.—180.

March 1885

PROCEEDINGS

OF

K. SHESHADRI IYER, ESQ.,

DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

FOR

REVENUE.

ed revision of assessment ns of the Yadatore and ith the usual guarantee	Camp No. 26 dated 5th M 1885

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1885

PART I.

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TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF **MARCH** 1885.

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2	Laying down instructions for the sale of opium at enhanced rates, &c., and prescribing certain forms of account and licenses for guidance.	No. 6565-75—149, dated 18th March 1885.	...	30 to 34
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	Nil.			
	GENERAL.			
4	Passing orders on the subject of pensions of officers who served and are serving in Mysore when the Province was under British Administration and after the Rendition.	No. 6608-14—144, dated 2nd March 1885.	...	1
	EDUCATIONAL.			
	Nil.			
	MILITARY.			
	Nil.			
	PUBLIC WORKS.			
	Nil.			

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From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 716, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

I have the honor to forward my report on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Yedatore Taluk of the Mysore District, together with the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1276 of the 24th instant in which that officer gives his opinion of the proposed settlement.

2. I regret to find that Mr. Abdul Khader is, on the whole, opposed to the increase involved in my proposals, at least as regards the 1st group of villages of the Yedatore Taluk, although from the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of his letter it might be supposed that the proposed settlement on the whole had his unqualified concurrence. It would have saved me some trouble, in the way of explanation, had the Deputy Commissioner stated clearly on what grounds he disapproves of raising the average dry rate in group I from Rs. 0—7—5 to the very moderate figure of Rs. 0—12—1. He seems to consider the latter rate to be one which the ryots are not likely to complain of and yet there can be no doubt that he views the increase with some doubt. This I gather from para 5 in which group II is sought to be shown in favorable contrast to group I. The actual figures are as below :—

Group.	Total Area.	Population.	Agricultural Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	
I	51,669	21,060	7,143	3,061	486	
II	52,382	19,465	6,906	3,310	208	

In the single point of ploughs is the difference in favor of the 2nd group. With a larger area the 2nd group has a smaller population, fewer agricultural cattle and not even half the number of carts, a point of considerable importance, possessed by the 1st group. I note these points for the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner. My grouping was based in a great measure of course on these points but also upon the personal experience of both Mr. Butcher and myself, both of us concurring in thinking that, what we may call, the channel villages possessed greater advantages than the rest of the taluk. This I may add is the general opinion of the people of the taluk themselves. The fact of there being fewer ploughs in the 1st group, as compared with the 2nd, is accounted for by the different class of cultivation in the two groups.

3. I think that the distinctions, recommended by the Deputy Commissioner in para 5, for villages on either side of the river, are almost too nice for our present purpose. If the northern villages are a little better off in some points, although even of this I am not myself at all sure, the villages south of the river have the advantage in means of communication. The chief point to be considered I think lies in the moderation or otherwise of the rates proposed and I have no hesitation in affirming that they are fully low, and while that is the case, the increase involved in my proposals need create no alarm ; indeed to forego it would be unfair to Government, as well as to the rest of the villages in the taluk in which similar rates have created no great increase. I am as averse as any one to any increase of the existing assessment when such increase is the result of rates intrinsically high or when the tract under settlement is for any reason very poor. In the present case the rates are all very moderate in themselves and the tract under report cannot be said to be in any way exceptionally poor.

4. I do not at all understand how the Deputy Commissioner has arrived at the conclusion, recorded in para 4, that the wet rates in the late Arkalgud Taluk, under the same river channels, are 57 per cent lower than the rates now proposed for Yedatore. There is evidently some extraordinary mistake or misunderstanding here, the actual facts being as shown below :—

	Wet Rate.	
	Under Channel.	Ordinary.
Late Arkalgud Taluk	5—7—10	3—8—6
Yadatore Taluk	6—8— 7	4—0—0

I may perhaps have failed to comprehend the Deputy Commissioner's meaning, but, however that may be, the above actuals will set any doubt on the subject at rest. As the Deputy Com

missioner remarks the rates now proposed for wet land are not high and certainly the difference between the two taluks, as above shown, which is caused, not by a higher scale, but by higher classification of soil and water, is perfectly justifiable.

5. The Ramasamudra Hanta can of course be divided into more than two villages as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner at para 6.

6. I shall feel much obliged by early instructions regarding this settlement which I propose to introduce about the middle of March. As the Dewan is well aware, I am obliged, owing to the heavy programme of work for the season, to calculate and register the proposed rates in anticipation of sanction, and any changes in the grouping or in any other points will necessitate a recalculation of rates. I would beg therefore that should any change in my proposals be contemplated, I may receive early intimation.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 664, dated Bangalore, 14th January 1885.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the unsettled portion of Yedatore Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. Of the above taluk, 78 villages, which were transferred from the old Arkalgud Taluk during the recent rectification of taluk boundaries, are already settled. The present report deals with the still unsettled villages, as well as 31 villages transferred from Yedatore to Hole-Narsipur.

3. The following are the maganis, or old sub-divisions, of the tract under report so far as comprised in the Yedatore Taluk. The 31 villages of Hole-Narsipur will be dealt with later on:—

Number.	Name of Magani.	Number of Government Villages.	Number of Inam Villages.	Number of Kavals.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Yedatore	19	2	...	21	
2	Saligrama	20	...	...	20	
3	Hardanhalli	20	...	2	22	
4	Mirle	26	...	3	29	
5	Tippur	28	11	1	40	
6	Byadarhalli	21	2	2	25	
	Total.....	134	15	8	157	

4. A report by Mr. Butcher, Assistant Settlement Officer, who carried out the classification, will be found appended. It contains much interesting information, the result of a very intimate acquaintance with the taluk and probably with almost every village under report.

5. Of the 12 anicuts, by which the Cauvery is dammed, no less than 4, with numerous channels led from them, are in the villages under report, and as the whole tract is but small, every magani participates, more or less, in the benefits arising out of these important works, Tippur, Yedatore, Byadarhalli and Mirle participate largely, Saligrama a little less so perhaps, and Hardanhalli least of all.

6. The 157 villages under report, together with the already settled villages transferred from Arkalgud, represent the undivided charge of an Amildar whose head-quarters are at the important town of Yedatore, situated on the right bank of the Cauvery, 24 miles north-west of Mysore.

7. The tract under report is well populated, favorably situated and, quite apart from the exceptional advantages arising out of the presence of the river channels, will compare favorably with most of the Maidan taluks of the Province. Regarding the rich and fertile valley of the Cauvery there is no question, but it not unfrequently happens, notably for instance in the adjoining settled taluk of Hole-Narsipur, that on receding from the river a barren and very poor country is met with. In the tract under report the soils are not of a very high order, but the unirrigated portion in the matter of population, the size of the villages and general condition of the ryots is very superior to the up-lands of Hole-Narsipur.

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8. As regards climate, there is no thoroughly reliable record of rain-fall forthcoming. Mr. Butcher, at para 14, estimates it at 30 inches which is higher than the Amildar's return. The fact of double crops being in some instances taken in the same year must be allowed due weight as regards the question in point. The Amildar's returns for 16 years from 1868—69 show an average fall of only 16·28 inches, but the same returns for the last 7 years give an average of 27·28 inches. There is sufficient in this to show that the dry lands undoubtedly suffer occasionally from a precarious rain-fall.

9. In the Famine Report Yedatore appears as one of the taluks less affected than others by the famine, but, as no test census was taken, the Famine Commissioner's classification of this taluk must be received with caution. The Assistant Settlement Officer appears to doubt whether the taluk was affected even so much as stated by the Famine Commissioner. Mr. Butcher notes that, to judge from a comparison of the census figures of 1881 with the Taluk "Kháneshumári" before the famine, about 5,000 of the population seem to have disappeared. At the same time he does not think that the taluk has suffered much from the famine, an opinion based chiefly on the presence of the river channels. I imagine that the shifting of population during the famine, although not necessarily entirely due to scarcity, may have resulted in the loss ascribed. The abnormally high price however of rice during that period cannot but have caused much suffering to the poorest of the ryots, and, on the whole, while allowing the great advantages of the channel irrigation, there is no reason to suppose that the dry crops did not suffer considerably.

10. In the matter of roads, and means of communication generally, there seems still much room for improvement. Mr. Butcher alludes more to the bad condition, than to the absence, of roads, and as I have travelled along all which the taluk possesses I can fully corroborate his remarks. As might be expected, the roads cling, in a great measure, to the neighbourhood of the more important and flourishing part of the tract comprised in the channel irrigation. The unbridged state of the Cauvery presents much difficulty during a great part of the year. Of course, from a comparative point of view, Yedatore is not worse off in this respect than other taluks, through which the river flows, few of which enjoy the privilege of a bridge across the Cauvery which is spanned by bridges in only 3 places, Seringapatam, Fraserpet and Sivasamudra.

11. The taluk is only moderately supplied with markets, there being only 3, but of these 2 are held at Saligrama and Yedatore, both of which are large and important towns, nor must I forget to mention a large annual fair held at Chunchankatte where many thousand head of cattle are sold, besides a considerable traffic in cotton cloths. This fair is held in January and is said to last for a month. Mr. Butcher speaks highly of the class of cattle brought for sale, the best of which are purchased for the Dharwar and other distant Districts.

12. The soils and crops raised are very fully described by Mr. Butcher in paras 9 to 12 of his report. The points chiefly deserving of notice are the decay of betel-nut gardens and the absence of sugar-cane cultivation in the rice lands. The soils, whether under dry or wet cultivation, are not of a very high order and may be described as fair average red and sandy, and, under the channels especially, of rather varying quality.

13. The following statement will furnish some idea of the circumstances and resources of the villages under report :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Markets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
134	8,804	43,291	204	65,461	6,849	727	3	

14. In the Arkalgud and Holé-Narsipur Taluks I had occasion to remark upon the strange absence of wheeled carriage. In the villages under report carts are by no means numerous, but, compared with the two taluks just mentioned, they may be considered so. The population per square mile for the whole tract is 212, which compares as per margin with adjoining settled taluks.

Arkalgud	137.
Holé-Narsipur	166.
Hunsur	191.

15. The next statement shows the manner in which the villages under report have been divided up by survey :—

Description.	Government.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry crop	62,606	5,543	4,958	...	67,564	5,543	73,107
Rice (channel)	9,165	4	660	...	9,828	4	9,829
Rice (ordinary)	749	21	32	...	781	21	802
Garden	1,787	6	23	...	1,810	6	1,816
Total.....	74,307	5,574	5,673	...	79,980	5,574	85,554
Unculturable area including roads, village sites, &c.			..	...	...	...	27,565
Area of Inam villages ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12,891
Area of kavals	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,671
Grand Total arable and unarable for the whole Taluk, *i. e.* 204 square miles					...	..	1,30,681

The unculturable area is about ⅓rd only of the culturable. The rice lands are almost entirely under river channel irrigation, there being, of the whole occupied area of 9,914 acres shown above, only 749 acres not under their command. 1,253 acres of the gardens are beyond the reach of the channels. The unoccupied culturable area is confined almost entirely to the dry lands.

16. Perhaps one of the worst features in the past revenue management of these villages, apart from the inequality of the assessment which last was based on no survey or classification, is the unsystematic division of the lands into villages. The fields of one village are, in some instances, hopelessly mixed up with those of another, while stray fields figure in the accounts of a village with which, from their position, there seems no reason whatever for in any way connecting them. The evils of such a state of things are palpable and may be broadly summed up in impeded revenue management and irresponsibility of village officers. During the measurement it was of course found to be as impossible, as it would have been inexpedient, to recognize the old accounts when inconsistent with the proper and natural boundary and consequently an entirely new division of the lands into villages has in some instances been made, all fields being mapped in the villages within the boundaries of which they are situated. The result of this however has been to render any comparison, village by village, or indeed in some few instances magani by magani, of the old with the proposed assessment almost impracticable. I am not sure, considering how the old assessment has been fixed, that this is a matter of very much consequence, but it is necessary that I should point out the state of matters, were it only to guard against misconception and false conclusions by taking the village as the unit for purposes of comparison.. The state of things I allude to is more common in the channel lands than elsewhere. During the settlement I propose to thoroughly revise the village boundaries of course with every possible regard to vested rights, so as to ensure undivided charge and responsibility on the part of the village officers. As a specimen of the unsatisfactory manner in which the village lands are mixed up I would instance the case of the Ramasandra Nala now measured by the survey as one village, but according to the old accounts containing the lands of 21 villages. This Nala will be too large to retain as one village, and at the settlement I shall break it up into two or more villages of a size suitable to efficient revenue control.

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17. Regarding the old assessment generally, I have come to the conclusion that it is not so much unequal, although it is bad enough in that respect, as inadequate, especially as regards the dry lands. Mr. Butcher at para 13 gives the *nominal* rates on all descriptions of land, as generally supposed to be in force, and in the same para gives the average *actual* rates, found, as the result of notes taken at time of test, of a large number of fields, by placing the old assessment in juxta-position with the newly ascertained survey area. The difference between the supposed and the actual rates, especially the dry, will be seen to be very great. Even in the case of the rice rates a great deal of difference exists, Mr. Butcher having found no rate actually paid of more than Rs. 10 per acre although the old rates under the channels were supposed to be sometimes as high as about Rs. 25 on the same area. I am not desirous of having too much importance attached to these differences, for, after all, rates have little meaning when applied to unsurveyed lands. But to the following statement of the actual average rate paid on each description of cultivation, ascertained by dividing the total old assessment by the total newly ascertained survey area, we may fairly attach much weight, especially when placed in contrast with the assessment of neighbouring taluks :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections under old system.	Average Rate per Acre.	Remarks.
Dry	62,206	29,093	0—7—5	
Wet	11,701	51,732	4—6—8	Wet includes garden.

18. Further on I will show what the rates under the proposed assessment will be but, in the meantime, it may be interesting to compare the old assessment of the villages under report with the old assessment paid before the survey settlement in Arkalgud, Holé Narsipur and Hunsur, the adjoining settled taluks, the mode of calculation being as above, and the same for all.

Taluk.	Old Assessment.		New Assessment.		Remarks.
	Average Dry Rate.	Average Wet Rate.	Average Dry Rate.	Average Wet Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Holé-Narsipur	0 —9—8	3—14—2	0—12 —4	4—13—5	
Late Arkalgud... ...	0—10—3	3—14—4	0—12—10	4 —2—0	
Hunsur	0 —8—0	3 —1—6	0—10 —9	3—11—7	
Yedatore	0 —7—5	4 —6—8*	———	———	* See sequel of Report.

It is at once apparent that the dry assessment has been lower in Yedatore than in any of the adjoining taluks. The wet land on the contrary was assessed much more heavily but not unreasonably so when it is considered that almost the whole of the wet irrigation in Yedatore is under river channels. Regarding the unreasonably low standard of the dry assessment there cannot be two opinions, the *average* rate paid not being even so high as the *lowest* rate supposed to be in force in the taluk. It is impossible to state positively how the dry assessment in this taluk has been kept so low, but the fact is obvious, and as the assessment is at the same time unequal, there will not be the least hardship or injustice in raising the rates to at least as high or a little higher than those finally adopted for the dry lands in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

19. The realizations of the last 25 years, together with the prices of ragi and rice during th same period, appear in the following statement :—

Year.	Bijavari into khandis.	Total Demand, Rs.	Remissions.	Collections, Rs.	Seers per Rupee.		Remarks.
					Ragi.	Paddy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1859—60... ...	4,638	73,092	...	73,092	43	38	
1860—61... ...	4,798	73,814	...	73,814	40	43	
1861—62... ...	4,954	75,329	...	75,329	36	36	
1862—63... ...	5,105	74,881	...	74,881	40	38	
1863—64... ...	5,190	77,164	...	77,164	34	34	
1864—65... ...	5,284	85,130	...	85,130	29	24	
1865—66... ...	5,556	76,172	...	76,172	29	24	
1866—67... ...	5,657	77,165	...	77,165	10	12	
1867—68	5,706	77,772	...	77,772	16	20	
1868—69... ...	5,745	77,681	...	77,681	20	30	
1869—70... ...	5,803	78,422	...	78,422	30	29	
1870—71... ...	5,869	78,799	...	78,799	32	36	
1871—72... ...	5,887	79,743	...	79,743	64	43	
1872—73	5,913	80,130	...	80,130	64	34	
1873—74... ...	5,966	80,422	...	80,422	5	34	
1874—75... ...	6,031	80,652	...	80,652	...	...	
1875—76... ...	6,047	80,879	...	80 879	28	34	
1876—77.. ...	6,073	81,133	...	81,133	10	15	
1877—78... ...	6,095	81,728	...	81,728	3	5	
1878—79... ...	6,088	81,645	...	81,645	31	35	
1879—80... ...	6,061	81,450	...	81,450	30	34	
1880—81... ...	6,024	80,971	...	80,971	32	34	
1881—82... ...	6,021	80,875	...	80,875	36	36	
1882—83... ...	6,014	80,856	...	80,856	20	30	
1883—84... ...	6,052	81,276	...	81,276	35	50	
Five years' Average	...	...	...	81,085			
Ten years' Average...	...	...	...	81,146			
Fifteen years' Average	...	...	...	80,599			
Twenty years' Average	...	...	...	80,145			
Twenty-five years' Average	...	...	...	79,087			

The fluctuations are very inconsiderable and altogether the revenue has been very steady and, it is presumed, from the absence of remissions, easily realized. I have met with no taluk in which the lump sum fixed as the Government demand has been so lenient considering the character of the cultivation, proof of which will be given further on. The fluctuations, few as they are, have been the result of inequality in the incidence of the assessment in individual instances, notwithstanding the extreme lightness of the assessment as a whole. The gradual abandonment of batayi also is answerable for fluctuations which probably would not otherwise have occurred.

20. In grouping this tract for the purpose of assessment I have taken chiefly for my guidance the advantages arising out of proximity to the Cauvery and to the roads which in a great measure follow the channel irrigation. In so small a tract climate has not much room to vary and I have therefore attached little importance to it in my grouping. I propose to adopt three groups as below with the maximum rates shown opposite each :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate under Channel.	Maximum Garden Rate.
I	59	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	66	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	...
III	9	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	...

The above rates are almost identical with those adopted in the old Narsipur Taluk, with the exception that there was no intermediate group as in the taluk now under report. They are somewhat lower than the rates adopted in the old Arkalgud Taluk

21. The 1st group is composed of villages lying near the Cauvery and generally favorably situated with regard to roads. These villages represent the best parts of the Saligrama, Murle, Byadarhalli, Yedatore and Tippur Maganis.

The 2nd group consists of villages not absolutely touching the river channels but still fairly near them and well situated with regard to roads.

The 3rd group consists of villages in the northern portion of the tract and distant from both the river and roads. No villages south of the Cauvery come into this group. They are chiefly the worst situated portions of the Hardanhalli and Saligrama Maganis.

22. The assessment of the occupied lands under the proposed rates will be as follows :—

Group.	No of Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate	Acres	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	25,382	20,753	0 13 1	98	422	4 6 6	9,075	59,313	6 8 7	778	4,698	6 0 7	35,333	85,191	2 6 6
II	66	32,412	23,369	0 11 6	550	2,230	4 0 10	90	512	5 11 0	805	3,061	3 12 11	33,857	29,175	0 13 6
III	9	4,812	3,030	0 10 1	101	344	3 6 6	...	...	...	204	771	3 12 6	5,117	4,145	0 12 11
3	134	62,606	47,157	0 12 1	749	2,996	4 0 0	9,165	59,825	6 8 5	1,787	8,533	4 12 4	74,307	1,18,511	1 9 6

23 The area and assessment of wet lands under the river channels are, it will be seen, shown under a distinct head. An average rate of Rs. 6—8—5 in their case and of Rs. 4 for ordinary rice cannot be considered high Some 1,253 acres of the garden lands are outside the channels and therefore the average rate for the whole comes to only Rs. 4—12—4 per acre which, although apparently low, is I think quite sufficient, considering the decay of betel-nut and the generally insignificant character of the gardens. As regards the proposed dry assessment it is lower, with similar maximum rates, than that fixed for the Holé-Narsipur Taluk, but, as will be seen further on, the increase on the old assessment is very great and I have therefore kept the maximum dry rates as low as I possibly could, with any regard to the just demands of Government.

24. The next statement exhibits the area and assessment of the arable waste land available for cultivation :—

Group.	No. of Villages	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	1,861	1,337	0 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	4	27	6 12 0	...	...	...	1,866	1,365	0 11 8
II	66	2,739	1,593	0 9 4	14	48	3 6 10	...	...	..	4	11	2 12 0	2,757	1,652	0 9 9
III	9	943	451	0 7 7	6	21	3 8 0	...	...	...	2	6	3 0 0	951	478	0 8 0
3	134	5,543	3,381	0 9 9	21	70	3 5 4	4	27	6 12 0	6	17	2 13 4	5,574	3,495	0 10 0

It will be seen that there is very little land left in this taluk to be brought under cultivation.

25. The extent and assessment of the minor inam lands are next shown :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	2,267	1,968	0 13 11	665	3,476	5 3 7	...	...	...	8	42	5 4 0	2,940	5,486	1 13 10
II	66	1,976	1,464	0 11 10	22	92	4 2 11	...	...	...	9	23	2 8 11	2,007	1,579	0 12 7
III	9	715	358	0 8 0	5	12	2 6 5	...	...	...	6	19	3 2 8	726	389	0 8 7
3	134	4,958	3,790	0 12 3	692	3,580	5 2 9	...	...	...	23	84	3 10 5	5,673	7,454	1 5 0

Of the above, little or none is office land for Shanbhog and Patels' service, and consequently the pay of those officers will be an entirely new burden on the revenue.

26. For the purpose of general comparison, the whole area and assessment of the arable land is shown in contrast with the collections of 1883—84 :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	As per old Accounts.		As per Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Total.		Inam.		Grand Total.	
		Bijavari Khandis.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	59	3,828	53,965	35,333	85,191	1,866	1,365	37,199	86,556	2,940	5,486	40,139	92,042
II	66	1,962	23,872	33,857	29,175	2,757	1,652	36,614	30,827	2,007	1,579	38,621	32,406
III	9	243	3,439	5,117	4,145	951	478	6,068	4,623	726	389	6,794	5,012
3	134	60,33	81,276	74,307	1,18,511	5,574	83,495	79,881	1,22,006	5,673	7,454	85,554	1,29,460

27. The general effect of the proposed settlement is clearly shown in the following statement :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	By old Accounts.		As per Survey.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	62,606	29,093	0 7 5	47,157	0 12 1
Rice (Channel)	9,165	39,686	4 5 3	59,825	6 8 0
Rice (Ordinary)	749	4,466	5 15 5	2,996	4 0 0
Garden	1,787	7,580	4 3 10	8,533	4 12 4
Miscellaneous	...	451	...	...	...
Total.....	74,307	81,276	1 1 6	1,18,511	1 9 6

28. The old assessment, if we are to trust the taluk accounts, was higher on ordinary than on channel rice. It is needless to say that I do not believe such to have been the case, but rather that the classification of the two kinds of cultivation in the taluk accounts was faulty. Channel rice was really paying much more, and ordinary rice much less, than is above shown in column 4 ; in fact the collections which should have been credited to the channels have been credited elsewhere. The two kinds of rice must be viewed together, and the garden also, to judge of the real effect of the proposed assessment. If this be done, it will be seen that the total old assessment on wet lands of all descriptions of irrigated land has been raised from Rs. 52,183 to Rs. 71,354. The old and new assessment of the dry crop lands admit of more easy comparison. The increase, even at the very low rates proposed, is very great, but no one acquainted with the taluk under report will, I think, consider it advisable or just to Government to assess those lands more lightly than was done in the neighbouring Taluk of Holé-Narsipur. If para 18 of this report be referred to, it will be seen that the average dry rate in the adjoining settled taluks was as per margin, whilst in Yedatore, as now proposed, the average rate is only 0—12—1. The cause of increase both on dry and wet lands is of course the understatement of the true area in the old accounts, for the rates now proposed are infinitely lower than those underthe old system.

Old Narsipur	0 12 4
Old Arkalgud	0 12 10
Hunsur	0 10 9

29. The realizations from the sale of grazing in unoccupied lands amounted in 1883—84 to only Rs. 755, a very low figure, even for the small extent of such land in this tract. Without attempting any close estimate I will merely state that, for the future, the amount realizable should certainly not be less, and may probably be very much more.

30. The local cess of one anna gave, in 1883—84, Rs. 5,945 ; under the proposed settlement it will be Rs. 7,426 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 465 on minor inam lands, in all Rs. 7,891.

31. The amount of irrigation cess now merged in the assessment to be annually credited o the District Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 4,000.

32. Leaving out any calculation of local fund or irrigation cess there is an immediate gain to Government of Rs. 37,335, out of which will have to come Rs. 7,000, a totally new burden on the revenue, for the pay of village officers, and also Rs. 4,000 irrigation cess, leaving a clear gain of about Rs. 26,000. This last amount I do not expect to see much reduced by resignations at the settlement as the new rates are intrinsically very light and the lands of the taluk are valuable, while there is little waste still available for cultivation. In the already settled villages of this taluk, those transferred from the old Arkalgud Taluk, little or no land was resigned at the settlement, although the increase of the assessment, the dry assessment especially, was very great.

33. I have seldom, if ever, met with so much corruption of the dry assessment as exists in the first group of villages. No better proof of this can be found than in the fact that although in the first group of villages the proposed settlement gives an increase of nearly 60 per cent, in the second and third groups comprising far less favorably situated villages the same rates give an

27. The general effect of the proposed settlement is clearly shown in the following statement :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	By old Accounts.		As per Survey.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	62,606	29,093	0 7 5	47,157	0 12 1
Rice (Channel)	9,165	39,686	4 5 3	59,825	6 8 0
Rice (Ordinary)	749	4,466	5 15 5	2,996	4 0 0
Garden	1,787	7,580	4 3 10	8,533	4 12 4
Miscellaneous	...	451	...	...	...
Total.....	74,307	81,276	1 1 6	1,18,511	1 9 6

28. The old assessment, if we are to trust the taluk accounts, was higher on ordinary than on channel rice. It is needless to say that I do not believe such to have been the case, but rather that the classification of the two kinds of cultivation in the taluk accounts was faulty. Channel rice was really paying much more, and ordinary rice much less, than is above shown in column 4 ; in fact the collections which should have been credited to the channels have been credited elsewhere. The two kinds of rice must be viewed together, and the garden also, to judge of the real effect of the proposed assessment. If this be done, it will be seen that the total old assessment on wet lands of all descriptions of irrigated land has been raised from Rs. 52,183 to Rs. 71,354. The old and new assessment of the dry crop lands admit of more easy comparison. The increase, even at the very low rates proposed, is very great, but no one acquainted with the taluk under report will, I think, consider it advisable or just to Government to assess those lands more lightly than was done in the neighbouring Taluk of Holé-Narsipur. If para 18 of this report be referred to, it will be seen that the average dry rate in the adjoining settled taluks was as per margin, whilst in Yedatore, as now proposed, the average rate is only 0—12—1. The cause of increase both on dry ıd wet lands is of course the understatement of the true area in the old accounts, for the rates ɔw proposed are infinitely lower than those underthe old system.

Old Narsipur	0	12	4
Old Arkalgud	0	12	10
Hunsur	0	10	9

29. The realizations from the sale of grazing in unoccupied lands amounted in 1883—84 › only Rs. 755, a very low figure, even for the small extent of such land in this tract. Without ttempting any close estimate I will merely state that, for the future, the amount realizable should ertainly not be less, and may probably be very much more.

30. The local cess of one anna gave, in 1883—84, Rs. 5,945 ; under the proposed settle- ıent it will be Rs. 7,426 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 465 on minor inam lands, ı all Rs. 7,891.

31. The amount of irrigation cess now merged in the assessment to be annually credited › the District Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 4,000.

32. Leaving out any calculation of local fund or irrigation cess there is an immediate ain to Government of Rs. 37,335, out of which will have to come Rs. 7,000, a totally new burden ı the revenue, for the pay of village officers, and also Rs. 4,000 irrigation cess, leaving a clear ain of about Rs. 26,000. This last amount I do not expect to see much reduced by resignations t the settlement as the new rates are intrinsically very light and the lands of the taluk are aluable, while there is little waste still available for cultivation. In the already settled villages f this taluk, those transferred from the old Arkalgud Taluk, little or no land was resigned at he settlement, although the increase of the assessment, the dry assessment especially, was very reat.

33. I have seldom, if ever, met with so much corruption of the dry assessment as exists ı the first group of villages. No better proof of this can be found than in the fact that although ı the first group of villages the proposed settlement gives an increase of nearly 60 per cent, in ıe second and third groups comprising far less favorably situated villages the same rates give an

increase of only a little over 20 per cent. The increase of the assessment of the villages of the 1st group, under the circumstances, is therefore not only unavoidable but in every way, considering the special advantages they enjoy, fair and just. As regards the 2nd and 3rd groups the increase is by no means great, in the face of the suppression of the true area in the accounts and the great inequality of the incidence of the old assessment. I have no doubt whatever that the survey rates in these two groups will be most favorably received, for, of course, although there is an increase on the whole, a very large number of the ryots, who have been hitherto paying heavy assessment, will find it reduced when the rates are given out. I think the following comparison of a few villages showing the extremes of the action of the new rates will clearly prove that their effect is to equalize, without in any single instance reaching a high or oppressive pitch :—

Number.	Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Average Rates under— Old Assessment. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	New Assessment. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	I	27	Hoskoplu	16	68	0 3 2	...		0 13 7	...	...	Channel.
2	...	2	Mirle	7,366	12,538	0 4 3	4 0 5	4 2 0	0 13 10	6 8 11	6 14 0	
3	...	40	Manchuhalli	1,447	2,445	0 1 2	4 6 11	...	0 12 5	6 14 6	8 1 11	Do
4	...	50	Savatanhalli	157	407	0 4 0	2 11 5	...	0 11 6	6 4 0	...	Do
5	...	56	Tavadanhalli	74	209	0 4 10	...	...	0 13 6	...	...	
6	II	60	Hebbalu...	513	1,189	0 6 8	...	2 4 0	0 15 7	2 10 8	3 12 0	
7	I	20	Chiknayakanhalli ...	721	1,868	0 4 10	2 10 8	...	0 13 9	6 6 7	2 8 0	Channel.
8	II	60	Hurlikamenhalli ...	41	156	0 2 3	...	...	0 8 8	...	...	
9	I	2	Chandagal	93	65	1 0 4	2 8 0	...	0 11 5	...	...	
10	III	3	Tendri Ankanhalli ...	211	175	0 12 6	9 4 3	2 5 4	0 9 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	
11	II	16	Kurubarhalli... ...	373	267	0 11 6	...	4 6 10	0 11 0	3 11 9	3 4 7	
12	...	33	Batiganhalli	216	204	0 11 5	...	2 3 2	0 10 4	...	3 9 7	
13	...	37	Munchanhalli	49	279	0 12 2	...	1 13 7	0 11 3	...	3 2 11	
14	...	47	Chikvaddarguddi ...	222	188	0 11 4	...	...	0 10 11	...	...	

It is chiefly in order to illustrate the undue extremes of the dry assessment under the old system that I have exhibited the above figures. If the eye be run down column 7 showing the old dry average rates and column 10 which gives the same information regarding the survey rates, little doubt will remain as to the truth of what I have stated regarding the equalizing, but unoppressive, action of the latter. The last 6 villages in the statement are exceptional and many more similarly affected could not easily be found, but the inequality and unduly low rates shown in the first 8 villages is found to exist in most of the villages under report. That there is legitimate room for increase in all these villages cannot possibly, I think, be a matter of doubt.

Villages transferred to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk.

34. The position of these villages which are subdivided as follows will be readily understood from the map accompanying this report :—

No.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dodkadour	24	...	3	27	
2	Gubbi	7	3	2	12	
		31	3	5	39	

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They lie to the extreme north of the Yedatore Taluk, the general description of which I have just given and which will apply equally in many points to these transferred villages. It will be necessary only to remark that they are situated far from the channels and only a very few of them are on the high road from Yedatore to Narsipur. The same grouping and rates as I have proposed for Yedatore have been adopted for these villages also, as below :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rate.	Remarks.
II	5	1 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	There are no channel-irrigated lands in this tract.
III	26	1 8 0	7 0 0		

None come into group 1 and only 5 are placed in group 2, as being situated on the high road and possessing same slight advantage over the remaining 26 villages. The rates fit in almost exactly with those adopted for the old Narsipur Taluk which they adjoin.

35. It is not necessary to go into very great detail for this small group of villages as that will be found in the classwar statement attached. The following statement shows how the old assessment pressed on these few villages and what will be the effect of the proposed revision :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Old system.		By Survey.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
Dry Crop	10,628	5,201	0 7 10	6,462	0 9 9
Rice	345	1,101	3 3 1	1,133	3 4 6
Garden	410	1,277	3 1 10	1,572	3 13 4
Total.....	11,383	7,579	0 10 8	9,167	0 12 11

36. Perhaps no better illustration of what I have already pointed out regarding the unduly low dry assessment in the Yedatore Taluk, especially in the first group of villages, can be found than the fact that in these comparatively poor and outlying villages the dry assessment was actually higher than in the former. There is no channel-irrigated rice in this tract, but some of the gardens are fairly productive. The increase under my proposals is very slight. These villages are not able to pay very highly and I think the new assessment will be very welcome and beneficial, for I need scarcely remark that, although there is an increase on the whole, a very large number of individual ryots will find their assessment much lightened when the rates are given out.

37. There is very little waste assessed land available for cultivation, there being only 1,864 acres in all, assessed at Rs. 954, of which only 40 acres are rice, while there is no waste garden land at all. The revenue in these villages, I must here remark, has been collected with very little fluctuation, very much the same as in the Yedatore Taluk.

38. There are inam lands assessed at Rs. 721, of which none are service lands and consequently the pay of village officers, about Rs. 500, will be a perfectly fresh burden on the revenue.

39. The Local Fund in all will amount to Rs. 573.

40. The contribution to the Irrigation Fund will only be about Rs. 170.

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41. The usual classwar statements for the Yedatore Taluk and the villages transferred to Holé-Narsipur respectively will be found appended, while the map which accompanies this report will be found to contain both tracts and will fully illustrate the position of the channels and other important features.

42. The usual list of inam villages is also appended.

43. I propose to commence the introduction of the survey settlement of the Channarayapatna Taluk about the middle of February next and shall be ready to give out the rates now proposed about the middle of March next by which time Channarayapatna will have been, I hope, completed. I shall feel much obliged therefore by as early sanction as possible being given to the proposed settlement.

From the Assistant Superintendent, E. Establishment, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1884.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the portion of the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District, classed by the E. Establishment during the current season, comprising 6 out of the 10 maganis into which the taluk is at present divided, the 4 maganis of Hansoge, Krishnarajkatte, Basavapatna and Konanur having lately been transferred to it from the Arkalgud Taluk. The survey settlement however of these 4 maganis has been completed.

1. The Magani of Halé Mysore has been lately transferred from this taluk to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk. This report therefore has reference only to the undermentioned maganis with their included villages as given in the following statement:—

No.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.
1	Tippur	27	11	1	39
2	Byadarhalli	21	2	2	25
3	Yedatore	19	2	...	21
4	Mirle	26	...	3	29
5	Saligrama	20	...	...	20
6	Hardanhalli	20	...	2	22
7	Ramasagar Hanta	1	...	...	1
7	Total.....	134	15	8	157

2. *Boundaries.*—The taluk is bounded on the north by the Holé-Narsipur Taluk, south by Hunsur, on the east by Arkalgud and west by the Attikuppa Taluk.

3. *General Features.*—The country is gently undulating in character, there being neither hills nor jungle. Low scrub jungle is met with in many places on the high grounds, and occasionally date topes in the valleys.

4. *Rivers and Drainage.*—The Cauvery river which flows through the taluk in an easterly direction carries off the drainage, the greater portion of which is from north to south. The Lakshmantirtha touches the taluk on the extreme south-east, and after a short course joins the Cauvery at the village of Matkere.

5. *Extent and Area.*—The above portion of the talukis of tolerably regular shape being about 18 miles from north to south with an average breadth of 14 miles. Its area is 155,974 acres or roughly 243 square miles.

6. *Irrigation Channels.*—The splendid system of irrigation channels from the river Cauvery forms the chief feature of interest in this taluk, there being nearly 100 miles of channels. The principal anicut on the Cauvery is at Chunchankatte from which 2 channels are taken, the one to the north of the river being about 50 miles long and that to the south the same length. There is also an anicut on the Lakshmantirtha river from which one channel is taken to the north of the river.

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The following statement shows the various channels and the villages that are irrigated by the same :—

Saligrama Channel.

Saligrama.	Alenhalli.
Mudlibidu.	Bevinhalli.
Kallemuddanhalli.	Ballur.

In all 6 villages and according to taluk accounts 550 khandis of land.

Mirle Channel.

Kasaba Mirle.	Hale Mirle.
Hanamanhalli.	Kodiyala.
Narchanhalli.	Matenhalli.
Shabalu.	Kurubarhalli.
Nateuhalli.	Malluru.
Bechenhalli.	Sankanhalli.
Subrahmanyapura.	Kuphalli.

In all 14 villages irrigating 880 khandis of land.

Hampapur Channel.

This channel commences in the village of Mirle and is the overflow of the lands of that village and Saligrama. It runs for 16 miles watering the villages of—

Hampapur.	Sanyasipura.
Galagekere.	Kakanhalli.
Manchenhalli.	Kanchinkere.
Arjenhalli.	Dod Vaddaragudi.
Adaguru.	Chik Vaddaragudi.
	Gundanhalli.

In all 11 villages irrigating 596 khandis of land.

The above channels are on the north side of the river.

Ramasayara Hantu.

This channel is taken from the Chunchankatte dam, and runs for a distance of 21 miles irrigating a large area. In many cases the lands bearing the name of the village are many miles way and detached from the village lands. The villages having a share in the lands under this hannel are—

Kasaba Byadarhalli.	Beranhalli.
Hebbalu.	Mavatur.
Siddapura.	Maragaudanhalli.
Adaganhalli.	Malali.
Madavanhalli.	Kanchgarankoppalu.
Kestur.	Managanhalli.
Kuppe.	Mudlakoppalu.
Kalambalu.	Venkatapura.
Chiranhalli.	Lalenhalli
Kantenhalli.	Chendagalu.
	Yedatore.

In all 21 villages irrigating 978 khandis of land. Sanction has also been given for a consilerable extension of this channel.

Tippur Channel.

The Tippur channel is taken from an anicut near the village of Adagur. It is 21 miles in length, and irrigates the land of—

Kasaba Tippur.	Savatenhalli.
Goragundi	Kanaganhalli.
Kaggeri.	Kundur.
Kamanhalli.	Dugenhalli.
Bannikuppe.	Mattikere.
Narayanpura.	Kalhalli.
Sata.	Hosur.
	Vaddarhalli.

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The following statement shows the various channels and the villages that are irrigated by the same :—

Saligrama Channel.

Saligrama.	Alenhalli.
Mudlibidu.	Bevinhalli.
Kallemuddanhalli.	Ballur.

In all 6 villages and according to taluk accounts 550 khandis of land.

Mirle Channel.

Kasaba Mirle.	Hale Mirle.
Hanamanhalli.	Kodiyala.
Narchanhalli.	Matenhalli.
Shabalu.	Kurubarhalli.
Natenhalli.	Malluru.
Bechenhalli.	Sankanhalli.
Subrahmanyapura.	Kuphalli.

In all 14 villages irrigating 880 khandis of land.

Hampapur Channel.

This channel commences in the village of Mirle and is the overflow of the lands of that village and Saligrama. It runs for 16 miles watering the villages of—

Hampapur.	Sanyasipura.
Galagekere.	Kakanhalli.
Manchenhalli.	Kanchinkere.
Arjenhalli.	Dod Vaddaragudi.
Adaguru.	Chik Vaddaragudi.
	Gundanhalli.

In all 11 villages irrigating 596 khandis of land.

The above channels are on the north side of the river.

Ramasagara Hanta.

This channel is taken from the Chunchankatte dam, and runs for a distance of 21 miles irrigating a large area. In many cases the lands bearing the name of the village are many miles away and detached from the village lands. The villages having a share in the lands under this channel are—

Kasaba Byadarhalli.	Beranhalli.
Hebbalu.	Mavatur.
Siddapura.	Maragaudanballi.
Adaganhalli.	Malali.
Madavanhalli.	Kanchgarankoppalu.
Kestur.	Managanhalli.
Kuppe.	Mudlakoppalu.
Kalambalu.	Venkatapura.
Chiranhalli.	Lalenhalli
Kantenhalli.	Chendagalu.
	Yedatore.

In all 21 villages irrigating 978 khandis of land. Sanction has also been given for a considerable extension of this channel.

Tippur Channel.

The Tippur channel is taken from an anicut near the village of Adagur. It is 21 miles in length, and irrigates the land of—

Kasaba Tippur.	Savatenhalli.
Goragundi	Kanaganhalli.
Kaggeri.	Kundur.
Kamanhalli.	Dugenhalli.
Bannikuppe.	Mattikere.
Narayanpura.	Kalhalli.
Sata.	Hosur.
	Vaddarhalli.

In all 15 villages irrigating 504 khandis of land.

The above channels are on the south side of the river Cauvery.

Lakshmantirtha Channel.

This is taken from an anicut on the river of the same name near the village of Malhalli and waters the villages of—

Mulepettu.	Malhalli.
Hosahalli.	Marchehalli.
Hangarboyinhalli.	

In all five villages irrigating 120 khandis of land. Water is let into these irrigation channels about June 15th and the sluices are closed at the end of January to enable the necessary repairs to the channels being made.

Where there are gardens requiring irrigation during the hot months, water is let into the channels once in ten days, but it appears this is not often done at present. Should sugar-cane be grown to any extent, which it might be, water would be used more regularly.

7. *Tanks.*—There are about 140 tanks in the taluk, most of which are in fair repair ; of these, only ten may be termed large, holding water far into the hot weather; one tank, that of Galagekere is fed by the river channel.

8. *Roads.*—The taluk cannot be said to be well found in roads. A road from Mysore to Holé-Narsipur runs through the taluk from south to north, crossing the Cauvery.

This river is unbridged and has to be crossed in basket boats during the greater part of the year. This road runs along the eastern edge of the taluk and affects favorably the Mirle and Tippur Maganis. There is also a so called road from Hunsur to Yedatore, but this is almost impassable for laden carts.

In the northern portion of the taluk, a road passes from Ramnathpur joining the Holé-Narsipur road at the large village of Bherya. This passes through the Hardanhalli and Saligrama Maganis, but is in a very indifferent state of repair.

9. *Soils.*—The dry crop lands of the taluk, especially of the villages in the northern Maganis, are not of a superior description being generally of the gray and sandy order. Good red soil, however, is met with in the Byadarhalli, Mirle and Tippur Maganis and in low lying places in other parts. The soils of the wet lands below the tanks are of fair average quality. Below the irrigation channels however the quality varies very much. Under the Saligrama, Mirle and Tippur channels of large stretches good soil are met with, but below the Ramasagar channel the soil rather sandy. Still I was surprised at the abundant crops which even these sandy soils yielded Several crop experiments were made by me under this channel, the best of which gave over 2,000 seers of paddy to the acre, and the worst, where the field was high lying and the soil shallow and gravelly, 800 seers : these it must be allowed are paying crops.

10. *Crops.*—In the dry crop lands gid ragi is sown to a very large extent in the early rains. The other " Mungar" crops being atchellu, hutchellu, togari, haralu and jola. The " Hingar" crops are dod ragi, beans of kinds, horse-gram, hesaru and uddu. Tobacco is grown to a small extent in the Byadarhalli Magani in the better class of red soils, where also Bangal-gram is frequently met with as a second crop where soil and position are suitable. In favorable seasons where gid ragi and jola have been sown in the early rains they are followed by horse-gram. In tari lands cane is only planted in one or two villages. I met with it in the villages of Bherya and Hosagrahar of the Mirle Magani.

Some 7 or 8 years ago cane was grown to a small extent in the villages of Saligrama and Mirle, but the cultivation has been given up. The soil in these villages and also in Tippur is very suitable for sugar-cane.

11. *Gardens.*—The gardens in the taluk are not of a superior description. The chief garden crops are areca, plantains, betel creepers, sweet potatoes, brinjals and other vegetables. The areca gardens have suffered a good deal in many places in the late famine, and lost many of their trees. Where betel-creepers are grown, the gardens are better, being watered by hand, and are cultivated in a superior manner.

Below some of the channels, especially under the Tippur and Saligrama channels, large areas which were formerly garden have been converted into tari during the famine years : the price of areca having fallen very low and the value of rice having become abnormally high, many areca gardens were cut down and planted with rice. The best gardens in the taluk are met with in Kasaba Mirle and Kasaba Tippur and in the Halé Mysore Magani which has been transferred to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk.

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12. *Rice.*—Only one crop of rice is raised in the year. The rice cultivation under the various tanks is of the usual character. Under the channels they first give the land one ploughing before letting on the water and then two other ploughings after which they either plant out the rice which has been previously raised in a nursery or else they sow the paddy broad-cast and do not irrigate it at all for six weeks; kembhatta is the only kind of paddy thus sown broad-cast. If the rains are only moderate, the latter plan of planting is the best and gives the largest crop. The kinds of paddy chiefly grown are kembhatta, kaddibhatta and bolamalligi-bhatta.

13. *Population.*—The census of 1881 gives the population of the maganis under report as 53,218, which would give an average of 219 souls to the square mile.

According to the Taluk "Khaneshumari" before the late famine, it was estimated at 58,086 showing a loss of about 5,000. As however a very large number of villages participate in the benefits derived from the river channels, I do not think the taluk has suffered much from the famine.

14. *Rain fall.*—The register kept at the taluk head-quarters for the past 6 years shows an average of 22·75 inches of rain per annum, but this is not to be depended on. I consider that 30 inches would be about the average, judging from the crops and the fact that double crops are often raised in the same field.

15. *Rates of Assessment.*—The old rates for dry crop, I am informed by the Amildar, vary from Rs. 5—13—1 to Rs. 11—10—2 per khandi. For tari below tanks the rates run from Rs. 4—5—10 to Rs. 22—12—0 ; bagayat from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 per khandi. Under the channels the rate is from Rs. 4—5—10 to Rs. 52—1—2 per khandi. For bagayat the rate varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 per khandi and from Rs. 3—8—0 to Rs. 12 per acre. These are the nominal rates. The following tabular statement shows the rates that are being actually paid in the various parts of the taluk and are the averages of several hundreds of fields as noted at test when Shanbhogs were present, being based on the survey acres and kandayam now paid :—

Magani.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mirle	0	6	6		...		6	0	0	
Byadarhalli	0	13	8	2	8	0				
Saligrama	0	9	0		...		4	0	0	
Haradanhalli	0	10	3	3	10	0	4	1	0	
Yedatore	0	8	5		...			...		
Tippur	0	10	4		...			...		

Ramsagar Hanta.—Average Rs. 4 per acre, highest Rs. 10, lowest Rs. 2.

Saligrama Hanta.—Average Rs. 5—14—0 per acre, highest Rs. 8—8—0, lowest Rs. 3-5-0.

Mirle Hanta.—Average Rs. 4 per acre, highest being about Rs. 7.

Tippur Hanta.—Tari—Average Rs. 5—5—0 per acre, highest about Rs. 9, lowest Rs. 2.

Tippur Hanta.—Garden—Average Rs. 7—6—0 per acre, highest about Rs. 9, lowest Rs. 5.

It will be seen from the above that the highest rates are in the Byadarhalli, Haradanhalli and Tippur Maganis. The lands in the Tippur village under the channel were measured some 28 years ago on what is locally known as the "Kamgatle Khandaga" which is only 5,000 square yards or half an ordinary "Tari Khandi." Formerly a great deal of the land was cultivated as garden on the batayi system in which the betel produced was sold, half the value being credited to Government ; the cocoanut trees only were separately assessed at 2 annas 3 pies per tree.

16. *Selling Rates.*—I have taken considerable trouble in ascertaining the selling price of the lands under the river channels. There can be no doubt at all about their great value and there is considerable competition for them. The Registry Office at Yedatore shows that frequently as much as Rs. 300 per acre has been paid for these lands. The average rates taken

from a number of cases of sales of land entered in the Yedatore Registry Office gives the following result :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mirle channel averages	144	8	0	per acre.
Ramsagar Hauta Channel averages ..	165	10	0	do
Saligrama Channel do ..	216	8	0	do
Tippur do do ..	179	4	0	do
Hampapur do do ..	190	12	0	do
Lakshmantirtha Channel do ..	182	12	0	do

I extract a few cases that came under my notice when testing. Under the Tippur Channel, Survey No. 410, 25 guntas of rice assessed at Rs. 2—14—0 sold for Rs. 200. No. 268, 128 guntas, assessment Rs. 6—5—0, sold for Rs. 400. No. 429, 34 guntas, assessment Rs. 4—15—0, sold for Rs. 200. Nos. 220 and 247, rice—5 acres 14 guntas, assessment Rs. 23—2—0, sold for Rs. 1,000. From the above it will be seen that a rice field under these channels paying an assessment of say Rs. 4 per acre readily sells at Rs. 150 per acre.

17. *Sub-letting.*—The lands under the channels are sometimes sub-let on "Vára", but more commonly on "Guttige" in which the tenant agrees to pay the pattadar a certain quantity of grain. This varies from 8 to 12 khandis per khandi of land, the pattadar paying the kandayam. The number of ryots who cultivate their own fields is 12,782. "Shikmidars" or sub-tenants were 2,000.

18. *Market Towns.*—Weekly markets are held at the undermentioned villages on the days opposite to their names :—

Kasaba Yadatore	Friday
Saligrama	Saturday
Bherya	Sunday

19. *Fairs.*—A celebrated fair is held at Chunchankatte in January which lasts a full month. Many thousand head of cattle are brought to it from all parts of Mysore, and people come from long distances to purchase them. The best are taken to the Dharwar country At this fair also a large trade is carried on in native cloths.

20. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief exports are paddy, betel, oil seeds, tobacco and Bengal-gram. The imports are brass utensils, cotton cloths, ghee, jaggery, sugar, salt, chillies, wheat and cocoanuts.

21. *Manufactures.*—The only local manufacture is coarse cloth and cumblies, there being 115 looms for cloth and 30 for cumblies.

22. *Cattle and Grazing.*—Cattle of a very fine breed are met with in the Byadarhalli Maganí and also at Mirle and Saligrama, most of the villages in Byadarhalli Maganí having some cattle of this breed. In the northern magani of the taluk the cattle are smaller and more suitable for plough bullocks than for draft. The grazing in the taluk is of fair quality, the kavals are generally covered with low bushes and scrub jungle, the grass being of a rather coarse description.

23. *Condition of the Ryots.*—The ryots in the taluk are fairly well-to-do. In the villages lying on both banks of the Cauvery they are decidedly well off. I consider the Maganis of Yedatore, Byadarhalli, Mirle and Tippur, with the village of Saligrama the best part of the taluk. All these maganis participating largely in the wet cultivation under the channels.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, Mysore, No. 1276, dated Camp Udigal, 24th January 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 665, dated 14th instant, forwarding for my opinion your report to the Secretary to the Dewan submitting proposals for the revision of assessment of the unsettled portions of the Yedatore and Holé Narsipur Taluk and in reply to state that I consider the *rates of assessment proposed for the Holé Narsipur Taluk to be fair.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Dry	0	9	9
Wet	3	4	6
Garden	3	13	4

2. The average rate of Rs. 0-12-1 per acre on dry lands in the Yedatore Taluk though appears rather high when compared with the old rate of Rs. 0-7-5 calculated on the area found by the survey, yet looking to the demand for dry lands in this taluk it is not such as the ryots would complain of.

3. It is rightly observed in para 17 of the report that the old high rate of Rs. 25 per acre was never actually realized. In most of the cases in which such rate was fixed, the area entered

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

the account was inaccurate and the holdings actually contained double or treble the register- l extent and the ryots looked to the area they held and the amount they paid for that area, ıd not to what was shown in the accounts. It was for this reason I learn that the imposition of ıe old rate on the excess area found by survey was ordered to be postponed by Government in 381—82.

4. There is no doubt that the Yedatore Taluk contrasts favorably with its adjoining taluks in point of population, communication, &c., and the average wet rate proposed do not at all seem to be high, yet the contrast between the wet rates of this and the late Arkalgud Taluk situated under the same river channels shows an increase of 57 er cent which *prima facie* looks too high and yet it is not so. Arkalgud seems to have been ıcky.

		Rs.	A.	P.
hannel	1st Group ...	6	8	7
	2nd „ ...	5	11	0
ınk	3rd „ ...	3	6	6

5. Regarding the grouping of villages, I understand that it has been proposed only with ıference to wet cultivation, but cattle and ploughs possessed by the country with reference to the ıltivated area may also be a data upon which the classification of groups is to be based. On these oints the 2nd group contrasts favorably with the first group as may be seen from the statement ceived with the letter under reply. Further the villages on both the sides of the river come ithin one and the same group. I consider this grouping needs some distinction, because the orthern Yedatore from Saligrama to Hampapur though situated in a worse state than the tract om Chunchankatte to Yedatore in point of communication, still the former appears more favorble than the latter on account of the large population and well to-do circumstances of the men elonging to the agricultural class, independent of the nearness of the wet fields to the inhabited illages. The fact of the wet lands in the southern part of the Yedatore Taluk especially under he upper hantas of the Ramsamudra channel being far from the inhabited villages and the ultivators not being as rich as those in the northern portion of the taluk, requires some conideration.

6. With reference to the division of the Ramsamudra channel noted in para 16 of the report rather agree with the proposal, but consider that it should be divided into more than two illages.

7. The increase of Rs. 26,000 exclusive of the irrigation cess and remuneration to the illage officers, derivable in the taluks after settlement, alluded to in para 32, will not, I consiler, tell hard upon the ryots when the circumstances of the tract and the apparent increase ound in the area shown in the old accounts are taken into consideration.

8. The enclosures of the letter under reply, together with the map, are herewith returned.

APPE

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past ar
Mysore District, reported on in Survey Superintendent

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal													
								Government Culturable Waste.									Governmen	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.		
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class max. rate Rs. 1 12 0.	Second class max. rate Rs. 8 0 0.	Second class max. rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Honnenhalli	402	6	200	8	2	..	...	...	..	8	2	160	120
			2	Marahalli	489	43	194	34	20	..	..	...	...	34	20	199	127
			3	Yedegaudanhalli	591	4	257	13	5	...	...	..	...	13	5	309	203
			4	Sanyasahosahalli	120	..	6	21	9	.	..	..	...	21	9	90	65
			5	Doddahalli ...	1,561	69	574	149	87		..	..	..	149	87	729	538
			5	Total....	3,163	122	1,231	225	123	...	...	...	...	225	123	1,507	1,053
Third class maximum rate Rs. 1 8 0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 7 0 0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Mukanhalli ...	398	21	143	13	7	..	...	...	..	13	7	220	120
			2	Donanagatta ..	371	8	102	63	29	..	...	...	...	63	29	189	104
			3	Gumnal-Hosahalli	211	18	14	33	16	...	..	.	...	23	16	146	77
			4	Halé-Mysore ..	877	58	181	82	39	...	.	...	...	82	39	489	316
			5	Sigankuppi .	305	6	69	63	27	...	...	...	..	63	27	145	85
			6	Mangalvadi ...	831	52	253	62	30	..	...	...	...	62	30	464	263
			7	Kalhalli ...	1,717	50	572	110	54	..	...	...	..	110	54	948	631
			8	Maneganhalli	325	10	46	85	40	...	...	...	..	85	40	156	86
			9	Hindanhalli ...	413	5	126	18	9	...	...	...	..	18	9	234	137
			10	Gohalli ...	484	20	166	27	11	...	...	...	...	27	11	246	140
			11	Kyatanhalli ...	991	50	119	112	46	...	...	...	..	112	46	672	380
			12	Tejuru ...	1,146	29	260	160	52	...	...	...	...	160	52	500	279
			13	Dálgaudanhalli	1,023	23	226	59	26	...	...	...	...	59	26	670	352
			14	Kannambadi...	1,278	175	390	10	4	3	12	.	..	13	16	570	285
			15	Mákhalli ...	444	31	88	63	33	4	14	...	..	67	47	231	142
			16	Devarguddanhalli	334	12	29	34	18	...	..	...	...	34	18	257	139
			17	Uppár-Hosahalli	354	72	98	78	40	...	...	..	...	78	40	102	60
			18	Senkarsettihalli	508	9	173	64	29	...	...	...	...	64	29	260	134
			19	Ankanáthpura	74	16	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	16
			20	Nerle ...	1,241	48	402	68	46	5	14	...	..	73	60	684	527
			21	Malnayakanhalli	319	21	119	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	163	96
			22	Sidlahalli ...	505	23	57	95	58	...	..	...	...	95	58	325	209
			23	Kogilhalli ...	337	2	38	84	48	...	...	...	...	84	48	213	138
			24	Bendiganhalli	719	17	85	63	34	...	...	...	...	63	34	526	320
			25	Balkyatanhalli	705	18	172	61	30	...	...	..	...	61	30	444	267
			26	Nanjakpur ...	435	11	168	103	55	...	...	...	..	103	55	152	86
			26	Total.....	16,345	805	4,103	1,627	791	12	40	...	..	1,639	831	9,121	5,409
			31	Grand Total.....	19,508	927	5,334	1,852	914	12	40	...	...	1,864	954	10,628	6,462

(Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

DIX.

proposed Survey Assessment of the thirty-one Government villages of the Holé-Narsipur Taluk of the Letter No. 664, dated the 14th January 1885.

Standard Assessment.						Fast Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	8	26	188	146	102	86	498	584	...	...	...	158	2 5	43	
13	56	6	26	218	209	139	50	248	298	...	...	...	119	25	...	
...	...	8	33	317	236	157	52	399	451	...	...	...	129	19	26	
...	...	3	3	93	73	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	38	28	100	769	676	521	136	531	667	...	..	..	434	90	63	
25	94	53	193	1,585	1,340	958	324	1,676	2,000	...	...	...	840	159	137	
1	2	...	...	221	122	112	36	80	116	3	...	3	84	18	18	
5	17	4	18	198	139	107	16	51	67	...	...	...	23	7	8	
...	...	..	...	146	77	51	10	18	28	...	...	...	22	4	5	
20	103	47	236	556	695	576	89	309	398	...	...	...	356	65	52	
11	40	11	37	167	162	151	20	83	103	...	...	...	63	11	10	
...	...	..	...	464	263	237	70	441	511	6	...	6	246	27	35	
10	26	27	84	985	741	574	143	718	861	1	...	1	347	61	71	
2	7	26	98	184	191	158	20	55	75	...	...	...	38	8	10	
...	...	30	113	264	250	190	78	403	481	...	...	...	225	42	39	
14	47	11	48	271	235	227	62	196	258	...	...	...	174	24	...	
26	94	12	50	710	524	431	16	451	567	...	...	...	321	61	58	
39	108	68	243	697	630	583	121	502	623	...	...	...	363	75	59	
26	80	19	77	715	489	445	126	689	815	1	...	1	340	56	63	
106	318	24	109	700	712	633	38	151	189	..	..	...	99	19	19	
11	35	16	58	258	235	278	28	59	87	...	...	...	71	15	14	
...	...	2	3	259	142	96	36	246	282	...	...	...	76	11	18	
3	10	1	2	106	72	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	5	262	139	105	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	42	13	48	49	106	58	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
14	42	20	72	718	641	547	115	603	718	58	...	58	356	62	56	
...	...	1	1	164	97	112	46	200	246	...	...	...	97	21	23	
5	19	...	...	330	228	169	24	93	117	...	...	...	48	8	12	
...	...	...	...	213	138	89	30	61	91	...	...	...	56	12	15	
16	49	12	37	554	406	373	132	462	594	...	...	...	328	70	66	
...	...	10	18	454	285	219	90	493	583	...	...	...	212	42	43	
...	...	1	2	153	88	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
320	1,039	357	1,379	9,798	7,827	6,621	1,446	6,364	7,810	69	...	69	3,950	719	694	
345	1,133	410	1,527	11,383	9,167	7,579	1,770	8,040	9,810	69	...	69	4,790	878	831	

APPENDIX—

Class. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal or Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Government Culturable Waste. Dry Crop. Acres.	Dry Crop. Assessment.	Rice. Acres.	Rice. Assessment.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Total. Acres.	Total. Assessment.	Dry Crop. Acres.	Dry Crop. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class maximum rate Rs. 2 0 0.	First class maximum rates Rs. 8 0 0 and Rs. 10 0 0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Kasaba Yedatore ..	403	5	150	47	30	...	...	...	...	47	30	191	176
			2	Chandagal	146	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	91	65
			3	Katamalu	231	...	29	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	191	135
			4	Chiranhalli	803	...	124	...	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	662	472
			5	Mudlakoplu	505	...	115	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	386	281
			6	Manuganhalli	399	10	139	12	7	...	...	...	...	13	7	247	190
			7	Venkatapura	530	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	155
			8	Lalanadevanhalli ...	303	13	44	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	310	218
			9	Marchihalli	1,020	26	145	65	36	...	...	...	...	65	36	707	523
			10	Mulebetta	1,020	19	207	33	26	...	...	..	..	36	26	546	472
			11	Kasaba Saligrama ...	2,039	121	433	2	2	1	6	...	..	3	8	895	800
			12	Ankanhalli	851	28	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	281
			13	Kallimuddanhalli ...	514	29	84	16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	384	285
			14	Muddabidu	493	...	61	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	402	322
			15	Helsuru	992	69	219	45	32	..	...	...	..	45	32	575	548
			16	Gummanhalli	322	79	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	221	180
			17	Gainhalli	546	17	69	153	153	...	...	...	...	153	153	356	311
			18	Mavnuru	655	40	118	58	38	...	...	...	...	58	38	435	360
			19	Baluru	2,513	30	529	13	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	1,704	1,533
			20	Chikanayakanhalli ...	1,417	8	220	16	10	...	...	...	...	16	10	1,015	871
			21	Kendga	638	79	80	43	28	...	...	...	...	43	28	426	350
			22	Honnenhalli	1,010	45	173	54	34	...	...	...	...	54	34	725	549
			23	Yelladdahalli	520	6	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	453	354
			24	Rampura	491	68	58	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	342	264
			25	Bevinhalli	148	...	23	14	11	...	...	...	...	14	11	65	47
			26	Bailapura	214	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	128
			27	Hoskoplu	86	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	68
			28	Kasaba Mirli	3,887	144	705	71	44	...	...	...	...	71	44	1,220	1,052
			29	Shabalu	435	17	71	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	38	25
			30	Natanhalli	413	16	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	209
			31	Bichanhalli	515	9	57	16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	433	318
			32	Malnayakanhalli ...	333	...	41	7	4	...	...	..	...	7	4	282	194
			33	Subramhanyapura ...	869	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	86
			34	Chenga	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
			35	Halemirli	529	17	72	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	436	313
			36	Kasaba Tippur... ...	3,103	29	863	206	170	...	...	...	...	206	170	1,445	1,331
			37	Gorjundi	824	34	186	36	26	...	...	..	..	36	26	568	431
			38	Hampapura	2,000	33	676	18	11	...	...	...	...	18	11	439	322
			39	Galigekeri	1,294	26	871	23	18	...	...	...	...	23	18	653	617
			40	Manchanhalli	1,185	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	68
			41	Simayasipura	170	...	80	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	53	40
			42	Kotekura	260	...	108	93	64	...	...	...	...	93	64	59	48
			43	Bhairapura	336	...	152	18	9	...	...	...	...	18	9	166	121
			44	Belturu	342	4	81	113	77	...	...	...	...	113	77	143	111
			45	Adaguru	672	13	189	58	34	...	...	...	...	58	34	415	299
			46	Hossur	105	...	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	50	49
			47	Kattekyatanhalli ...	520	7	111	62	42	...	...	...	...	62	42	339	285
			48	Kegare	846	41	129	26	16	...	...	...	...	26	16	643	601
			49	Satigrama	870	30	250	17	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	540	367
			50	Savatanhalli	853	...	482	24	17	1	4	...	...	25	21	326	232
			51	Bannikuppi	675	...	361	25	21	...	...	...	...	25	21	289	240
			52	Kamenhalli	887	24	270	23	17	...	...	...	...	23	17	558	413
			53	Narayanapura	823	10	76	46	25	...	...	...	...	46	25	687	505
			54	Ramasamudra Nala ...	4,664	511	919	163	130	3	18	...	...	171	148	155	141
			55	Buvanhalli	888	2	83	55	34	...	...	...	...	55	34	748	559
			56	Taradanhalli	296	...	23	21	17	...	...	...	...	21	17	247	209
			57	Hebbatu	2,103	210	613	91	70	...	...	...	...	91	70	1,181	1,151
			58	Kachanhalli	914	479	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	306	252
			59	Bachhalli	383	...	46	11	6	..	...	...	...	11	6	326	232
			59	Total	51,669	2,940	11,530	1,861	1,337	5	23	...	...	1,856	1,365	25,382	20,7[illegible]

(Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

—Continued.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on Cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	10	21	201	197	101	192	662	854	33	...	36	1,798	570	86	
...	...	...	...	91	65	93	342	704	1,071	57	...	57	792	190	181	
5	26	...	...	198	161	64	88	177	265	4	...	4	246	52	44	
...	...	...	...	662	472	290	130	599	729	18	...	18	403	51	65	
...	...	...	...	386	281	220	30	134	168	...	...	...	73	11	5	
...	...	...	...	237	190	85	25	111	136	...	...	...	44	12	12	
...	...	...	...	239	155	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	45	324	263	203	86	197	283	...	...	...	197	23	43	
74	415	3	10	784	948	887	92	375	467	2	...	2	258	56	46	
214	1,222	8	54	758	1,748	1,160	90	397	487	...	...	...	219	40	44	
1,030	6,607	197	1,313	2,122	8,920	7,711	701	1,577	2,278	42	...	42	3,340	664	350	
396	2,727	32	188	746	3,196	1,663	276	644	920	6	...	6	652	121	118	
...	...	1	4	385	289	290	63	166	232	...	...	...	187	32	33	
9	28	17	66	423	416	307	96	510	606	6	...	6	228	27	48	
49	220	15	73	639	841	463	182	871	1,053	7	...	7	636	35	23	
...	...	2	8	231	148	137	38	158	193	...	...	...	87	19	19	
...	...	1	3	357	314	169	100	515	615	...	...	...	168	25	50	
...	...	4	16	439	346	304	66	187	253	1	...	1	146	28	33	
235	1,617	2	6	1,941	3,156	1,709	524	1,628	2,152	28	...	28	559	232	208	
154	957	4	10	1,173	1,568	721	322	1,021	1,343	21	...	21	741	143	124	
...	...	...	...	426	350	240	76	237	313	2	...	2	158	29	38	
2	6	11	27	738	582	264	93	281	371	4	...	4	251	56	45	
...	...	27	90	480	444	246	26	115	141	...	...	...	62	11	13	
...	...	20	48	362	312	189	65	313	378	...	...	...	224	30	32	
18	100	...	...	83	147	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	175	128	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	80	68	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,649	10,812	98	674	2,967	12,538	7,366	588	1,980	2,568	92	...	92	2,222	583	294	
334	2,195	4	27	376	2,247	545	110	240	350	...	...	...	320	56	56	
62	390	1	3	355	602	485	94	186	280	...	...	...	225	37	22	
...	...	...	...	433	318	261	92	316	408	7	...	7	205	42	46	
...	...	...	...	282	194	97	8	227	235	...	...	...	13	1	4	
271	1,605	2	11	395	1,702	704	6	57	63	...	...	...	15	3	3	
...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	66	448	379	653	150	407	557	...	...	...	446	71	75	
472	3,162	85	572	2,002	5,065	3,229	384	1,193	1,577	27	...	27	1,478	341	192	
...	...	...	...	538	481	314	52	515	567	4	...	4	149	26	4	
896	5,332	28	227	1,273	5,881	3,545	694	212	906	47	...	47	1,033	278	106	
179	1,175	12	91	844	1,863	1,061	222	756	978	17	...	17	658	133	111	
325	2,244	17	138	423	2,445	1,447	60	280	340	9	...	9	267	58	30	
28	195	...	...	82	235	182	32	90	122	...	...	...	91	14	16	
...	...	...	...	59	48	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	166	121	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	144	112	92	36	198	234	...	...	...	76	14	18	
14	90	3	13	432	402	262	60	149	209	...	...	...	142	37	30	
...	...	...	...	59	49	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	5	340	290	198	68	448	516	...	...	...	128	19	34	
5	14	2	6	650	621	527	158	496	652	15	...	15	459	94	78	
1	2	22	75	563	444	357	70	140	210	2	...	2	236	55	35	
28	175	...	...	351	407	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	289	240	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	54	1	6	570	473	428	128	722	850	10	...	10	319	55	60	
...	...	4	10	691	515	374	69	220	289	...	...	...	119	34	17	
2,798	18,127	109	761	3,068	19,0 9	12,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	748	559	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	247	209	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	8	8	30	1,182	1,189	513	341	1,205	1.546	22	...	22	980	218	170	
...	...	...	...	303	252	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	326	232	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,173	50,735	772	4,698	35,333	85,191	53,965	7,143	21,625	28,768	486	...	486	21,060	4,605	3,061	

APPENDI

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal														
								Government Culturable Waste.											
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	Second class maximum rates Rs. 8—0—0 and Rs. 10—0—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 10—0—0.	1	Kantenhalli ...	1,023	8	421	23	14	...	...	...	...	23	14	566	[illegible]
			2	Lanunhalli ...	1,345	31	118	83	44	...	..	...	...	83	44	1,004	[illegible]
			3	Chaukhalli ...	638	20	59	66	36	...	...	...	...	66	36	489	[illegible]
			4	Dornahalli ...	690	14	142	44	21	1	6	...	...	43	27	417	[illegible]
			5	Belulli ...	658	7	62	17	9	...	...	...	...	17	9	543	[illegible]
			6	Basavapatna ...	511	6	111	62	36	...	...	...	...	62	36	273	[illegible]
			7	Hosahalli ...	1,075	29	275	74	54	...	..	...	...	79	54	629	475
			8	Hanumanbeinhalli ...	239	...	28	53	30	...	...	...	...	53	30	133	84
			9	Malladdi ...	211	1	30	74	43	.	..	...	...	74	43	89	57
			10	Karpuravalli ...	1,237	57	273	82	42	8	24	..	...	90	66	725	518
			11	Katanalu ...	604	11	113	36	17	...	...	...	...	36	17	404	257
			12	Shenabinkuppi ...	343	13	30	66	38	...	..	..	..	66	38	217	139
			13	Ahlikuppi ...	264	9	66	37	20	..	...	...	...	37	20	152	102
			14	Maluru ...	1,528	71	254	11	9	...	...	...	...	11	9	1,089	845
			15	Mudanhalli ...	815	29	127	19	14	...	...	...	...	19	14	618	486
			16	Kurbarhalli ...	3[illegible]6	18	[illegible]8	10	13	1	6	..	...	11	19	240	165
			17	Bachihalli ...	471	11	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	192
			18	Sankanhalli ...	731	14	178	90	41	...	...	...	...	90	41	435	264
			19	Kasaba-Hardanhalli ...	1,191	58	393	51	38	...	...	...	...	51	38	640	529
			20	Ankanghatta ...	278	5	31	2	2	...	...	1	4	3	6	2[illegible]7	155
			21	Lokikuppi ...	1,104	30	101	84	56	...	...	...	...	84	56	839	674
			22	Sigavatu ...	1,595	42	2[illegible]5	54	36	2	6	...	...	58	42	1,148	1,045
			23	Dodahalli ...	9[illegible]5	13	151	40	21	...	...	...	...	40	21	1[illegible]06	427
			24	Naradanhalli ...	404	16	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	192
			25	Hanumanhalli ...	1,0[illegible]5	19	175	45	24	...	...	...	...	49	24	842	633
			26	Kodiyal ...	1[illegible]03	23	253	123	79	...	...	...	...	123	79	601	450
			27	Hosa Agrahar ...	1,101	137	352	19	10	1	2	...	...	20	12	424	345
			28	Haramballi ...	801	53	26[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	485	312
			29	Bisevva ...	987	121	322	9	7	1	4	...	...	10	11	261	217
			30	Sambravalli ...	574	18	3[illegible]6	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	19[illegible]	128
			31	Mandiganhalli ...	5[illegible]9	4[illegible]	172	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	318	213
			32	Surganhalli ...	484	28	219	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	189	128
			33	Batganhalli ...	6[illegible]7	23	281	46	25	...	...	...	...	46	25	287	186
			34	Somanhalli ...	587	23	400	40	20	...	...	...	...	40	20	119	78
			35	Gulavinattiguppi ...	1,17[illegible]	41	454	23	13	...	...	...	...	23	13	613	383
			36	Aralere ...	602	36	247	31	23	...	...	...	...	31	2[illegible]	275	175
			37	Munchanhalli ...	375	19	46	30	23	...	...	...	...	30	23	247	174
			38	Geradada ...	489	3	163	63	40	...	...	...	...	63	40	212	161
			39	Hossuru ...	322	...	117	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	189	128
			40	Chik Biserva ...	541	25	197	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	300	193
			41	Walagerehalli ...	252	4	25	18	9	...	...	...	...	18	9	20[illegible]	122
			42	Kanaganhalli ...	402	...	78	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9	311	208
			43	Machenhalli ...	248	5	57	17	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	169	115
			44	Marugondanhalli ...	708	31	159	112	69	...	...	...	...	112	69	405	281
			45	Arjunhalli ...	1,35	27	319	69	42	...	..	...	...	69	42	694	562
			46	Dod-Waddargudi ...	482	10	237	35	23	...	...	...	...	35	23	189	132
			47	Chik-Waddargudi ...	54[illegible]	14	1[illegible]9	91	46	...	...	...	...	91	46	275	188
			48	Bommenhalli ...	651	24	149	42	30	...	...	...	...	42	30	3[illegible]5	2[illegible]4
			49	Kakanhalli ...	444	8	87	40	18	...	...	...	...	40	18	508	206
			50	Kanchankeri ...	650	7	56	41	27	...	...	...	...	41	27	523	376
			51	Kasaba Byadarhalli ...	1,638	17	209	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	1,401	1,117
			52	Mavaturu ...	1,664	36	619	26	16	...	...	...	...	26	16	980	787
			53	Marguudanhalli ...	1,052	14	365	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	654	470
			54	Kesturu ...	2,096	83	727	40	23	...	...	...	...	40	23	1,289	995
			55	Malali ...	1,041	64	254	71	52	...	...	...	...	71	52	689	596
			56	Kanchagaranko[illegible]lu ...	306	14	25	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	252	170
			57	Matahalli ...	737	7	231	23	11	...	...	...	...	23	11	413	252
			58	Aickenhalli ...	7[illegible]8	6	385	118	68	...	...	3	7	121	75	233	162
			59	Gavalenhalli ...	572	12	95	35	21	...	...	..	...	36	21	405	262
			60	Hurikomanhalli ...	578	156	79	55	21	...	...	..	...	55	21	288	156
			61	Hoshalli ...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			62	Kuppi ...	3,433	179	1,230	199	106	...	...	...	...	199	106	1,742	1,358
			63	Siddapura ...	1,042	13	141	51	26	...	...	...	...	51	23	8[illegible]9	540
			64	Adaganhalli ...	1,040	24	181	22	11	...	...	...	...	22	11	900	551
			65	Madavanhalli ...	[illegible]33	27	[illegible]	21	11	...	...	...	...	21	11	654	418
			66	Biranhalli ...	476	3[illegible]	[illegible]	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	372	255
				Total.....	52,382	2,007	13,761	2,739	1,593	14	48	4	11	2,757	1,652	32,412	23,369
Third class maximum rate Rs. 1—8—0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 7—0—0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 10—0—0.	1	Tandri ...	1,610	47	372	230	133	...	...	1	2	231	135	902	573
			2	Munduru ...	2,136	418	439	272	120	...	...	1	4	273	124	897	693
			3	Tandre-Ankanhalli ...	612	20	271	72	40	...	..	...	..	72	40	239	145
			4	Kenchanhalli ...	628	37	102	102	40	...	...	...	...	102	40	387	229
			5	Mudikuppi ...	333	17	50	17	7	...	...	...	...	17	7	225	146
			6	Kupphalli ...	507	25	129	1	1	6	21	...	...	7	22	318	174
			7	Kunchenhalli ...	927	5	28	106	40	...	...	...	...	106	40	182	88
			8	Bethalli ...	1,555	43	529	32	16	...	...	...	...	32	16	903	515
			9	Maluganhalli ...	1,330	114	354	111	54	...	...	...	...	111	54	754	469
				Total	9,038	726	2,274	943	451	6	21	2	6	951	478	4,812	3,030
			134	Grand Total.....	1,13,119	5,673	27,565	5,543	3,381	25	97	6	17	5,574	3,495	62,606	47,1[illegible]

(Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

—Concluded.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	5	15	571	382	241	62	454	516	5	...	5	140	26	31	
...	...	10	30	1,014	775	605	165	351	517	1	...	1	390	74	83	
...	...	4	8	493	328	253	138	751	889	...	...	...	226	47	69	
22	84	2	4	501	387	316	78	218	296	5	...	5	267	51	39	
1	2	8	28	552	411	334	83	267	354	...	...	...	247	50	43	
...	...	29	75	302	265	84	12	51	63	...	...	...	34	7	6	
58	385	5	33	692	643	959	104	641	745	5	...	5	237	51	52	
15	87	..	...	148	171	149	50	164	214	...	...	..	88	21	25	
17	90	...	..	103	147	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	224	34	122	817	901	818	114	240	354	1	...	1	445	93	57	
34	122	3	11	441	390	372	36	125	161	...	...	..	128	20	18	
...	...	17	59	234	198	146	10	24	34	...	...	...	15	5	5	
...	...	...	...	152	102	73	6	11	17	...	...	...	18	4	3	
45	138	58	208	1,192	1,191	1,207	267	657	924	...	...	...	818	174	133	
8	22	14	52	640	560	48	112	266	378	...	..	...	352	57	51	
15	53	14	46	269	247	373	86	478	564	1	...	1	369	40	43	
1	2	1	1	301	195	99	60	460	520	...	...	...	219	26	25	
...	...	14	45	443	309	247	34	126	160	...	...	...	97	18	17	
9	38	40	194	689	761	525	162	468	630	11	...	11	581	70	81	
2	8	10	42	239	205	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20	90	889	744	479	174	673	847	...	...	...	430	87	87	
13	50	51	214	1,212	1,309	927	344	1,096	1,440	1	...	1	915	183	172	
9	25	16	72	731	825	321	80	227	307	...	...	...	218	50	40	
...	...	17	71	319	263	678	130	482	622	1	...	1	407	81	65	
...	...	...	...	842	633	630	72	176	248	1	...	1	139	39	36	
...	...	3	8	604	458	461	94	605	699	3	...	3	239	43	47	
115	520	23	110	593	975	679	164	725	894	4	...	4	556	125	12	
...	...	...	...	485	312	185	118	541	659	3	...	3	321	51	59	
144	656	123	607	531	1,480	1,326	226	892	1,118	9	...	9	1,137	158	113	
...	...	...	...	193	128	86	10	33	43	...	..	...	10	9	5	
1	4	...	...	319	217	160	48	232	280	...	...	...	1 6	17	24	
...	...	6	22	195	150	130	28	72	100	...	...	...	96	22	14	
...	...	5	18	292	204	216	68	246	314	...	...	...	127	31	34	
...	...	...	...	119	78	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	50	34	128	660	560	418	153	662	815	...	...	...	392	71	76	
10	48	3	8	288	231	173	20	49	69	...	...	...	41	11	10	
...	...	33	105	280	279	249	108	564	672	...	...	...	6.7	57	54	
...	...	18	45	260	206	157	48	223	271	...	...	...	131	26	24	
...	...	1	2	193	130	80	40	162	202	...	...	...	113	24	20	
...	...	15	45	315	238	220	88	420	508	4	...	4	199	32	44	
...	...	4	14	205	136	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	311	203	389	76	229	305	...	...	...	288	40	36	
...	...	...	...	169	1 5	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	406	281	155	70	235	305	3	...	3	198	36	35	
13	52	13	60	720	674	944	204	456	660	8	...	8	524	113	102	
8	34	8	7	200	173	172	36	94	130	3	...	3	79	18	18	
...	...	...	...	275	188	222	96	305	401	4	...	4	304	58	36	
...	...	1	2	786	266	206	28	158	186	2	...	2	88	17	14	
...	...	1	3	309	209	173	36	98	134	...	...	...	87	18	18	
...	...	3	8	526	384	316	116	384	500	5	...	5	241	45	58	
...	...	7	26	1,403	1,143	765	432	1,609	2,041	30	...	30	1,468	199	216	
...	...	3	7	983	794	519	174	484	658	10	...	10	563	123	88	
3	6	2	5	639	481	327	192	559	751	19	...	19	509	107	96	
...	...	7	18	1,246	1,011	842	368	826	1,194	12	...	12	1,031	331	185	
...	...	3	7	702	603	365	171	447	618	4	...	4	418	59	86	
...	...	...	...	252	170	116	80	195	275	4	...	4	164	36	40	
1	2	2	4	416	258	163	26	68	94	..	...	...	52	14	13	
...	..	13	39	263	201	108	20	74	94	1	...	1	35	6	10	
20	70	4	17	429	349	166	34	90	124	1	...	1	83	13	17	
...	...	...	...	288	153	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	83	278	1,325	1,616	1,357	283	1,231	1,514	8	...	8	648	119	59	
...	...	5	19	834	559	290	304	1,838	2,142	23	...	23	716	131	152	
...	...	10	30	910	581	397	276	670	946	6	...	6	729	123	138	
6	16	1	3	681	437	289	161	528	689	...	...	10	347	70	78	
...	...	1	1	373	256	154	112	316	428	10	...		229	52	56	
610	2,742	805	3,934	33,857	29,175	23,872	6,908	24,706	31,632	208	...	208	19,465	3,673	3,310	
37	140	21	65	930	778	638	18	279	447	29	...	29	414	71	54	
21	61	88	389	1,008	1,143	941	234	1,091	1,345	...	...	...	629	139	127	
4	10	6	20	249	175	211	60	184	244	...	...	...	150	31	30	
...	...	...	...	387	229	220	98	439	537	...	...	...	212	42	46	
10	33	14	67	249	246	201	66	388	454	3	...	3	246	48	33	
12	45	16	54	346	273	297	136	302	438	...	...	...	423	88	60	
2	3	4	7	188	98	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	52	28	86	951	653	457	136	862	998	...	...	...	442	67	68	
...	...	27	83	781	552	426	120	478	598	1	...	1	250	40	60	
101	344	204	771	5,117	4,145	3,439	1,038	4,023	5,061	33	...	33	2,766	526	478	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

LIST OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.

Yedatore Taluk.

Magani.	No.	Name of village.	Remarks.
Yedatore ...	1	Arakere	Valuation Survey.
	2	Kalenhalli	Valuation Survey.
Tippur ...	3	Degganhalli	Valuation Survey.
	4	Chamlapur...	Valuation Survey.
	5	Subbapanditarakoplu	Valuation Survey.
	6	Gandhanhalli	Valuation Survey.
	7	Chenga	Valuation Survey.
	8	Biranhalli	Valuation Survey.
	9	Kundur	Valuation Survey.
	10	Matkeri	Valuation Survey.
	11	Hossur	Valuation Survey.
	12	Waddarhalli	Valuation Survey.
	13	Kalhalli	Valuation Survey.
Byadarahalli...	14	Haliyur	Detail Survey.
	15	Hossur	Detail Survey.
		Hole-Narsipur Taluk.	
Gubbi ...	1	Bidarakka	Valuation Survey.
	2	Kuppe	Valuation Survey.
	3	Somanhalli	Valuation Survey.

CAMP No. 284, DATED 5TH MARCH 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers read above contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk (134 villages) and of 31 villages transferred in 1882 from that Taluk to the Holè-Narsipur Taluk. The former is the more valuable tract, having the superior advantage of Cauvery channel irrigation, while the tract added on to Holè-Narsipur is poor in soil and irrigation and with insufficient means of communication.

2. The grouping of the villages has been fairly arranged with reference to communications and proximity to the Cauvery, climatic variation in so small a tract being scarcely appreciable.

3. As regards the existing old rates, the Superintendent rightly remarks that there is "little meaning" in them applied as they are to unsurveyed lands whose extent as entered in the accounts is grossly understated.

4. The area of the 134 Government villages of the present Yedatore Taluk is as per survey now effected—

Dry..	62,606 acres.
Wet	11,701 „

with the total present annual collection of Rs. 29,093 and Rs. 51,732 respectively, yielding thus Rs. 0—7—5 and Rs. 4—6—8 as rates per acre of dry and wet cultivation. These rates are compared in the Superintendent's report with old rates similarly calculated in the adjoining Taluks of Holé-Narsipur, the late Arkalgud and Hunsur, and the result is as shown in the margin. It will be seen that Yedatore enjoys considerably lighter dry assessment than the other taluks. The average dry rate is doubtless unduly low and is due to gross suppression of the occupied area. The wet rate is higher than in the other taluks, as nearly the whole of the rice land is commanded by the Cauvery channels. Colonel Grant after careful examination is of opinion that the dry rate to be adopted for the taluk should be about the same as that adopted for the neighbouring Taluk of Holé-Narsipur. He accordingly proposes the following maximum rates :—

Name of Taluk.	Dry Rate.	Wet Rate.
Holé-Narsipur ...	0 9 8	3 14 2
Late Arkalgud ...	0 10 3	3 14 4
Hunsur ...	0 8 0	3 1 6
Yedatore ...	0 7 5	4 6 8

Group.	Maximum Rates.			
	Dry.	Rice (Ordinary.)	Rice (under Channels.)	Garden.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	1 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	10 0 0

These rates are in themselves very moderate and their adoption is accordingly sanctioned.

5. The general effect of the proposed settlement is as shown below :—

	Survey Acres.	By Old Accounts		As per Survey.	
		Collection.	Average.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dry crop	62,606	29,093	0— 7— 5	47,157	0—12—1
Rice (channel)	9,165	39,686	4— 5— 3	59,825	6— 8—5
Rice (ordinary)	749	4,466	5—15— 5	2,996	4— 0—0
Garden	1,787	7,580	4— 3—10	8,533	4—12—4
Miscellaneous	...	451	...	...	...
Total...	74,307	81,276	1— 1— 6	1,18,511	1 9 6

6. It will be seen from the above that there is some mistake in the old accounts as to the classification of rice lands as 'ordinary' and 'under channels,' for as a matter of fact the former is not more heavily taxed than the latter. But the rates now proposed are in themselves fair and equitable. Indeed, if they err at all, they err on the side of moderation. It will be seen that they do not compare unfavorably with the very moderate rates introduced into the adjoining taluks recently settled as shown below :—

	Survey Average Rates per Acre.			
	Dry	Wet including Garden.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
Holé-Narsipur	0—12— 4	4—13—5	...	*Rice land under Cauvery channels.
Late Arkalgud	0—12—10	4— 2—0	...	
Hunsur	0—10— 9	3—11—7	...	
Yedatore (proposed)	0—12— 1	4— 8—8	*6—8—5	

Under such circumstances His Highness the Maharaja's Government are of opinion that the proposed rates for the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk are fair and moderate and their adoption is accordingly sanctioned.

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7. The proposed settlement of the 31 villages recently joined to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk is alike equitable. The average old rates calculated upon the present survey area are as follows :—

Dry ..	..	Rs. 0—7—10
Rice (ordinary)	..	„ 3—3— 1
Garden ..	..	„ 3—1—10

The maximum rates proposed are those already specified for groups II and III of the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk, there being no villages possessing advantages similar to those enjoyed by villages of group I. These maximum rates work out as follows :—

Average Dry rate	..	Rs. 0— 9—9
„ Rice „	..	„ 3— 4—6
„ Garden rate	..	„ 3—13—4

These rates are extremely moderate and the proposed revision as regards this tract is also accordingly sanctioned.

8. His Highness the Maharaja's Government hereby sanction the introduction of the proposed settlement into the unsettled portions of the Yedatore and Holé-Narsipur Taluks with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

9. The attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to para 10 of Colonel Grant's letter dated 14th January 1885 as to the condition of communications in this taluk. They are evidently capable of considerable improvement and early steps should be taken for the improvement of those that exist and for opening out new ones where required.

10. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be requested to report whether the demarcation and assessment of Amrut Mahal kavals in the Yedatore and Hunsur Taluks have been completed in accordance with para 10 of Sir James Gordon's minute circulated with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3840—24, dated 19th August 1878. It is believed that in the taluks above named, there are several kavals which are commanded by river channels. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be requested to furnish a brief statement showing the probable extent of land irrigable by channels in the Amrut Mahal kavals in the Hunsur and Yedatore Taluks. It is desirable that such kavals or portions of kavals should be resigned by the Amrut Mahal Department whenever possible if required for purposes of *bonâ fide* cultivation. Lands enjoying channel irrigation are obviously too valuable to be retained for purposes of pasture. There can of course be no objection to the retention of such lands by the Amrut Mahal Department so long as there may be no application for them for purposes of cultivation. It is believed that at present all such applications are rejected by the Deputy Commissioner or Amildar on the ground that the lands are in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department and are therefore not available for cultivation. Under such circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore will be requested to institute careful enquiries, to examine applications which have been rejected on the ground above mentioned and to submit a full report as to what kavals or portions of kavals commanded by river channels are likely to be taken up for purposes of cultivation.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.
The Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, with reference to para 10.
The Secretary, D. P. W., with reference to para 9.
All other Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1885.

OPIUM FORM I.

Special License to Medical Practitioner under Opium Rule VII framed under Opium Act I of 1878.

I. Special license granted to

following the profession of at
in the District of for the sale of opium by retail, on the condition
that the said shall not have in his possession
at one time more than one seer of opium and that such opium shall be procured from the Deputy Commissioner's office, or a licensed vendor and shall be used *bonâ fide* as medicine or in medicinal preparations or prescriptions. This license shall continue in force till recalled or cancelled by competent authority, or resigned in writing by the holder to the signatory thereof.

II. The opium locally obtained by the holder of this license shall be covered by a "Pass" in the prescribed form (supplied on application through the Head Supervisor, Abkari Department, on payment). The medical practitioner shall satisfy himself that the entry of the quantity purchased from the Government Treasury or authorized vendor, &c., has been duly booked and attested and covers the quantity actually indented for by him.

III. The holder of this license shall keep a true and correct account in the prescribed form (which shall be furnished on application and payment to the Head Supervisor, Abkari Department), and it shall be produced whenever required by the officers of Excise or of other Departments authorized to demand the same. Turkey opium and other admixtures of opium (liquids or solids), when essentially required, can be obtained from Europe or elsewhere, provided the opium thus represented be separately brought to book monthly in a memo at the foot of the account under advertence and duly accounted for thereafter separately from that locally purchased from Government or vendors in the said account book.

IV. On the infringement of any of the above articles or any conditions imposed by Opium Act I of 1878 or by the rules framed thereunder, the holder of this license renders himself liable to be taken in the manner required by law before a Magistrate having jurisdiction by any of the officers of Excise, or other Departments authorized on this behalf and on conviction to be punished to the extent prescribed in Section 9 of Opium Act I of 1878, *viz.* with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both, and in default of payment of the fine so imposed, with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months; such imprisonment for default of payment of fine being in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced. Further this license and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium shall be forfeited.

Noted. *Magistrate & Dy. Commissioner, District.*

Superintendent of Police, District.

Note (A.)—A counterpart of this license will be signed by the license-holder and deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's office under the conditions laid down in Section 25 of the Opium Act I of 1878.

FORM II.

License for the Sale of Opium by Wholesale and Retail, granted under the Rules Nos. XIII and XIV of the Rules framed under the provisions of Opium Act I of 1878.

1. Registered No.
2. Name of License-Holder.
3. Name of Vendor or Shop-man.
4. Permanent Locality. { Place. / Name of Street. / Door No. }
5. Details of Itinerating Localities.

Names of Villages.	*Miles from Permanent Shop.*
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1885.

Be it known that I , Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of , under Sections XIII and XIV of the Mysore Opium Rules published under Notification No. dated the 1884 and framed under the provisions of Opium Act I of 1878, do hereby grant this license for the wholesale and retail vend of opium and its preparations to , residing in the Town or Village of in the Taluk of in the District of in the Mysore Province, on the following conditions and restrictions, the infringement of any of which shall render the guilty parties liable to the penalties involved for a breach of these License Rules, or of the Opium Laws to which such breach may be applicable on trial before a Magistrate.

I. That the license shall not be transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and that no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

II. That the vendor shall equally with the license-holder be responsible for breach of any of the conditions of this license.

III. That all opium shall be purchased by the license-holder or vendor from the Government Treasury or from any other licensed-vendor only, provided it be opium that had been purchased from Government and none other; and the purchase in either case be covered by a pass in the prescribed form (Serial No. 3, to be supplied on application by the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, on payment) for the quantity purchased.

IV. That the license-holder or vendor shall pay a fee of rupees per quarter for the time this license is in force and that the same shall be paid quarterly in advance, *viz.*, on the 1st of April, July, October 188 and January 188 , and in default shall be dealt with as laid down in Section 23, Act I of 1878 (Opium Act) or Section 25 of the said Act by realizing the fee from the surety given by the shop-keeper for the fulfilment of his engagement. (See Note E under Rule 21 below.)

V. That all sales of opium shall be made by the license-holder or vendor in the said shop and not elsewhere under any pretext whatsoever, except where this license held as an "Itinerating License" when the sales shall be restricted to the circle for which it may have been granted as prescribed at the head of this license; while, in other respects, the conditions and restrictions laid down in this license, and the Mysore Opium Rules and Act shall be strictly complied with by the "Itinerant" holding this license. The Itinerating license-holders shall take the license, permit or pass and shop account books first to the Amil of the place, if it be a Taluk Kasaba, and also to the Police Station officer. At all other places to the Village Patel. These officers on satisfying themselves of the identity of the party being the same as named in the license and by reference to his books, &c., shall *forthwith* permit the holder or vendor named therein, to sell the same and take steps to see that the rules are not infringed.

VI. That the whole of the stock on hand shall be always kept by the license-holder or vendor in the shop. No items of food or drink shall be vended in any retail opium shop. The retail shop shall be *bonâ fide* a drug shop only in large towns, but in outlying places the miscellaneous store or shop, where grain, &c., is sold to the villagers can also sell drugs under license.

VII. That all pure opium *bonâ fide* sold, or offered, or retained for sale as such, shall not be adulterated, but sold, or offered, or retained for sale in the exact condition in which it was purchased from the Government Treasury by the license-holder or vendor, saving where the outer coating has become dirty, &c., when such dirt, &c., shall be duly removed ere such parts are sold, or offered, or retained for consumption by the public. The retail price of opium to the public throughout the Province shall be for the present Rs. 11—4—0 per seer of 24 tolas. That any preparations or admixtures of opium, other than pure opium, shall be kept duly labelled, and offered or sold *bonâ fide* as such and duly accounted for in the shop accounts. Such wastage derived from the coating, &c, on opium above alluded to can be utilized for the preparation of "Maddat" which can be sold at the bar but not consumed on the premises under any pretext whatever, nor sold to any one publicly or privately keeping a "Maddat-khana," or any institutions under any other name whatsoever, to smoke or consume opium or ganja or any of the preparations thereof, either in behalf of the holders or vendors of this license, or in his own, or on behalf of other parties; as the consumption of drugs thus is strictly interdicted under the Mysore Opium and Ganja Rules and a breach thereof shall entail the penalties prescribed being rigidly enforced on all directly or indirectly concerned therein, by the Magistracy. Maddat purchased by private individuals may be consumed by themselves, but not *sold to others.*

VIII. The scales and weights used by the license-holder or vendor shall be true and accurate, and the latter bear the Government stamp with the quantity represented by such weight duly impressed thereon, while the use of temporary weights, wax and other such fixtures, to adjust the scales, shall be and the same are hereby strictly interdicted. Stamped standard weights, and scales only, shall be used and will be issued on application to the Head Supervisor, Central Distillery, with cash remitted through the Amildar of the Taluk, by the license-holder.

IX. That the license-holder or vendor shall not receive any wearing apparel, or any other articles whatsoever, in barter or pledge for opium sold. Payments for opium shall be made in ready money only, and the said license-holder or vendor shall not knowingly sell or give any opium to any person under 16 years of age. The quantity that can be sold by retail shall not exceed 3 tolas. Any larger

quantity sold shall be considered as a wholesale sale (*Vide* Section I, Clause 6 of the Opium Rules, dated 4th February 1880, No. 64.) The holders of this license or the vendors named therein are hereby empowered to vend by wholesale in the three following cases and under the conditions set forth below :—

(1.) Under the special orders of the Deputy Commissioner, or any Magistrate having local jurisdiction in the place where applicant resides.

(2.) To another licensed opium vendor, but in quantities of not less than one seer of 24 tolas weight.

(3.) To any medical practitioner licensed under the Mysore Opium Rules, but not *more* than one seer of 24 tolas weight.

(4.) In the first case the number and date of the Magistrate's order shall be quoted, and the said order shall be endorsed as having been complied with under the date and signature of the license-holder or vendor. In the second and third cases the quantity sold shall be entered in the Government pass or permit books to be produced by the purchasing license-vendors and duly accounted for in the retail shop books of both selling and purchasing vendors, &c., as laid down in License Rule No. XI. These sales shall be made for not more than eight annas *over* the rate at which the opium was purchased from the Government when the shop is at Treasury head-quarters, and one rupee at all other places ; and the prices so charged shall be duly entered in the said permit books.

X. That the license-holder or vendor's shop shall be an open "Dukán" and no windows shall be allowed to the rear or ends of the building. That the whole shop shall be so constructed that all persons inside shall be clearly seen through the door or windows by any one passing to and fro in the street, and that no second room shall be allowed therein. The use of boxes, screens, &c., to conceal the scales and weights, &c., from the eye of the public shall be, and the same is hereby, interdicted, while notices pointing out a breach of these and all other rules of Government issued through the "Excise Officer" shall be at once complied with and the course prescribed therein acted up to without fail by both the license-holders and vendors. A disregard of such notice shall itself be considered to be a breach of these rules when the request made therein is good and valid and on reasonable grounds. An explanation for breaches of these rules shall be furnished to the Excise officer by the license-holder or vendor answerable therefor, in writing, attested by him and one or two witnesses If the party cannot himself write, the explanation shall be taken down in writing by the "Excise Officer" in the form of query and answer, and read over to the party at fault and the witnesses in their own vernaculars, and duly attested by them. The Excise officer shall then initial and date the same and submit the papers to the Head Supervisor, his immediate superior, or the Magistrate as the case may be, for orders.

XI. That all purchases of opium made by the license-holder or vendor shall be covered by a "Pass" in the prescribed form (Serial No. 3 to be furnished on application to the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, on payment) to be made as for account book, see Rule VIII, and duly entered therein, and each sale shall be dated and attested by the officer of Government or the vendor authorized to make such sales to another vendor or medical practitioner in such "Pass." The selling and purchasing vendors shall be held jointly and severally responsible that the quantity covered by such entries are *bonâ fide* sales and duly attested by the selling vendor. The quantity so sold shall appear opposite the date the sale was effected in the vendor's account, (Serial No. 4 to be furnished on application to the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, on payment) which shall be in the form prescribed, quoting the number of the license of the purchasing shop-keeper, &c.

XII. That the license-holder or vendor shall not open his shop, or make sales therein before 6 A. M. and that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein after 9 P. M., except on special permits in cases of Native festivals, &c., to be freely granted by the Magistracy ; and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.

XIII. That the license-holder or vendor shall not permit prostitutes nor persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop or remain therein ; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein ; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

XIV. That the license-holder or vendor shall not sell nor give opium nor any admixture or preparation of opium, either directly or indirectly, to any European, non-commissioned or warrant officer, or private soldier, or to any European, or East Indian woman connected with or related to men of those classes.

XV. That the license-holder or vendor shall not permit the consumption of opium, or any admixture or preparation of opium, in the shop or on the premises, under any pretext whatever.

XVI. That the license-holder or vendor shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a sign-board bearing the following inscription, in legible characters in the vernacular language, painted thereon, thus :—

License No. 16.
B. A. Timmaiya, License-holder.
"Licensed to sell Opium."

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XVII. That if the license-holder or vendor buy less than seers, which is the quantity estimated to be sold by retail in each month, he shall, if required, explain the reason of the falling off to the Deputy Commissioner (through the Excise officer) and failing the explanation being reasonable and satisfactory, that officer shall deal with the vendor departmentally by fine or cancelment of license or direct his prosecution before a Magistrate for breach of this license rule, if the circumstance of the case renders this course advisable in the interests of Government.

XVIII. That the license-holder or vendor shall keep up daily an account which shall be true and correct and in the prescribed form (to be furnished to him on application to the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, on payment); the instructions contained wherein shall be strictly observed by the said license-holder. Preparations of opium shall be separately accounted for. The quantity of pure opium taken for these preparations shall be duly booked in the column provided therefor in the regular opium account, and the quantity of the preparations made therefrom and the sales shall appear in the particular account opened for each preparation separately in the shop account book.

XIX. That the license-holder or vendor shall immediately produce his license, pass book and accounts for inspection on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Municipal, Opium, Revenue or Judicial Departments superior in rank to a peon or constable, and that he shall not prevent any such officer of whatever rank from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

XX. This license shall have effect from to , unless a special order recalling it has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner.

XXI. This license may be recalled by the Deputy Commissioner under the following conditions :—

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the fee stipulated to be paid in Rule IV, after trial of the procedure laid down therein ;

(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license ;

(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of a breach of the peace or any other criminal offence.

Note A.—Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any fee or instalment thereof already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Note B.—Should the Deputy Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified, he shall give fifteen days' previous notice to the license-holder or vendor and remit a sum equal to the fee for fifteen days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the Government may direct.

Note C.—This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's notice to the Deputy Commissioner and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the fee for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed, as the Deputy Commissioner may adjudge.

Note D.—Should the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for surrendering the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Dewan, remit the fine.

Note E.—Counterpart of this license will be signed by the license-holder and vendors and deposited in the office of the Deputy Commissioner under the conditions laid down in Section 25 of the Opium Act I of 1878.

XXII. On the infringement of any of the above articles or of any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act of 1878, or by the Rules made thereunder, the license-holder or vendor, or both as the case may be, renders himself liable to be taken before a Magistrate (in the manner required by law) having jurisdiction, by any of the officers named in Section XIX of this license and tried, convicted and punished to the extent prescribed in Section 9 of Opium Act I of 1878, *viz*, with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both, and in default of payment of such fine so imposed, with imprisonment which may extend to six months ; such imprisonment being in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced. Further this license and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium or other drugs shall be forfeited if the convicting Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner shall deem fit.

Noted.

Superintendent of Police.

DATED 188 .

DATED 188 .

Deputy Commissioner, District.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1885.

Serial No. 3.

Opium Account of Shop No. *Door No.*
in the *Taluk* *District.*
Name of License-Holder

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Year, Month and Date.	Quantity of Opium in store from yesterday.		Quantity of Opium received this day and whence received		Total quantity to be accounted for.		Quantity used in the preparation of.		Quantity sold this day.		Total Expenditure col. 5 & 6 added together.		Quantity left in store col. 7 deducted from col 4.		Rate.		Remarks.
			District Treasury.	From another.											Treasury.	Retail.	
	Seer.	Tola.	Seer.	Seer.	Seer.	Tola.	Seer.	Tola.	Seer.	Tola	Seer	Tola.	Seer.	Tola.	Seer.	Seer.	
															R. A.	R. A.	
Total.																	

Here Signature of the License Holder or Vendor.

I. This shop account must be kept "true and correct" in the form prescribed and without errors (*vide* example printed and appended to book.) If errors occur, they might be such as to render the account false and thereby entail the License Rules being enforced on shop keeper. This account book should be kept always in the shop and produced to the Abkari and other officers authorized to demand the same with the treasury permit or pass book and license.

II. Column 7 has been added to facilitate check and render the account clear to the license-vendor.

III. Column 9, data needed to furnish statistics when required by Government.

IV. In the column of Remarks, if opium be sold to chemists and druggists on "Medical Practitioner's license" or on Magistrate's special passes, the name of purchaser and quantity sold should be specified for each sale effected, opposite the date concerned, with the number of the license or Magistrate's authority therefor.

V. The license-vendor should check the entries daily and attest this account after being totalled up monthly as indicated above.

VI. In column V the opium used for Maddat, &c, should be noted, but separately accounted for in this form on another page.

Serial No. 4.

GOVERNMENT PASS BOOK FOR OPIUM.

Permit to pass the following Opium issued from the Government Treasury Store to Shop No. *Door No.* *in the Village of*
in the District of

Year, Month and Date.	Shop No.	Locality.	Name of License-holder.	Quantity and Value of Opium purchased.				Treasury Accountant's initials.	Treasury Officer's Signature.	Remarks.
				Seers.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total.....										

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READ—

Distillery Head Supervisor's Memorandum received with the letter No. 1199 of the 20th February 1885 from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.

No. 6865-75—149, DATED 18TH MARCH 1885.

ORDER.—In his memorandum above read, the Head Supervisor brings to notice that the price at which opium is now sold to the public in the Bangalore District, *viz.* Rs. 9 per seer, is very low compared with the price fixed in the Madras Presidency which is Rs 16 per seer, and suggests that the same be raised to Rs. 11—4—0 per seer. The price at which the drug is now sold by Government to the vendors is Rs. 7—8—0 per seer as prescribed by para 1 of the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6898-6907—Rev. 1209, dated 27th March 1880. The suggested increase of the retail price will necessitate a revision of the rate at which Government sells the drug to the vendor, but no appreciable hardship will be caused by this arrangement to the consumer.

2. The following prices are accordingly sanctioned in supersession of those authorized by Proceedings of the 27th March 1880 for adoption throughout the Province with effect from 1st April 1885 :—

Price at which Government shall sell opium to vendors ...	6¼ Annas per tola or Rs. 9—6—0 per seer of 24 tolas.
Price at which vendor shall sell opium to the public ...	7½ Annas per tola or Rs. 11—4—0 per seer of 24 tolas.

3. The appended forms of licenses for medical practitioners and for wholesale and retail vendors and of account and permit books to be kept by vendors are hereby prescribed for adoption.

4. No fee shall be levied for licenses issued to medical practitioners. A fee of Rs. 9 per quarter shall be levied for each wholesale and retail vendor's license in the Towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur, and in all other stations no fee shall be charged for the vendor's license except where the sales in any shop exceed Rs. 6 per month in which case a small fee of 8 Annas per mensem shall be levied.

5. The Superintendent of the Central Jail will be requested to make up at the Central Jail the weights required to correspond with the prices now sanctioned, in accordance with samples which will be furnished by the Head Supervisor. The cost of these weights will be recovered from the vendors to whom they may be supplied. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers are requested to apply at once to the Head Supervisor, Central Distillery, for the weights and pass and account books required for the opium shops in their respective ranges.

6. The present arrangement under which vendors of opium have to obtain their supply from the District Treasuries entails some trouble on vendors living at a distance from the District Head quarters. In order to remove this hardship, the Comptroller will be requested to report whether satisfactory arrangements can be made for supplying opium to vendors from Taluk Treasuries, from 1st April 1885.

7. The Excise officers shall supervise the items of opium and ganja revenue.

R VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Comptroller.
The Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

Read again the following correspondence relating to Form of Coffee Title-Deed :—

I. From the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 2184—26, dated 25th July 1883.

In returning herewith the accompanying papers relating to title-deeds to be granted to coffee planters in accordance with the permanent settlement sanctioned in the Dewan's Proceedings of the 2nd August 1881, I am desired to observe that it is not necessary to append to each deed a statement of "all rules and reservations to which the tenure of the land is subject." All reservations of a special nature, such as the right of Government to metals and precious stones, to sandalwood and to reserved trees, must of course find a place in the body of the deed, as also the saving of customary rights of way, &c, on the part of Government and others, as well as the right of the Government to impose general taxes and local cesses. The halat duty on coffee and cardamoms may be abolished, as a result of the settlement, by notification to be issued by the Government, while in all other matters the rights and duties of the grantee may be left to be regulated by the law for the time being in force.

2. As regards coffee estates which have been settled on a 30 years' lease, a general guarantee may be issued in the terms of the Survey guarantee with the necessary alteration as regards reserved timber, and pattas in a simple form may be issued to the lessees.

3. The case of grass lands requires special consideration. For obvious reasons, the privileges conceded to a permanent settlement cannot attach to them, and they may therefore, with advantage, be held under separate pattas.

4. Under such circumstances, I am to request that you will give the matter your early consideration and submit revised forms of title-deed and patta for the final orders of Government.

II. From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 351, dated Bangalore, 10th August 1883.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter No. 2184—26 of the 25th ultimo and previous correspondence on the subject of the preparation of a suitable form of title-deed for coffee lands, to forward the rough draft of a form of title-deed which is based upon the instructions conveyed in your letter under reply, and which will, I think, meet the present need. I attach specimens of the forms of title-deed used in the Madras Presidency for reference.

2. As regards coffee estates which have been settled for 30 years, I consider that the ordinary receipt book, which takes the place of the old patta in unsettled taluks, is all that need be issued.

3. With regard to grass lands you are aware that in my letter No. 292 of the 10th May 1882 I advocated the extension to them of the privileges of the permanent settlement when they formed part and parcel of an estate the holder of which had applied for permanent settlement. This having been now disallowed, * I will request the Deputy Commissioner to inform all holders of coffee lands, who applied for permanent tenure, that they cannot have the advantage of grass land rates excepting on terminable lease, and that they must therefore, if they desire a permanent settlement, agree to the whole of the area in any one survey number at the full rate of Rs. 1—8—0 per acre, subject of course to any reduction of area they may retain under Rules 9 and 10 of the Rules of the 2nd August 1881.

ENCLOSURE.

No. *Form of Title-Deed for Coffee Lands.*

Whereas *A. B.*, holder on terminable lease of the land specified in the schedule hereunder written, has made application that the said tenure may be changed into a permanent holding and has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the land, I acting under the authority of the do hereby confirm the said land to the said and his heirs in permanent property (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) and subject to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. now payable thereon to Government.

Provided that this quit-rent shall be paid for each Revenue year to the proper receiving officer on or before the 31st March in that year, failing which it will be recoverable by the ordinary process for recovering arrears of land revenue.

Provided also that the said or other lawful owner of the land shall at all times hereafter at his own expense repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said lands.

* Note.—This was disallowed long since.—*Vide* Dewan's Proceedings No. 7713-31—235, dated 5th January 1892.

Provided also that this certificate in no way affects the liability of the above said land to ayments for general, municipal or other local purposes, nor does it affect the existing and custonary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in ll existing roads and paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

Provided also that this certificate in no way affects the liability of the said or ther lawful owner of the land to pay the customary seigniorage on all timber removed beyond the oundaries of the said land, nor does it in any way grant to the said or other lawful wner of the land any right to sandalwood which is hereby reserved to the his uccessors and assigns.

And provided further that these presents shall in no way be considered to grant or in any way est in the said , his heirs, personal representatives or assigns any right, title or nterest in or to gold or other minerals or coal known to exist, or which may at any time hereafter e discovered on or under the said land or any part thereof all of which are hereby respectively eserved to the his successors and assigns, together with full and free liberty and ight of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for the said his uccessors and assigns and his and their servants, agents and workmen and for all persons by him r them duly authorized in and upon the said land and either with or without horses and other attle, carts and wagons and other carriages and to erect on the said land and to use any engines r machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away the said gold and ther minerals and coal. And with full liberty for the said his successors and ssigns to sink, drive, make and use upon the said land mines, pits, shafts, drifts, air-courses and vater-courses and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same and to appropriate nd use any part of the surface of the said land for depositing, placing and heaping thereon the inerals, waste, rubbish and other substances which may be got from the said mines. And generally to do all other acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting the said gold and ther minerals or coal and rendering the same merchantable, the said his successors nd assigns paying or rendering compensation to the said his heirs, personal epresentatives and assigns for all damage which the said his heirs, representatives r assigns shall sustain by reason of the exercise by the said his successors or ssigns of such right of way as is hereinbefore reserved, or by the erection and use of any such ngines, machinery or works as are hereinbefore mentioned, or the exercise of all or any of the ights hereinbefore reserved to the said his successors and assigns. Provided lways that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize the said his successors nd assigns to sink any pit or shaft or to exercise any of the rights hereinbefore reserved to him nd them upon any part of the said land which shall be occupied by any messuage or dwelling ouse or its curtilage or by any enclosed garden or orchard.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.		Survey No.	Extent.

By Order of the Government of Mysore.
ated this day of 188 .

III. From the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, No. 5745—266, dated 7th February 1884.

At Koppa, after consultation with several members of the Planters' Association and yourself, he Dewan decided about the form of the coffee title-deed which the Mysore Government should rant to all planters who have accepted the permanent settlement. A copy of this form was anded over to you by the Dewan for official communication to the Planters' Association. I am ow to request that a copy of that form may be forwarded for record in this office, together with ny further representations which may have since been received from the Planters' Association. he Government desires that there should be no further delay in issuing these title-deeds and

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

I accordingly request that you will submit your final recommendations in the matter. Your opinion is also requested (1) as to the desirability of fixing any minimum area for which such title-deeds should be granted; (2) as to the form of title-deed which should be granted to Planters who have accepted the 30 years' settlement; and (3) as to whether it would not be sufficient to issue the ordinary Receipt Form No. 4 to such as hold estates, on 30 years' settlement, of say less than 20 acres. At the last Representative Assembly a very general desire was expressed for a regular title-deed to every holder on 30 years' settlement The Dewan believes that such a title-deed will afford great facility for commercial transactions in respect of the larger estates, and there is no objection to granting a title-deed embodying the terms of the Survey settlement as set forth in the Survey guarantee and subsequent orders of Government.

IV. From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. A 5, dated 15th February 1884.

With reference to your letter No. 5745—266, dated 7th February 1884, I have the honor to forward, as required, a copy of the form of title-deed handed over to me by the Dewan at Koppa for record.

Copies of this title-deed have been also officially sent to the Planters' Association, but no further representations from the Association on the subject have as yet been received by me, although I understand that on the 7th instant a meeting of the council of the Association was held to consider the matter. I have no alterations to suggest to the title-deed except that perhaps it might be advisable to add that the planters are not entitled to sell or give away the produce of the toddy trees in their estates to other than the Government contractor, although there is no objection to their taking what toddy they may require for domestic purposes (*i. e.* for the making of bread, &c.)

My opinion is also asked—

(1.) As to the fixing of any minimum area for which such title-deeds should be granted; I am of opinion that for all lands taken on permanent tenure a title-deed should be granted, as many individuals took their houses and the "hittalus" round them on the permanent tenure for the sole reason that they understood they would be given a title-deed for them.

(2.) As to the form of title-deed which should be granted to planters who have accepted the 30 years' settlement; I am of opinion that a lease on similar conditions to those granted to the planters who take their land on the permanent tenure, may be granted to the planters who have taken their lands on the temporary tenure. Only in this case I should add a proviso that the toddy trees in them are not to be cut down any more than sandal, and that the Government contractor is to have the sole right to the toddy on their estates and also the right of cutting them to extract the toddy.

Till the Survey assessment was introduced on all small estates, the contractors used to enter and take the toddy; this will therefore be no hardship, while it will bring up the toddy revenue of the Manjarabad and Mudgere Taluks, which, chiefly owing to this settlement, has fallen, Rs. 6,000 in the former and Rs. 2,234—8—3 in the latter, to something like its former value.

(3.) As regards to whether it would not be sufficient to issue the ordinary Receipt Form No. 4 to such as hold estates of, say, less than 20 acres, I am of opinion the limit of 20 acres is a very fair one. The title-deed is only required by those who borrow on the security of their lands from merchants in Madras and elsewhere, and these are all holders of estates over the 20 acre limit.

ENCLOSURE.

No. *Copy of Form of Title-Deed.*

Whereas *A. B.*, holder of the land specified in the schedule hereunder written, has made application that his tenure of the said land may be changed into a permanent holding and has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the land and has agreed to pay on account of the said land a permanent land revenue assessment at the rate of a rupee and a half per acre per year, I. *C. D.* Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby confirm the said land to the said *A. B.* and his heirs, personal representatives and assigns in permanent property (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) and subject to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. as the permanent land revenue assessment of the said land.

Provided that the said *A. B.* or other lawful owner of the land shall, at all nes hereafter, at his own expense repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks ected round and in the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to vments for general, municipal or other local purposes, nor does it affect any rights or interest ich other parties may have in the said land

Provided also that nothing in this title-deed contained shall affect the existing or custo-ary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all isting roads and paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed shall not be considered in any way to grant to or vest the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to trees of the ne descriptions of timber specified below, which are hereby reserved to the Government of His ighness the Maharaja of Mysore, subject however to the condition that the said *A. B.* s heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall be allowed to use within the above said land ee of charge for their own *bonâ fide* building purposes any reserved tree other than sandal, owing on the abovesaid land :—

1. Honne.	4. Wild jack.	7. Teak.
2. Lac tree.	5. Poon.	8. Blackwood.
3. Nandi.	6. Karachi.	9. Sandalwood.

And provided further that this title-deed shall not be considered in any way to grant or to vest in the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns any right, title interest in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals or coal or stone or rock containing or pposed to contain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal known to exist, or which may any time hereafter be discovered on or under the said land or any part thereof, all of which e hereby respectively reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, bject to the condition that the said Government shall always upon application concede to the id *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, in preference to all her applicants, the right to work for and obtain the gold and other minerals or coal or precious ones on or under the said land subject to the payment to the said Government of a royalty of 5 r. cent on the gross proceeds of such gold and other minerals, or coal, and of 10 per cent of the leable value of such precious stones as may be obtained from the said land.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey No.	Extent.

By Order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
ated this day of 188 .

Supt. of Rev. Survey and Settlement.

V. From the Joint Honorary Secretaries to the North and South Mysore Planters' Asso-tions, to the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, dated 18th May 1884.

In obedience to the request of the Committees of the North and South Mysore Planters' Asso-tions, I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor of conveying to the Dewan of

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore an expression of the grateful acknowledgments of the members of both Associations for his great courtesy in having forwarded for consideration a draft of the proposed new title-deeds. I am directed now to submit for the favorable consideration of Government two drafts embodying the alterations which, after the most careful study of all details, the members of both Associations have unanimously considered it desirable and necessary respectfully to advocate.

The Associations having been favored with a promise from Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I., that when the new title deeds were being prepared every consideration would be accorded to such suggestions as the planters of Mysore might make in view to arranging for the better security of their title, and as the Joint Committees of the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations constitute the authorized medium for representing the collective interests of the European planting community, I have the honor to express a confident hope that every indulgence may be accorded to those slight alterations which have been made with a view to prevent misunderstanding in the future and to place a most important industry on a firm and satisfactory basis.

In conclusion, I have the honor to inform you that in making the alterations above referred to in the deed, the Associations have deemed it their duty to submit their views to Government in the simplest language possible, and consequently I am instructed to solicit that after the proposed modifications have been sanctioned or revised by Government, the legal advisers of the Associations may be permitted, while adhering strictly to the terms of the deed, to make such verbal alterations as they may deem necessary for the constitution of a strictly legal document.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Draft of Title-Deed under the system of Permanent Assessment.

Whereas *A. B.* holder of the land specified in the schedule hereunder written, has made application that the said land may be permanently alienated to him in heritable and transferable proprietary right and has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the land and has agreed to pay on account of the said land a permanent land revenue assessment at the rate of a rupee and a half per acre per year within the month of March, I., *C. D.* Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, hereby grant and confirm the said land to the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives and assigns in permanent property (with the exceptions herein after mentioned) and subject to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. as the permanent land revenue assessment of the said land.

Provided that the said *A. B.* or other lawful owner of the said land shall, at all times hereafter, at his own expense, repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to payments for municipal and other local purposes, nor does it affect any rights which other parties may have in the said land.

Provided also that nothing in this title-deed contained shall affect the existing or customary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all existing roads or paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed shall not be considered to grant to or vest in the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to sell trees of the seven descriptions of timber specified below without payment of the prescribed seigniorage; but the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall at all times be allowed to fell, utilize or retain for their own *bonâ fide* purposes free of charge any reserved tree other than sandal growing on the above said land.

1. Honne.	4. Poon.	7. Sandalwood.
2. Lac tree.	5. Teak.	
3. Nandi.	6. Blackwood.	

And provided further that all mining operations shall only be undertaken under the authority and control of the Government of Mysore which hereby reserves a royalty of 5 per cent on the net sale proceeds of all gold, silver and other metals and coal rendered merchantable and of 10 per cent on the saleable value of all precious stones.

No royalty is reserved in connection with limestone, granite and other ordinary minerals.

No excise or export duty will be charged or imposed on any product hereafter grown on the said land, arecanuts excepted.

All jungle and petty izardars will be prohibited from entering upon the said land.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey. No.	Extent.

By Order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated this the day of 188 .

Supt., Rev. Survey and Settlement.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Form of title-deed on the terms of the Survey Settlement Guarantee.

Whereas *A. B.* holder of the land specified in the schedule hereunder written has made application that the said land may be permanently alienated to him in heritable and transferable proprietary right and has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the land and has agreed to pay an account of the said land a land revenue assessment at the rate of one rupee per acre per year within the month of March, I., *C. D.* Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, hereby grant and confirm the said land to the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives and assigns in permanent property on the terms of the Survey Settlement Guarantee (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) and subject to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. as the land revenue assessment of the said land.

Provided that the said revenue assessment shall be open to equitable revision after 30 years from this date on recognized principles.

Provided that the said *A. B.* or other lawful owner of the said land shall, at all times hereafter, at his own expense, repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to payments for municipal and other local purposes, nor does it affect any rights which other parties may have in the said land.

Provided also that nothing in this title deed contained shall affect the existing or customary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all existing roads or paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

Provided also that this title-deed shall not be considered to grant to or vest in the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to sell trees of the seven descriptions of timber specified below without payment of the prescribed seigniorage; but the said *A. B.* his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall at all times be allowed to fell, utilize or retain

for their own *bonâ fide* purposes free of charge any reserved tree other than sandal growing on the above said land :—

1. Honne.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood.
7. Sandalwood.

And provided further that all mining operations shall only be undertaken under the authority and control of the Government of Mysore which hereby reserves a royalty of 5 per cent on the net sale proceeds of all gold, silver and other metals and coal rendered merchantable and of 10 per cent on the saleable value of all precious stones.

No royalty is reserved in connection with limestone, granite and other ordinary minerals.

No excise or export duty will be charged or imposed on any product hereafter grown on the said land, arecanuts excepted.

All jungle and petty izardars will be prohibited from entering upon the said land.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey No.	Extent.

By Order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated this the day of 188 .

Supt., Rev. Survey and Settlement.

VI. Colonel Grant's opinion, submitted to the Dewan on the 2nd July 1884, regarding the form of Coffee Title-Deeds adopted at Koppa and on those submitted by the Planters' Associations on the 18th May 1884.

"I have gone carefully over the various drafts of the new coffee title-deed and I consider that the draft (A)* as finally drawn up by you should be adhered to. I would make none of the changes or additions suggested by the planters excepting perhaps as far as striking out wild jack and karachi from the list of reserved trees. The planters' form contains words 'alienated' for instance, and rendering of sentences, which are open to misconstruction. As regards the question raised by the Deputy Commissioner regarding toddy trees in lands taken on temporary tenure, I think it was decided not to make any reservation such as he proposes. Of course the toddy revenue will be affected by not reserving the trees, but the reservation would be much resented. I see that the Deputy Commissioner suggests entering in the title-deed something about who is to enjoy the produce of the toddy trees. This would only be necessary in the event of it not being quite clear that the planter could only draw toddy through the contractor. Title-deeds should be issued in all cases of estates or gardens, however small, taken on permanent tenure.

*NOTE.—This is the form adopted at Koppa.

K. S.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

"As regards lands guaranteed for only 30 years, I confess that I cannot see what claim the holders have to anything more than the usual receipt form and a general notification to be added to, or published with, the Survey guarantee. The planters who would object to this are those who hold extensive tracts of cardamom cultivation at the one rupee rate. If you consider it necessary to issue a title-deed for temporarily assessed lands, I would alter the title-deed for permanently assessed lands very slightly indeed and would limit the issue of title-deeds to holders of more than 50 acres in one village. I much prefer the notification however, but I suppose there would be a considerable outcry if title deeds for big estates such as the cardamom estates were not issued. There are very few coffee estates held by Europeans which have not elected for the Rs. 1—8—0 rate."

Read also petitions from Mr. Ganesh Rao and others of Chikmagalur, dated 28th July 1884, from Mr. Coelho of Mangalore, dated 9th August 1884, from Mr. Brito and others, registered No. 1477 without date, from a Native Planter of Mangalore dated 9th August 1884, and from Appas of Mangalore dated August 1884.

ORDER THEREON.—No. 7004—153 DATED MYSORE, 24TH MARCH 1885.

So far back as April 1882, the delegates appointed by the Mysore Planters' Associations and the officers appointed by the Mysore Government submitted to the late Dewan forms of title-deeds to be issued upon the settlement of coffee lands on an acreage settlement in accordance with the orders of the Mysore Government, No. 3662-70—98, dated 2nd August 1881. Mr. Rangacharlu thereupon drew up a revised form, which, among other alterations, provided for the reservation of mining rights to Government. On the subject of these rights he recorded on 5th August 1882 the following remarks:—

"A mere royalty claim will be useless, objectionable and contrary to the wishes "and orders of the Government of India who have in Mysore directed, and "in their own territories provided for, the reservation of the mines. We "here however additionally give the land-holders the preferential right to "work on a royalty instead of absolutely taking away the mines from "them."

2. The Planters' Associations were thereupon consulted on the question of mining rights and also on that of the right to reserved trees about which also there was a difference of opinion, but nothing definite was settled. In November 1883 when Mr. Sheshadri Iyer visited Koppa, he received a deputation of planters at Koppa, and after full discussion with them of every detail connected with the title-deed, drew up a revised form to which all then present unanimously agreed, as making due provision for all their rights. The form then adopted was however sent to the Planters' Associations for their opinion, and their opinion with revised forms of the title-deed proposed by them was received with Messrs. Maynard and Buchanan's letter dated 18th May 1884.

3. His Highness the Maharaja's Government have given their most attentive consideration to the various alterations proposed by the Planters' Associations in the letter last quoted. The first alteration proposed is in the first para of the form and to the effect that the application from the planter is that the land "may be permanent-"ly alienated to him in heritable and transferable property." It is not possible to adopt this wording as "alienation" has a special technical meaning and signifies a surrender of the Government land revenue. The Government therefore consider that it will be sufficient to insert merely that the application is for the tenure "to be declared to be permanent." The wording of the application is however a matter of no importance, for the real terms of the deed have to be gathered from the words used in expressing the contract on the part of the Government. With reference to the words of this contract the Government decide to adopt the recommendation of the Associations and to insert the words "grant and confirm."

Proceedingsof the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

4. The Associations also propose that in the first para of the form the deed should declare that the assessment should be payable in March every year. This provision had been omitted in the previous draft, because the time and rules for the recovery of the coffee assessment would be governed by the general laws and rules regulating the recovery of land revenue; but as the Associations probably attach some value to an express provision on this subject, a proviso in the terms of the Madras form is added immediately after the first para. (*Vide* Proviso No. 1 in Form A appended to the accompanying Notification).

5. As regards the saving of liability for payments other than those of land revenue, the Associations desire to substitute "payments for Municipal and other local purposes" for "payments for General, Municipal or other local purposes." The latter expresses more correctly than the former, the existing law on the subject both in Mysore and in British India, and it is identical with the language of the Madras form. Its exact meaning is well known, and the Mysore Government will always be bound to interpret it in the same way that the British Government interprets similar words used in similar title-deeds, and therefore there can arise no doubts or differences of opinion. The Government therefore prefer to retain the words "for General, Municipal or other local purposes" as in the draft accepted in November 1883, with an addition intended to show that the reference is to such "rates or taxes other than land revenue as are or as may be imposed by law," (*Vide* Proviso 3, Form A).

6. As regards the right of Government to reserved trees, the draft accepted in November 1883 contained all that was considered necessary in a title-deed. The planters who met the Dewan at Koppa fully accepted the justice of the proviso in question, and merely asked for an exemption as regards wild jack and karachi which they desired to grow or preserve for shade. Such exemption may unobjectionably be conceded. In other respects, the proviso in question does not really require alteration. The right of the Government to reserved trees on lands held under the old coffee patta has always been recognized. (*Vide* Chief Commissioner's Order dated 6th April 1871). This right has not been conceded to the planters at the settlement recently introduced. It was distinctly understood at that settlement that the disposal of this right should vest in the Government. There is nothing in the correspondence to show that any promise was made of a concession of this right as a condition of the settlement. The procedure adopted as regards coffee lands has not been different from that followed in the settlement of other lands.

7. The ordinary Survey guarantee applicable to all lands, as formerly in force provided for the Government removing and selling reserved trees standing on occupied lands within a specified time, and for all reserved trees, excepting sandal, becoming the property of the occupant if Government failed so to remove them. This rule was cancelled by the late Chief Commissioner in August 1879 and January 1880, and in accordance with the orders then issued, the Settlement officer, at the time of the settlement, either reserves the Government right to the trees once for all and for ever, or sells such right to the occupant for such sum as he considers fair and reasonable. In the recent settlement of coffee lands (whether assessed in perpetuity or for 30 years) the Settling officers have reserved the Government right to the trees in accordance with the above rule. (*Vide* para 13 of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's report No. 35, dated 13th April 1882). It is without advertence to this fact that some Native planters of Mangalore now contend in the petitions above read that the Government right to all trees except sandal has lapsed to them by reason of the Government not having removed them within the prescribed time, in accordance with the terms of an obsolete rule.

8. Under such circumstances, His Highness' Government are of opinion that the right to reserved trees on coffee estates vests at present in the Government and will continue to do so till some definite settlement is made by the Government with the planters concerned.

9. In Proceedings of the 3rd March 1882, the late Dewan laid down,-1stly, that where the trees were few and of little value, the Government right to them might be foregone; 2ndly, that where they were numerous and of the more valuable

kind, some arrangement would be necessary to secure the Government right in them; 3rdly, that if the holders desired to purchase the trees, they would be allowed to do so on a moderate valuation; and 4thly, that where they did not so desire to purchase the trees, or where there were heavy forests held on grass assessment, it was necessary to continue the existing prohibitions against the cutting of the trees.

10. A settlement as regards trees in accordance with these views has not yet been made. Such a settlement has first to be made before its terms can be embodied in the title-deed. The insertion in the title-deed of a declaration to the effect that the right to reserved trees vests in Government will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and will be in accordance with the form in force in Coorg which declares the right to the trees to vest in Government and leaves details as regards its disposal to the Government Forest Department.

11. The Dewan however has always been of the opinion that the reasonable expectations of the planters based upon the practice heretofore in force should be fully respected. Sir Richard Meade, on 6th April 1871, directed the adoption of the following practice:—

"The coffee planters will be authorized to use for their own *bonâ fide* purposes "all timber of any and every sort whatsoever (excepting sandal) growing on their "estates, but will not be at liberty to sell such timber without payment of the pre-"scribed seigniorage. Should any planter wish to acquire *full rights of property* in "this respect over the timber on his lands, he can only do so by purchasing the same."

12. When the form accepted in November 1883 was drawn up, it was considered that it would be more convenient that the existing practice should be confirmed by a notification announcing the way in which the Government proposed to exercise its right in the matter, than that it should be embodied in the title-deed, as if it had formed the subject of a specific contract. But after re-consideration and with a view to give the planters an assurance to which they attach some value, the Government have altered the proviso in question so as to specify the existing arrangements. (*Vide* Proviso 6, Form A).

13. As regards the proviso relating to mineral rights, the form adopted in November 1883 gave the planters all that they really cared to have, and the planters who met the Dewan at Koppa expressed themselves fully satisfied with it. The Associations now desire that the Government should reserve to itself merely a control over mining operations and a royalty of 5 per cent on net sale proceeds of metals. The Government, for obvious reasons, would prefer to reserve the right to all minerals and to give to the planter a preferential right to work them on payment of a royalty. If the course suggested by the Associations be adopted, it will be in the power of any planter to prevent any mines being worked at all. It will moreover be readily admitted that the coffee tenure under the old patta, which was virtually that on which other lands or held on kandayam, gave no mineral rights whatever to the planter. The halat duty on the produce which he used to pay was (just in the same way as the money kandayam paid by the ordinary ryot) a commutation of the ancient "váram" or share of produce paid as rent. As regards mineral rights, both the ordinary ryot and the coffee planter are therefore in the same position. In making the present settlement, the Government are however anxious to deal liberally with the planters and to give them complete security of title and perfect freedom from all annoyance upon any pretence whatsoever. Because the right to minerals vests in the Government, its officers will not be entitled to work mines upon coffee estates without compensating the planter for any damage thereby caused. This is probably not sufficiently well known, and hence perhaps the objection of the Associations to the proposed proviso. In order to obviate all doubts in the matter the Government resolve to make ample and express provision for compensation in all cases where damage is caused by the exercise by Government of any of the powers reserved to it, and for the settlement of the amount of compensation where necessary in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

14. The Government have further decided to make an additional provision conceding to the planters the preferential right to work the mines. This preferential right is no indefinite thing as the Government will be bound to grant it on the terms of the Dewan's Notification dated 26th July 1881. No similar provision for a preferential right to the mines is made in the Madras form. The fact is that, in the

Madras Presidency, as elsewhere in British India, all mineral rights are unconditionally reserved to the Government under the orders of the Secretary of State in paras 5 and 6 of Despatch No. 35, dated 25th March 1880. In Mysore the Government are willing to depart from the practice of British India, as regards planters who have accepted the permanent settlement. Under such circumstances the Government hope that the proviso as finally framed will be considered satisfactory by the planters. (*Vide* Proviso No. 5, Form A.)

15. A royalty of 5 per cent on the gross proceeds of all metals is provided in all mining leases granted by the Mysore Government under the Notification dated 26th July 1881 already referred to. A reduction as regards coffee estates is for that reason undesirable. Moreover the royalty fixed has not yet been found to be excessive in itself. The deed will however provide for a royalty *not exceeding* 5 per cent on gross proceeds, so that it will always be in the discretion of the Government to fix a lower rate of royalty whenever and so long as a reduced rate is likely to be of help in fostering the new industry.

16. The Associations propose an exemption from royalty as regards lime-stone, granite and other ordinary minerals. This exemption is now conceded as regards lime-stone, granite and ordinary minerals other than precious stones, metals or coal, when used for the *bonâ fide* private purposes of the planter and not removed for purposes of sale. (*Vide* Proviso No. 5, Form A.)

17. The Associations also desire an exemption from excise and export duties. Such an exemption is far too general for any Government to grant, and its insertion in the deed will be an uncalled for and undesirable restriction of the undoubted right of every Government to resort to additional taxation by legislation, whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State require such additional taxation. In Mysore such additional taxation cannot be imposed except by formal legislation, which under treaty, would require the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Under such circumstances the appended Notification will be found to contain all such assurances as the Mysore Government are now able to give.

18. The prohibition against the unauthorized entry by jungle and petty *izardars* is also best embodied in this Notification, as the prohibition necessarily results from the existing law and does not form the subject of any special contract with the planters.

19. The other provisions of the title-deed in Form A call for no remarks.

20. The title-deed in Form B contains the terms of the tenure of such coffee planters as have accepted the 30 years' settlement. They will have no preferential right to work the mines.

21. Grass lands are granted, on an assessment of four annas per acre, merely for purposes of pasture and growth of fuel, and they must be held in clearly defined compact separate blocks. (*Vide* para 4 of the Rules of 2nd August 1881). The conditions subject to which such lands are held are those specified in title-deed in Form C, which provides for the reservation to Government in full of all rights to reserved trees and minerals, and for increased assessment when the land is brought under cultivation. This is in accordance with the Dewan's Proceedings No. 7713-21—235, dated 5th January 1882.

22. The accompanying Notification regarding the general rights conceded by the acreage settlement, together with the Forms A, B and C of title-deeds now finally sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja's Government, will be published in the Official Gazette.

23. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement will be requested to arrange for the immediate issue of title-deeds in the sanctioned forms to all who may apply for them, in accordance with the annexed Notification.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
All Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.
The Honorary Secretaries, North and South Mysore Planters' Associations, in reply to their letter dated 18th May 1884.
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, with reference to para 22.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

No 242 *dated 24th March* 1885.

Whereas, by order of His Highness the Maharaja's Government No. 3662-70—98, dated Bangalore, the 2nd August 1881, the settlement of coffee lands in Mysore on an acreage assessment, in accordance with the Land Revenue laws in force, was sanctioned, and whereas such settlement has now been nearly completed, His Highness the Maharaja's Government hereby notify for the information of all concerned as follows:—

1*stly*. The halat duty on coffee and cardamom is abolished with effect from the date of the aforesaid settlement.

2*ndly*. In accordance with the laws in force, no additional land revenue is leviable by reason of any produce whatsoever raised upon the lands to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended.

3*rdly*. All jungle and petty zardars, including toddy and other contractors, are hereby prohibited from entering upon the lands to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended, without the consent of the occupants thereof.

4*thly*. Toddy being a Government monopoly, no one except the Government contractor has, under the law in force, authority to draw it, for purposes of sale, from bagani and other trees standing upon lands to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended. The holders of such lands are hereby permitted to draw toddy from bagani or other trees for domestic purposes such as the making of bread, &c.

5*thly* (*a*) The right to the seven descriptions of trees marginally noted, growing or to grow on the lands to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended, and which are charged with the full acreage assessment, whether fixed in perpetuity or for 30 years, shall vest in Government. But the holders of the aforesaid lands will be allowed to use, free of charge, the timber of the aforesaid trees, except sandal, for their own *bonâ fide* purposes.

1. Honne.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi.
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood
7. Sandalwood.

(*b*.) The holders of such of the aforesaid lands as may pay the full acreage assessment, whether fixed in perpetuity or for 30 years, will however be permitted to purchase the Government right to the aforesaid trees, except sandal, upon a fair and moderate valuation of their present value, (the purchase money being payable in such instalments as may appear to the Government to be reasonable). If the Government right to trees is not purchased by the holder as above provided for, a seigniorage will be levied by Government upon all aforesaid trees, (except sandal) which may be felled otherwise than for the *bonâ fide* private purposes of the holder.

(*c*.) No sandal trees growing or to grow upon the aforesaid lands shall be felled, used or disposed of, except by or under the orders of Government.

6*thly*. The Government right to the nine descriptions of reserved trees specified in the margin, growing or to grow on lands held on *grass* assessment, is reserved to Government, as such tenure conveys a right merely to pasturage and growth of firewood. Such lands generally contain heavy forests. Until the holder of lands held on grass assessment acquires this right by paying the full value of such trees, the existing prohibitions against the felling of reserved trees must continue to apply to such trees growing on such lands.

1. Honne.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi.
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood.
7. Sandalwood.
8. Wild Jack.
9. Karachi.

7*thly*. The right in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals or coal, or stone or rock containing or supposed to contain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal, known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered on or under any lands to which the aforesaid settlement

applies is reserved to the Government, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a.*) That if, in exercise of any of the powers reserved to Government, the Government or its officers enter upon any land which is charged with the full acreage assessment and work mines therein, the holder of such land shall be entitled to full compensation for all damage caused by Government or its officers ; and

(*b.*) That the Government shall always concede to the holder of any such land which is charged with the full acreage assessment fixed in perpetuity, upon the terms of the Dewan's Notification dated 26th July 1881, the preferential right to work for and obtain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal, on or under the aforesaid lands, subject to the payment of a royalty of not more than 5 per cent on the gross proceeds of such gold or other minerals or coal and of not more than 10 per cent on the saleable value of such precious stones as may be obtained or found on or under the said land.

8*thly.* But notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause, no royalty shall be leviable on limestone, granite and ordinary minerals, other than metals or coal or precious stones, which may be found on or under any land, to which the aforesaid settlement applies, when applied to the *bonâ fide* private use of the holder and not removed for purposes of sale.

9*thly.* (*a.*) Government unoccupied lands, which may hereafter be applied for on the terms of the aforesaid settlement, will be granted subject to the following concessions as regards the Government assessment :—

For the first 3 years..... Free.
For the next 2 years..... Half assessment.
From and after the sixth year.... Full assessment.

(*b.*) The grant will ordinarily be made only to the purchaser at a public sale subject to an upset price which shall include survey expenses and the value of the timber of the reserved trees specified in Clauses 5 and 6 above, except sandal. In special cases, however, the sale may be subject to reservation of the Government right to the aforesaid trees, and where such reservation is made by the Government, the rules in the said Clauses 5 and 6 shall apply to the use and disposal of such trees.

10*thly.* For land to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended and for which the Government assessment has been fixed in perpetuity, a title-deed in the appended Form **A** will be granted. For land to which the aforesaid settlement has been extended and for which the Government assessment has been fixed for 30 years, a title-deed in the appended Form **B** will be granted when the holding exceeds 20 acres in extent; when such holding does not exceed 20 acres in extent, the receipt form prescribed by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Rules will be granted, but the tenure shall be the same as if a title-deed in Form **B** had been granted.

For grass land held in a clearly defined separate block, a title-deed in the appended Form **C** will be granted when the holding exceeds 100 acres in extent; when such holding does not exceed 100 acres in extent, the receipt form prescribed by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Rules will be granted, but the tenure will be the same as if a title-deed in Form **C** had been granted.

And 11*thly.* All persons entitled to title-deeds under this Notification are hereby required to apply to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore through the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.

By Order,

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,

Secretary.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

FORM A.

COFFEE TITLE-DEED.

Whereas A. B., holder of the land specified in the schedule hereunder written has made application that his tenure of the said land may be declared to be permanent and has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the said land and has agreed to pay on account of the said land a permanent land revenue assessment at the rate of a rupee and a half per acre per year, I, C. D., Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby grant and confirm the said land to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives and assigns in permanent property subject to the provisos hereinafter mentioned and subject also to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. as the permanent land revenue assessment of the said land.

1. **Provided that the said assessment shall be paid for each revenue year to the proper receiving officer on or before the 31st March in that year, failing which it will be recoverable by the ordinary process for recovering arrears of land revenue in Mysore.**

2. **Provided also that the said A. B. or other lawful owner of the said land shall, at all times hereafter at his own expense, repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said land, failing which it shall be lawful for His Highness the Maharaja's Government after due notice to cause the repair of the said boundary marks to be carried out and to recover the cost of such repair as a revenue demand from the said A. B. or other lawful owner.**

3. **Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to such rates or taxes, other than land revenue, as are, or as may be, imposed by law, whether for general, municipal or other local purposes; nor does it in any way affect any rights or interest which other parties may have in the said land.**

4. **Provided also that nothing in this title-deed contained shall affect the existing or customary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.**

5. **Provided also that this title-deed shall in no way be considered to grant to or in any way vest in the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns any right, title or interest in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals or coal or stone or rock containing or supposed to contain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered on or under the said land or any part thereof—all of which are hereby respectively reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore subject to the following conditions, namely—**

(*a.*) **That the said Government shall always on application concede to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, in preference to all other applicants and upon the terms contained in the Rules published with the Notification issued by the Dewan of Mysore under date Bangalore, the 26th of July 1881, the right to work for and obtain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal on or under the said land subject to the payment to the said Government of such royalty as the said Government may fix, not exceeding five per cent on the gross proceeds of such gold or other minerals or coal, and not exceeding ten per cent on the saleable value of such precious stones as may be obtained or found on or under the said land.**

(*b.*) **That the said Government shall not, by itself or its servants, agents or persons by it duly authorized, search for or work any mines upon the said land without giving to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns time within which to apply for the preferential right of working above provided, by serving upon them previous notice of not less than 6 months of its intention so to search for or work the said mines.**

(*c.*) **That if the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns do not as above provided apply for the preferential right to search for, or work any mine on the said land, and if the said Government decides to search for or work any mine upon the said land either by itself or its servants, agents or persons by it duly authorized then the said Government shall have full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for itself and its servants, agents and workmen and for all persons by it duly authorized in and upon the said land and premises and either with or without horses and other cattle, carts and wagons and other carriages and to erect on the said land and premises and to use any engines or machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and with full liberty for the said Government to sink, drive, make and use upon the said land, mines, pits, shafts, drifts**

adits, air courses and water courses and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same, and also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said land and premises for depositing, placing and heaping thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances which may be got from the said mines, and generally to do all other acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and rendering the same merchantable, the said Government paying or rendering compensation to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives and assigns for all damage which the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall sustain by reason of the exercise by the said Government of such right of way as is hereinbefore reserved, or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery or works as are hereinbefore mentioned, or the exercise of all or any of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the said Government, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize the said Government to sink any mine, pit or shaft or to exercise any of the rights hereinbefore reserved to it upon any part of the said land and premises which shall be occupied by any messuage or dwelling house or its curtilage or by any enclosed garden or orchard, and provided further that if the said Government and the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the said A. B, his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, the amount of such compensation shall be settled in accordance with the procedure, prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for determining the amount of compensation.

And (*d*) That no royalty shall be leviable on lime-stone, granite and ordinary minerals other than metals or coal or precious stones, which may be found on or under the said land and which may be applied to the *bonâ fide* private use of the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, and not removed for purposes of salet

6. Provided also that this title-deed shall not be considered in any way to grant to or vesin the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to trees of the seven descriptions of timber specified in the margin which are hereby reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore subject however to the following conditions, namely :—

1. Hanne.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi.
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood.
7. Sandalwood.

(*a*). That the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall at all times be allowed to use free of charge for their own *bonâ fide* use any reserved tree other than sandal, growing or to grow on the above said land.

(*b*). That the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall be permitted at any time to purchase the Government right to the aforesaid reserved trees, except sandal, upon a fair valuation of their value at the time of such purchase.

(*c*). If the Government right to the aforesaid reserved trees, except sandal, is not purchased by the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns as above provided for, a seigniorage at such rates as the Government may from time to time fix shall be leviable upon all the aforesaid reserved trees which may be felled otherwise than for the *bonâ fide* private use of the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, the felling and disposal of sandal being always reserved to the Government.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey No.	Extent.		Assessment.		

Dated this the day of 188 .

By order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

FORM B.

COFFEE TITLE-DEED.

Whereas A. B., holder of the land specified in schedule hereunder written, has made application that the rules for the Survey and Settlement of lands held under Government may be applied to the said land, and that the assessment upon the said land may be fixed for a period of 30 years from and whereas the said A. B. has paid the actual cost of the durable demarcation of the said land, and has agreed to pay on account of the said land during the said period of 30 years an annual land revenue assessment of Rs. I., C. D., Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby grant and confirm the said land to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives and assigns, under the terms of the Survey Guarantee and subject to the provisos hereinafter mentioned, and subject also to the regular yearly payment of the sum of Rs. as the land revenue assessment of the land, until the same is revised in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

(1). Provided that this assessment shall be paid for each revenue year to the proper receiving officer on or before the 31st March in that year, failing which it will be recoverable by the ordinary process for recovering arrears of land revenue in Mysore.

(2). Provided also that the said A. B., or other lawful owner of the said land shall, at all times hereafter at his own expense, repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said land, failing which it shall be lawful for His Highness the Maharaja's Government after due notice to cause the repair of the said boundary marks to be carried out and to recover the cost of such repair as a revenue demand from the said A. B., or other lawful owner.

(3). Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to such rates or taxes other than land revenue as are or as may be imposed by law, whether for general, municipal or other local purposes; nor does it in any way affect any rights or interest which other parties may have in the said land.

(4). Provided also that nothing in this title-deed contained shall affect the existing or customary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

(5). Provided also that this title-deed shall in no way be considered to grant to or in any way vest in the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns any right, title or interest in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals or coal or stone or rock containing or supposed to contain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered on or under the said land or any part thereof—all of which are hereby respectively reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore subject to the following conditions, namely.—

(a.) That if the said Government decides to work any mine upon the land, either by itself or its servants, agents or other persons by it duly authorized, then the said Government shall have full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for itself and its servants, agents and workmen and for all persons by it duly authorized, in and upon the said land and premises, and either with or without horses and other cattle, carts and wagons and other carriages and to erect on the said land and premises and to use any engines or machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and with full liberty for the said Government to sink, drive, make and use upon the said land, mines, pits, shafts, drifts, adits, air courses and water courses and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same, and also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said land and premises for depositing, placing and heaping thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances which may be got from the said mines, and generally to do all other acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and rendering the same merchantable, the said Government paying or rendering compensation to the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives and assigns for all damage which the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall sustain by reason of the exercise by the said Government of such right of way as is hereinbefore reserved, or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery or works as are hereinbefore mentioned, or the exercise of all or any of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the said Government, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize the said Government to sink any mine, pit or shaft or to exercise any of the rights hereinbefore reserved to it upon any part of the said land and premises which shall be occupied by any messuage or dwelling house or its curtilage or by any enclosed garden or orchard, and provided further that if the said Government and the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the said A. B., his heirs, personal ropresentatives or assigns, the amount of such compensation shall be settled in accordance with the procedure, prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for determining the amount of compensation,

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

And (*b.*) That the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall always be allowed to use free of charge any limestone, granite and ordinary minerals other than metals or coal or precious stones, which may be found on or under the said land and which may be applied to the *bonâ fide* private use of the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns and not removed for purposes of sale.

(6). And provided also that this title-deed shall not be considered in any way to grant to or vest in the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to trees of the seven descriptions of timber specified in the margin which are hereby reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, subject however to the following conditions :—

1. Honne.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi.
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood.
7. Sandalwood.

(*a.*) That the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall at all times be allowed to use free of charge for their own *bonâ fide* use any reserved tree other than sandal, growing or to grow on the above said land.

(*b.*) That the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall be permitted at any time to purchase the Government right to the aforesaid reserved trees, except sandal, upon a fair valuation of their value at the time of such purchase.

(*c.*) If the Government right to the aforesaid reserved trees, except sandal, is not purchased by the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns as above provided for, a seigniorage at such rates as the Government may from time to time fix shall be leviable upon all the aforesaid reserved trees which may be felled otherwise than for the *bonâ fide* private use of the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, the felling and disposal of sandal being always reserved to Government.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey No.	Extent.	Assessment.

Dated this the day of 188 .

By order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

FORM C.

(GRANT OF LAND ON GRASS ASSESSMENT.)

I, C. D., Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, acting under the authority of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby grant to A. B., his heirs, personal representatives and assigns the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed for purposes of pasture and growth of firewood for a period of 30 years from and subject to the provisos hereinafter mentioned and to the regular yearly payment of Rs. as the land revenue assessment of the said land until the same is revised as hereinafter provided or in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

(1). Provided that this assessment shall be paid for each revenue year to the proper receiving officer on or before the 31st March in that year, failing which it will be recoverable by the ordinary process for recovering arrears of land revenue in Mysore.

(2). Provided also that the said A. B. or other lawful owner of the said land shall at all times hereafter at his own expense, repair and maintain in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the said land, failing which it shall be lawful for His Highness the Maharaja's Government after due notice to cause the repair of the said boundary marks to be carried out and to recover the cost of such repair as a revenue demand from the said A. B. or other lawful owner.

(3). Provided also that this title-deed in no way affects the liability of the above said land to such rates or taxes other than land revenue as are or as may be imposed by law, whether for general, municipal or other local purposes, nor does it in any way affect any rights or interest, which other parties may have in the said land.

(4). Provided also that nothing in this title-deed contained shall affect the existing or customary rights of Government or of proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near the said land in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water running through or bounding the said land.

(5). Provided also that this title-deed shall in no way be considered to grant to or in any way vest in the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns any right, title or interest in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals or coal or stone or rock containing or supposed to contain precious stones, gold or other minerals or coal known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered on or under the said land or any part thereof—all of which are hereby respectively reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore together with full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for the said Government and its servants, agents and workmen and for all persons by it duly authorized in and upon the said land and premises and either with or without horses and other cattle, carts and wagons and other carriages and to erect on the said land and premises and to use any engines or machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and with full liberty for the said Government to sink, drive, make and use upon the said land, mines, pits, shafts, drifts, adits, air courses and water courses and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same, and also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said land and premises for depositing, placing and heaping thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances which may be got from the said mines, and generally to do all other acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting the said precious stones, gold and other minerals and coal and rendering the same merchantable. But notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns shall always be allowed to use free of charge any lime-stone, granite and ordinary minerals other than metals or coal or precious stones which may be found on or under the said land and which may be applied to the *bonâ fide* private use of the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns and not removed for purposes of sale.

(6). Provided further that this title-deed shall not be considered in any way to grant to or vest in the said A. B., his heirs, personal representatives or assigns the right to trees of the nine descriptions of timber specified in the margin which are hereby reserved to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

1. Beene.
2. Lac tree.
3. Nandi.
4. Poon.
5. Teak.
6. Blackwood.
7. Sandalwood.
8. Wild jack.
9. Karachi.

(7). And provided further that if any portion of the above said land be at any time applied to purposes, other than those of pasture and growth of firewood, by being brought under cultivation, such portion, if in a clearly defined separate block, or the whole of the above said land, if such portion is not in a clearly defined separate block, shall be liable to be charged with full assessment at the prevailing rates of land revenue assessment for such part of the period of 30 years to which this lease extends, as may remain unexpired at the time of such cultivation, the land on which such full assessment is charged being thenceforth held in all other respects on the terms of the title-deed in Form B published with the Dewan's Notification No. 242, dated 24th March 1885.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th March 1885.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name, if any.	Boundaries.	Survey No.	Extent.			Assessment.		

Dated this the day of 188 .

By order of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

PART I.

GENERAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 2nd March 1885.

READ AGAIN—

Letter No. 450—60, dated 21st May 1884, from the Resident in Mysore to the Dewan of Mysore, forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India No. 1543, dated 1st May 1884, on the subject of the pensions of officers who served in Mysore when the Province was under British Administration.

Letter No. 14, dated 7th July 1884, from the Dewan of Mysore to the Resident in Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 2235—372, dated 9th February 1885, from the Resident in Mysore to the Dewan of Mysore.

No. 6608-14—144, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing correspondence will be communicated to the Comptroller to the Mysore Government for information and guidance.

2. It will be noted that as regards Military Officers, Covenanted Civilians and Uncovenanted Officers belonging to the British Service proper and employed in Mysore, the Mysore State has been relieved of all liability for their leave and pension allowances in respect of service up to 30th September 1882. Their service since that date is regarded as "Foreign service," and in order to entitle them to leave and pension allowances from the British Government, they must pay the contributions prescribed in this behalf by the Civil Pension Code, whether their employment in Mysore has commenced before or after the transfer of the Administration to His Highness the Maharaja.

3. All Uncovenanted Officers who, having no status in British Service proper, were employed in Mysore when under British Administration but who were transferred to the British Service proper before the 1st October 1882, will be entitled to their pensions from the British Government, the Mysore State contributing its share of such pensions for the period of their service in Mysore according to the rule of proportion as laid down in the Civil Pension Code.

4. Uncovenanted Officers who, having no status in British Service proper, were employed in Mysore when under British Administration and who have continued to be employed in Mysore since the Rendition of the Province, as well as all Uncovenanted Officers entertained in Mysore after the Rendition, will be entitled to pensions and leave allowances under the rules now in force.

5. The officers named in the margin have hitherto been regarded as British Officers and the required contributions on account of their pensions and leave allowances have been paid by the Mysore to the British Government since 1st October 1882. The Government of India have now decided that their names should be removed from the list of British Officers and that their pensions and leave allowances should be paid by the Mysore State. An extract of paras 3 and 6 of letter from the Government of India to the Resident in Mysore, No. 1543, dated 1st May 1884, of paras 4 to 7 of letter from the Dewan to the Resident No. 14, dated 7th July 1884, and of para 5 of letter from the Resident to the Dewan No. 2235—372, dated 9th February 1885, will be forwarded to each of the officers above named (except Mr. Waters who has already retired) for information.

1. Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E.
2. Mr. C. Waters.
3. Mr. E. Butcher.
4. Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn.
5. Mr. F. B. Clerk.
6. Mr. A. G. Hudson.

6. The Comptroller will arrange to refund to the British Government the pension which has been disbursed by it to Mr. Waters and to obtain a refund for all contributions paid by Mysore on account of him and of the other officers named in the preceding para.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Comptroller.
All Heads of Departments.
G. F. Meiklejohn, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, with the extract referred to in para 5.
E. Butcher, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with do do
A. G. Hudson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with do do
F. B. Clerk, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with do do
L. Rice, Esq. C. I. E., Education Secretary, with do do

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the District Magistrate, Kolar District, was informed that to save time the warrant for the arrest and surrender of Kalai Govindappa (applied for by him) had been forwarded direct by the Resident to the Joint Magistrate, North Arcot.	3rd March 1885.	
2	Investiture of powers to commit for trial under Section 25 (*a*. 4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure on Mr. Nagesa Rao, Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate of Chikmagalur, was notified.	4th do	
3	The Town Magistrate, Bangalore, was requested to report on what date Mara, Mashalchi of the Dewan's Office Establishment, was convicted of theft.	5th do	
4	License issued by the Resident to export 1000 lb. of dynamite by Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, to the Honnali Taluk, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Shimoga for information.	9th do	
5	In forwarding copy of docket No. 879, dated 4th March 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Assistant to the Resident was requested that a warrant might be issued to the address of the District Magistrate, Coorg, for the surrender of Manne Nanja who stands charged with theft before the Munsiff Magistrate of Holé Narsipur.	Do do	
6	A license issued by the Resident to export sulphur, gunpowder, caps and shots by C. Rangaiya Chetti of Madras, to Channapatna, was forwarded to the District Magistrate, Bangalore District.	11th do	
7	Copy of license granted by the Resident in Mysore to N. V. Ramanujam and Co., Madras, to export certain ammunition to Shimoga Town, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Shimoga.	Do do	
8	The original papers received with his No. 1383—1049 of the 21st February 1885 on the subject of executing warrants in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as requested by him.	Do do	
9	The proceedings of the Sessions Case No. 1 of 1885 on the file of the Chief Court of Mysore, as well as the memorial of Tittiga under sentence of death, with His Highness' original order refusing to interfere, there being no extenuating circumstances of any kind, were returned to the Chief Judge with a request that His Highness' order might be communicated to the memorialist.	12th do	
10	In forwarding certain law books for the use of the Honnali Munsiff Magistrate's Court, the District Magistrate of Shimoga was informed that copies of the Indian Penal Code and the General Clauses Act I of 1868 were not available.	14th do	
11	The original notice received from the Sub-Judge of Hubli, Dharwar, the duplicate having been fixed on the residence of the party during his absence from the village, was returned to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
12	A summons in duplicate issued by the Small Cause Court, Lahore, was forwarded to the officer in charge, Mysore Topographical Survey Party, for service on Mr. R. Todd, the party therein named, and for the return of the duplicate to this office duly endorsed.	19th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	The Registrar of the Chief Court was informed that an Assessor's summons received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District had been returned to that officer as the official concerned was out of the station on leave.	20th March 1885.	
14	The transfer of Mr. J T. Vander lowen, Munsiff of Chikballapur, to Chikmagalur, was notified.	21st do	
15	A notification directing B. Narasimmaiengar, Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Sagar, to take down the evidence of compalinants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language, was notified.—Communicated to the Chief Judge.	23rd do	
16	Permission was granted to the defence at the expense of Government of a civil suit filed by one Rangaiengar in the Court of the Munsiff at Mysore against Mr. Madaiya, Assistant Commissioner, on behalf of Government, a competent Advocate being retained for the purpose and the Deputy Commissioner was requested to file in the Court the draft statement of defence as amended.	Do do	
17	Returns of sick prisoners in the jails of the Province of Mysore for the month of February 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	Do do	
18	A warrant received from the Resident in Mysore, addressed to the District Magistrate of Coorg for the surrender of Muninanja charged under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code with theft, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District as requested by him.	Do do	
19	The annual return of sick prisoners in the jails of the Province for the year 1885, with the usual sanitary sheets, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	Do do	
20	Sanction was accorded to the remission of two months and ten days of the sentence passed upon convict Nanja and to his release on the 19th April 1885 as recommended by the Inspector General of Prisons.	Do do	
21	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that according to the enquiries instituted by the Amildar of the Hassan Taluk, Venkata, the individual alluded to in his No. 1751—285, dated 1st December 1884, was the adopted son of convict Timmappa, now at Port Blair, and that the former was willing to go to Port Blair and that there was apparently no objection to his being permitted to proceed thither.	26th do	
22	The opinion and recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District were called for on the French Rocks Sub-Division officer's enquiry as to whether the Deputy Commissioner could depute an Assistant Commissioner to Seringapatam to dispose of Magisterial cases once a week at that station and sanction was conveyed to the appointment of a Deputy Amildar at Seringapatam.	Do do	
23	A notice received from the Assistant Resident giving the description of a horse and its keeper who ran away from Kenchigere in the Harpanhalli Taluk of the Bellary District was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Canarese in 3 successive issues of the Gazette.	27th do	
24	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that it is not possible to remit stamp duty payable under the Act by Mr. Christie and Mrs. Maynard.	28th do	
25	Certain records with all the police papers connected with the Gollahalli Ghat dacoity case were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
26	The Inspector General of Prisons was requested to give his opinion as to the desirability of appointing Mr. J. Sausman, Civil	Do do	

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Surgeon, as Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail permanently and investing him with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate in respect of offences committed within the precincts of the jail.		
27	The remission of 4 months and 6 days and 4 months and 13 days respectively of the sentences passed upon convicts Sidvira and Hutcha in the Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons.	30th March 1885.	
28	Some postage stamps of the value of four annas received from the Assistant to the Resident, being the fee on a license issued by the Mysore Government under the Arms Act, were forwarded to the Comptroller.	31st do	
29	A license under the Indian Arms Act, received from the Assistant to the Resident, was duly countersigned and returned.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st March 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II

REVENUE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The concession granted in this office Proceedings No. 5410-12—111, dated 5th January 1885, allowing postponement of assessment of revenue in lieu of the prescribed instalments in certain parts of the Province, was extended to the Taluks and Ranges enumerated in Kolar Deputy Commissioner's No. 1582—546, dated 24th February 1885.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	2nd March 1885.	5th Jan. 1885, Part II R.
2	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to inform if any amount had been recovered from Gopalkrishnaiengar, Sandal Daroga at Chikmagalur on account of the arrears of kandayam due by his father, the late Chelvaiengar, to the Davangere Taluk.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to retransmit the vernacular papers returned to the Deputy Commissioner with this office No. 3341—178, dated 26th August 1884, in the matter of arrears of kandayam due by the late Chelvaiengar to the Davangere Taluk, together with Kasturirangaiengar's letter to the said Chelvaiengar admitting his liability to pay the arrears in question alluded to in the Deputy Commissioner's No. 42—33, dated 17th April 1884.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, was requested to select the land proposed by him in exchange for the inam land belonging to Siva temple in the Arekere village, Tumkur Taluk, and submit a report for the final orders of Government.	Do do	
5	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain survey numbers in the village of Kenchenapalya, Tumkur Taluk, required for a new building site, the old one being unhealthy during the rainy season.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, was informed that his interpretation, that the concessions sanctioned in Proceedings No. 5596—116, dated 14th January 1885, would apply to lands classed and assessed as garden, but annually cultivated with rice crops, was correct.	Do do	
7	Copy of docket No. 6216—497, dated 4th February 1885 to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, declining to reduce the rate of license fees for retail vend of beer, was forwarded to Mr. T. N. Abraham.	4th do	
8	Revenue demand notice in duplicate, received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, was forwarded to the Resident in Mysore for service on Venkatasami, son of Taruvaka Putta, a Private No. 1007 in the 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry stationed at Saugor.	Do do	
9	The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts and the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, were requested to state whether Mr. Nilgiri C. Papanna or any other of the present arrack contractors holds any retail arrack shops in his name or has any indirect retail dealings in the District or Sub-Division, if so from what date.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	A copy of his letter No 542, dated 22nd August 1883, regarding supari imported from Her Majesty's Territory, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, with reference to his No. 1236, dated 28th February 1885.	4th March 1885.	
11	The Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, was informed that, in consideration of the great loss sustained by Javaregauda, son of Dyavegauda of Ukkada village, Seringapatam Taluk, the Dewan was in favor of some consideration being shown to him, not by reselling the land owing to the inaccuracy of the measurement given in the notice, but by additional price being put upon the excess, upon which point the Sub-Division Officer was requested to submit his recommendation while forwarding the proceedings of the sale already held.	Do do	
12	In reply to his petition of the 7th February 1885, Mr. F. N. Abraham of Messrs. Honeywell & Co, Bangalore, a copy of this office Docket No. 6216—497, dated 4th February 1885, to the address of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner, disposing of a similar reference from that officer, was forwarded.	Do do	
13	In reply to his letter of the 20th February 1885, Mr J. S Middleton, Kadumane Estate at Manjarabad, was informed that applications for remission or compensation for damages should be presented to the District Officer, who would submit the case, if worthy of consideration, for the orders of Government.	5th do	
14	In returning 2 statements of remission of assessment on wet lands under the breached tanks in the Davangere Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District was requested to resubmit the same, revised if necessary, with full details on several points called for.	6th do	
15	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to submit as early as possible the demand collection and balance statements due for the month of January last.	Do do	
16	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to submit early the demand collection and balance statement No. 4 for December 1884 which was long over due, together with the returns due for January last.	Do do	
17	A reference to the office copy of the statement of Takavi advances was suggested to the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, as the same forwarded with the late Hassan District Deputy Commissioner's No. 2114—657 of the 14th November 1882, was not forthcoming in the records of this office.	7th do	
18	The Comptroller was informed that the fees from the English School at Chikmagalur Head-quarters, which were wrongly credited to the Municipal Funds should be transferred from that head to the Imperial Revenue and the fees from the English classes of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Manjarabad Taluk from the Imperial Revenue to Municipal Funds.	9th do	
19	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts and the Sub-Division Officers at Hassan and French Rocks were requested to expedite the submission of the quarterly return showing the particulars of lands containing date trees given out for cultivation.	Do do	11th Sept. 1884, Part II, R.
20	The memo of the Head Supervisor regarding arrangements made for the water supply in the Distillery, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District with his No. 1273, dated 26th February 1885, was returned to him with its enclosures.	10th do	
21	The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, that in the main division of the District the pasturage was scanty in almost	Do do	11th Nov. 1884, Part II, R.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	all parts and that in anticipation of the Dewan's approval, he fixed the hulbanni demand at one half of the prescribed average in all the 7 Taluks, was recorded.		
22	In forwarding a petition, dated 25th February 1885, received from Khaja Mohadin, pensioned Amildar at Bangalore, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to issue instructions to the Jodidar of Vasanthapur, Bangalore Taluk, to stop the construction of "Addikatte" on Government land and in the bed of a Government tank, which he commenced without Government authority, and to call upon Mr. Shanmugavelu Pille, who was said to have ordered the construction, to furnish an explanation as to the grounds upon which he had sanctioned the construction.	11th March 1885.	
23	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, sanction was accorded to the alienation of 15 guntas of land out of Survey No. 113 in the Holekere village, Mudgere Taluk in favor of one Usman Sahib for building purposes.	Do do	
24	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to submit a revised statement showing the talukwar revenue from the jodi and kayamgutta villages, the same being not available in this office.	Do do	
25	In returning the statements of remission for Rs. 2,617—10—4 for the years 1882—83 and 1883—84 on account of half of the wet assessment on wet lands under the breached tanks in the Nagamangala Taluk, the French-Rocks Sub-Division Officer was requested to avoid carefully the discrepancies found between the English and Canarese statements, with the observation that no remission could be allowed on lands on which there had been dry crop.	Do do	
26	Pending the orders of Government, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to hold in abeyance the collection of kandayam due by Messrs. Wilson and Co., on lands held by them for gold mining in the Honnali Taluk.	Do do	
27	In according sanction to the alienation of lands taken up for the Bangalore-Tumkur Railway, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to submit a statement embodying certain particulars with rates of compensation fixed for these lands.	Do do	
28	The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar and Mysore Districts were requested to submit at an early date the statement illustrative of coffee cultivation for the past year 1884.	12th do	
29	In returning the provincial statement of revenue demand for December 1884, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that no indulgence was shown to the ryots and that Amildars might not be indifferent in the matter of collections.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested that in future all individual lists of remission submitted to this office whether on account of irrecoverable arrears of revenue or on account of wet land, should be prepared in English with the necessary details in the column of remarks.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that the case concerning the piece of land granted by the Amildar for cultivation, but ordered by the jamabandi officer to be kept as waste in the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, was one which could be disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, leaving the parties to appeal, if they should be so advised.	Do do	
32	A copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Province for the fortnight ending 15th February 1885, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the Government of India.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
33	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to submit an explanation of the discrepancies found in the entries made in the demand collection and balance statements No. 5 for December and January last.	13th March 1885.	
34	The Dewan's Proceedings Camp No. 3, dated 7th February 1885, passing orders on the holdings of certain ryots of Palagrahar, Nagamangala Taluk, was returned duly corrected to the Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks	Do do	
35	In inviting attention to this office No. 3622—158 of the 15th September last, forwarding a revenue demand notice to be served on one Venkatramappa of Adoni, the Resident in Mysore was requested to address the Collector of Bellary to ascertain if the notice in question had been served.	Do do	
36	In reply to the enquiry of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, whether Mr. Anderson might be allowed the benefit of the rate in para 5 of Dewan's Proceedings No. 3662 70—98, dat d 2nd August 1881, the Deputy Commissioner was informed that para 7 of the Proceedings should be inserted in this office order No. 82—3, dated 16th February 1885, instead of para 5 which by an error was quoted.	Do do	
37	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to take prompt steps to rectify the mistakes pointed out by the Head Supervisor in his letter No 487, dated 10th March 1885 (forwarded to him), and certain instructions were issued regarding the recovery of license fees, appointment of arrack vendors, &c.	14th do	
38	Under the circumstances represented by the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, sanction was accorded to the writing off of the accounts of the assessment on the 1 acre and 37 guntas of land taken up for the construction of the waste weir of the Chikpatnagere tank in the Gopashettihalli village, Gubbi Taluk.	16th do	
39	In returning the statement No. VII showing the demand collection and balance of irrigation cess for January last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to re-submit the same after making the corrections pointed out therein.	Do do	
40	A notification fixing the prices at which Government would sell opium to vendors and the latter to the public was gazetted with certain observations.	18th do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that, as the notice sent for service on Rambhat of Kogvia had been mislaid, another notice might be sent for service, if the arrears due by him had not been paid as yet.	19th do	
42	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and the Sub-Division officers of Hassan and Chitaldroog, were requested to submit early replies to this office letter No. 4470-81—92, dated 30th October 1884, requesting report on the arrangements necessary to dispose of the Government right to leaves of date trees situated on Government lands.	Do do	30th Oct. 1884, Part II, R.
43	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner to remove the present Shanbhog of Marur, Magadi Taluk, who was not giving satisfaction in the discharge of his duties and to register the name of the widow of the late Shanbhog for the office, she being allowed to appoint a competent Gumasta for the discharge of the duties.	Do do	
44	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner, to the levy of permanent assessment on certain coffee land purchased by Mr. Digby T. Brett with effect from the year 1885—86.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
45	In reply to the report on a petition from the ryots of the Honagere village, Hassan Taluk, complaining that the Shanbhog recovered from them the amount remitted for Vishu on wet lands left waste, the Sub-Division Officer at Hassan was informed that his report on the final settlement of the dispute would be awaited.	21st March 1885.	
46	With reference to the report of the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, on the circumstances under which the pension of Krishnappa, late Shekdar, Yeslur Hobli, was stopped for arrears of revenue due by him, the Sub-Division Officer was requested to explain the circumstances under which the Shekdar acquired and enjoyed his land surreptitiously and when the fraud was detected and how the Shekdar was punished for the offence	23rd do	
47	In according sanction to the exchange of land proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District on the condition that no dry land equal in value to the original inam that had been resumed for Government purposes could be found, the Deputy Commissioner was directed to send to the Superintendent of Inam the title-deed for correction, explaining the grounds on which the exchange was sanctioned.	Do do	
48	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to expedite the submission of the sayer accounts, clause V. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the District for December 1884 and January 1885, and to submit in future the accounts on the due dates.	Do do	
49	The vernacular proceedings connected with the complaint of Lakshminarayanappa against the Amildar of the Magadi Taluk, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
50	The Proprietor of the Daily Post was requested to publish in three successive issues of his paper a Notification of the sale of the Jodi Singapur village in the Belur Taluk.	Do do	
51	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to expedite the early submission of the revised statement of land revenue demand for the years 1883—84 and 1884—85 called for in this office No. 6471—308, dated 21st February 1885.	Do do	21st Feb. 1885, Part II, R.
52	The revenue demand notice received with his No. 496, dated 14th November 1884 was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, the defaulter being now in Muddakere as reported by the Collector of Anantapur.	26th do	
53	In reply to his No. 838 of the 19th March 1885, requesting instructions as to whether Dewan's Proceedings No. 5256-7—237, dated 18th November 1884 included the alienation of 2 acres and 8 guntas in the village of Muchere as well as the alienation of land in Nagalapur, the Survey Superintendent's attention was drawn to the 2nd para of this office Proceedings No. 4225-6—200 of 21st October 1884.	Do do	
54	In reply, the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was informed that if the baravardar Shanbhog of Kadalmage, Arsikere Taluk, be incompetent to do his work without the aid of his father, whose interference is objectionable owing to his dismissal for misconduct, the baravardar should be set aside, a competent Gumasta being appointed to the charge, with the remark that the demand of security was harsh proceeding and could not be permitted.	Do do	
55	In reply to his report that the jodi village of Chikkenahalli in the Chikballapur Taluk was taken under Government management, owing to the jodidar having failed to pay the arrears due thereon, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that it was presumed that a copy of the statement had been sent to the Inam Superintendent for note.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	As regards to the alienation of 6 acres and 21 guntas in favor of Javara and others for building purposes in the Chikbaksagar village, Kadur Taluk, recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, he was requested to report upon the necessity of such a large extent of occupied land for the extension of an already existing village, upon the extent of the old village site and the number of houses thereon as well as the present residence of the applicants.	26th March 1885.	
57	With reference to the petition of Kadaramandagi Manyappa of Siralkoppa, Shikarpur Taluk, requesting permission to construct a new tank on Sarkar banjar jungle land for irrigating his dry fields, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to report upon the probable dimensions of the proposed tank with the probable extent of cultivation under it and the effects of its construction upon existing water courses, as well as upon the objections, if any, of the holders of adjoining or other numbers which might be affected by the tank.	Do do	
58	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a revised application for the actual extent of land required for building purposes in the depopulated village of Basavapura in the Channagiri Taluk.	Do do	
59	The alienation of 1 acre and 16 guntas and 24 yards of land in favor of Iregauda and others for re-building the village of Tolali in the Nagamangala Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	27th do	
60	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of 24 guntas of land for building purposes in the Chamaviraiyan Koppal attached to the Harabihalli village in the Belur Taluk.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, and Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
61	Five printed copies of the return of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th February 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
62	In forwarding the petition of Messrs. Honeywell and Co. Brewers in the town of Bangalore, praying for permission to increase the number of taverns from 4 to 12 and for the reduction in the rate of duty, &c., the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to depute the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, to inspect the brewery and shops and submit a report on the principles on which they are worked and their adequate efficiency against fraud.	Do do	
63	Letter from Mr. H. Whymper, Managing Brewer, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Ootacamund, asking for permission to brew beer in Mysore free of duty, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for report in consultation with the Distillery Head Supervisor as to what terms should be offered to the Company.	Do do	
64	Copies of a notification regarding the sale of certain lands in the Madgere Taluk on account of revenue arrears due thereon were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, and the Proprietor, Daily Post, for publication.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
65	The Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was requested to effect an amicable settlement between the ryots and the jodidars of Pongame village in the Hassan Taluk regarding their building sites.	28th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
66	The writing off of Rs. 40—3—0, being the irrecoverable arrears of land revenue and mohatarfa in the Tirthahalli and Sagar Taluks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Comptroller.	30th March 1885.	
67	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a revised statement for the European and Native coffee plantations for the year 1884, with all the details required.	Do do	
68	The remission statement of the Kadur Taluk for Rs. 203—5—0, being the arrears of land revenue, &c, for 1882—83 and 1883—84, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, was sanctioned.	Do do	

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FORESTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The sale of 119½ tons of 5th class sandal to one Govindappa at Rs. 410 per ton was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	4th March 1885.	
2	The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, and the Sub-Division officer Hassan, were requested to expedite the submission of the Forest cash account balance statement and stock returns for January 1885.	6th do	
3	The Comptroller was requested to issue a supplemental letter of credit in favor of the Superintendent of Forests on the Mysore District Treasury for Rs. 2,500 for expenditure during the quarter ending 31st March 1885	7th do	
4	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to furnish a statement showing the description, size and value of the logs burnt in the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District, and to report why so light a fine as Rs. 5 for each log had been recovered from the contractors while he was, by clause 9 of his agreement, bound to pay Rs. 25 for each. Enquiry was made as to what amount, if any, was due to Chamaviraiya on account of logs removed.	10th do	
5	Sanction was accorded to a further advance of Rs. 9,000 to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
6	The Comptroller and the Superintendent of Forests were informed that, consequent on the transfer of funds sanctioned in this office Proceedings Nos. 4217-18—207 of 21st October 1884 and 6774-5—103 of the 7th March 1885, it had become necessary, in order to keep to the budget limits assigned to the Superintendent of Forests, to reduce the amount of the supplemental application forwarded with the Proceedings referred to from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,000, for which a letter of credit would be issued, the balance being available under the letters of credit previously issued.	Do do	
7	The Comptroller was authorized to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 1,000 to which amount the supplemental application for Rs. 2,500 forwarded to Comptroller with this office Proceedings No. 4217-8—207, dated 21st October 1884 and No. 6674-5—103, dated 7th March 1885, was reduced, the balance being available under the letters of credit previously granted.	Do do	
8	The Resident in Mysore was requested to furnish another copy of the revised rules regarding the admission of students to the Forest School at Dehra Dun, the copy already received being in circulation among District officers.	11th do	
9	Dr. Bonaira, M. D. Civil Surgeon, Ettawa, North-West Provinces, was informed that, according to the report of the present Superintendent of Government Gardens, about forty offsets of what was said to be the "Persian Gulf Date Palm" found by him in the Government Gardens when he took charge of the same had been uprooted as they	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	were dead or in a dying condition and that this important tree would succeed in some of the drier parts of the Province.		
10	The promotion of Mr. J. Stephens, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan, as Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st March 1885, was notified.	11th March 1885.	
11	Communicated to Comptroller with the intimation that the pay of Mr. J. Stephens from 1st March 1885, would be Rs. 200 per mensem.	Do do	
12	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed of the issue in his favor of a letter of credit by the Comptroller for Rs. 2,500 for expenditure under A.—"Conservancy and Works" during the current quarter.	Do do	
13	The transfer of Rs. 2,000, from the head "1*b*— Firewood and Charcoal" to "1*a*—Timber," proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
14	Sanction was accorded to the grant of two months' privilege leave to Mr. Stephens, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests at Hassan, with effect from 1st March 1885, and to the appointment of Mr. Muddappa, Probationer, now stationed at Mysore, to act for Mr. Stephens during his absence on leave, the charge of the Probationer being included within that of the Superintendent of Forests in Mysore, who would be assisted by a Ranger on Rs 50 a month.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
15	A Notification regarding the sale of certain timbers remaining after the last auction sale at the Chikmagalur Depôt on the 10th and 11th April next by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District or other officer deputed for that purpose, was gazetted.	13th do	
16	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to report on whose authority the difference between the correct measurement and the wrong measurement was shown as "Driage" in the accounts, and to submit the explanation of the official responsible for the misleading entry "Driage," which should not be resorted to again	14th do	
17	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish particulars as to the situation of the Srigandha kaval lands referred to in his letter No. 1310 of 10th March 1885 together with the vernacular proceedings containing Amildar's report and the statement of the ryots.	Do do	
18	The terms of the contract entered into with Venkata Rao, for the collection of dry and umbasi sandal from the Taluks of Koppa, Tirthahalli and Tarikere in the Shimoga District during the current year, were approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
19	In reply to his account of logs for the month of December 1884, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District was requested to report early whether the timber left in the forests at the close of the above month as well as the fellings in January and February had been removed to the dêpot or woodyard wherever they were required, if not to take steps to cart in all wood without loss of time as the dry season during which fire might be apprehended, had already begun.	16th do	
20	With reference to his working charges bill for October last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to submit vouchers for Rs. 347—14—1 charged therein on account of gram purchased for Government bullocks and certificates of payment for the money spent by Mr. Narayana Rao, Assistant Conservator and the Deputy Amildar of Channapatna and to attach invariably to the bills a list showing the number and amount of each of the vouchers forwarded therewith.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
21	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the tools indented for by him might be purchased next year making due provision therefor in the budget for the year.	16th March 1885.	
22	With reference to the offer of Mr. Haji Mitta Kasim Sait for the purchase at certain rates of the remaining quantity of sandal of the 2nd., 3rd. and 4th classes at the Hunsur Koti, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to report upon the quantity and quality of the sandalwood in stock of the kinds referred to and whether the prices offered were fair	Do do	
23	In according sanction to the estimate for Rs. 280, for making a rough cart-track from forests to the Siralkoppa Depôt in the Shikarpur Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, was informed that the Assistant Conservator should have obtained sanction before he had put the work on hand.	Do do	
24	The Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was informed of the issue of a supplemental letter of credit in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 1,000 for expenditure during the current quarter.	Do do	
25	With reference to an application for free grant of wood and bamboos to the ryots of Karvalli village, Shikarpur Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the free grant was not a matter of right in the surveyed taluks, the ryots having all the trees excepting sandal growing on their lands; that the Amildar or Taluk Sheristadar should inspect the land and certify that there were no trees capable of yielding wood for building purposes, in which case alone the application could be entertained.	20th do	
26	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, were requested to submit early the Forest Budget for the ensuing year, as the same was urgently required by the Comptroller.	Do do	17th Jan. 1885.
27	In forwarding ten more printed books containing forms for writing vouchers, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that all vouchers for Rs. 10 and upwards should be written in the printed books.	23rd do	
28	Sanction was conveyed to the free grant of twenty-five dry date trees valued at Rs. 6—4—0 to Halgi Mudli, a ryot in the Ganganhalli village of the Kadur Taluk, to enable him to re-build his house destroyed by fire.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District	Do do	
29	The Superintendent of Forests was informed of the issue of a further advance of Rs. 9,000 in his favor by the Comptroller for the removal of sleeper logs lying in the jungles and in jungle depôts.	Do do	
30	The proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District to give up the construction of an expensive Sandalkoti at Siralkoppa and to convert instead, the Siledar Stables at Shikarpur now vacant owing to the removal of Savars, into a Koti at a cost of Rs. 1,000, was approved.	26th do	
31	In reply, the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was requested to submit further information regarding the thoroughfare proposed to be opened through the Vijayapur Kaval.	Do do	
32	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of three temporary watchers on Rs. 6 each per mensem from the 12th March to 15th June 1885, for the protection of Nandi forest from fire during the present dry season.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, and Comptroller.	27th do	
33	Pending orders on the Forest Budget for the ensuing year, the Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 5,000 in favor of the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District for certain forest expenditure.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District.	30th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 33—1—0 for 1884—85 under the head "Land Revenue" on account of the damage done by a herd of elephants to the sugar-cane and rice crops grown at Yarekatte village, Shikarpur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	2nd March 1885.	
2	Sanction was accorded to the disbursement of full pay until further orders to the Accountant Kasturi Rangachari, if the stoppages hitherto made from his pay amounted to not less than Rs. 150 which should be kept in deposit pending final orders.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments was informed that the pension to which Farrier-Major Royle, Veterinarian attached to His Highness the Maharaja's Stables was entitled, would be chargeable to the Palace Budget.	Do do	
4	The batta and travelling allowance bill for Rs. 74—4—0 payable to the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, in connection with the late Dasara Assembly, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
5	The refund of Rs. 1,199—15—7, being the proportionate share of the ganja contract amount and the local cess thereon creditable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
6	The halves of certain Government Pro-notes were returned to the Comptroller, the interest receipts being duly signed by the Dewan.	Do do	
7	Sanction was accorded to the Budget Estimates of the Mysore Topographical Survey for the year 1885—86, as sanctioned by the Surveyor General of India.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
8	The Comptroller's report of the payments made by the Treasury Officer, Mysore, on account of new building sites and certain road improvements in the town of Mysore, was recorded and the advances were ordered to be duly adjusted.	Do do	
9	Sanction was accorded to the estimate for Rs. 221—10—0 for making up new belts for the use of the Revenue Daffadars and Peons of the several taluks in the Kolar District.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	3rd do	
10	Copy of Resident's letter No. 2278—379, dated 20th February 1885, informing that the cost of the 5 chests of opium despatched by the Agent in Malwa amounted to Rs. 2,921, and enclosing a public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 79, being the unexpended balance of 3,000 Rs. advanced for the purpose, was forwarded to the Comptroller with the transfer receipt duly countersigned.	Do do	
11	The Comptroller was requested to authorize the advance of Rs. 350 from the Huzur Treasury to Mr. C. Raghavacharlu, on account of the pay and acting allowance due to him for the month of February 1885, to be adjusted after the passing of the Dewan's orders on the subject.	Do do	
12	Sanction was accorded to the appropriation of Rs. 50, from the balance of Rs. 2,812—9—11 said to be available at the credit of the Honnali Municipality on 1st February 1885, for expenditure on account of the Dispensary recently opened at Honnali.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Sanction was accorded to the 2 bills for Rs. 40,727—12—10 on account of duty including local cess on arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during May and June 1884.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, with reference to his No. 1234, dated 23rd February 1885.	3rd March 1885.	
14	Sanction was accorded to the additional establishment costing Rs. 25 per mensem to the Sanskrit School at Nanjangud, the whole charge of the school being met from the funds of the Srikantesvara-svami temple in the place.	4th do	
15	The entertainment of an Overseer for Tumkur on Rs. 20 per mensem to do all the work connected with the Municipality in that town, was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1885, from which date the monthly allowance of Rs. 10 sanctioned for audit of municipal accounts in this Office No. 1719-27—76, dated 24th June 1880, would cease.	Do do	24th June 1884,
16	The salary of the office of Police Superintendent of the Bangalor District, to which Mr. C. Raghavacharlu had been appointed by this Office Proceedings No. 213, dated 24th January 1885, was fixed at Rs. 350 per mensem.—Communicated to Mr. C. Raghavacharlu and Comptroller.	Do do	24th Jan. 1885.
17	Sanction was accorded to the opening from 1st April 1885 of the Dispensaries at Pavagada and Tiptur in the Tumkur District, the cost being met from District Funds in the case of Pavagada and ¾ and ¼ from the District and Municipal Funds respectively in the case of Tiptur.—Communicated to the Comptroller, Secretary in the Public Works Department, the Brigade-Surgeon J. Houston and the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
18	The bill for Rs. 23—15—9, being the expenditure incurred in fumigating and disinfecting the Savar and Barr Lines at Shimoga during an out-break of cholera at that station, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.—Communicated to the Secretary in the Military Department.	Do do	
19	Mr. S. Arokyam Pillai, Hospital Assistant, was requested to supply 500 copies of the 2nd edition of his "Epitome of Hygiene" in Canarese to the Educational Secretary, the bill of costs therefor being submitted to this office for adjustment.	Do do	
20	In returning the detailed contingent bill of the Government Gardens for February 1885, on account of a clerical error discovered therein, the Superintendent of the Gardens, was requested to retransmit the same after correction.	Do do	
21	The bank draft for Rs. 2,892—9—0 enclosed in his letter No. 3506, dated 17th February 1885 having been apparently lost in transit between the Camp Office and the Head-quarters, the Comptroller was requested to take steps for stopping the payment of the draft if presented by any unauthorized person, pending the result of enquiries now being instituted.	Do do	
22	Sanction was accorded to the drawing of Rs. 8,000 to meet charges on account of compensation for the Pindarie's huts the whole of which had been ordered to be removed from the back of the Female Hospital to old Agraharam on public grounds and the President, Municipal Board, Mysore Town, was requested to report, for the information of Government, the rate at which compensation had been fixed.	Do do	Vide Ord. Pendency page 16
23	Sanction was accorded to the bill for Rs. 25, being the amount of conservancy charges incurred on the occasion of the Ghat Subramanya-svami temple festival in the Dodballapur Taluk during the current year.	Do do	
24	Sanction was accorded to the proposed re-appropriation of Rs. 134—1—0 for certain works in the Town of Chikmagalur out of the current year's budget grant of the Town.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of 10 extra lamps at a cost of Rs. 130 for the Town of Tarikere, Kadur District, to be met from the general savings of the current year's Municipal Budget of Tarikere.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with reference to his No. 628, dated 20th February 1885.	5th March 1885.	
26	A public service remittance transfer receipt No. 604, dated 5th March 1885 for Rs. 40 was forwarded to Mrs. C. Berry Mylapore, Madras, on account of her son's scholarship for February 1885.	Do do	
27	In returning for transmission to the Comptroller, the bill for Rs. 110, being the pay due to the sandalwood carvers for the month of January 1885, the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee, was informed that the pay due for January might be paid to them, and that separate orders would issue on the unsatisfactory result, brought to notice, of the working of the said carvers.	6th do	
28	In sanctioning the purchase of new vessels at a cost of Rs. 74-8-0 for the use of the Annachuttrum at Hassan, the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, was requested to submit for registry in the office a regular statement showing the particulars of the new vessels to be purchased as well as those of the old vessels reported to be useless.	Do do	
29	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed in reply that his previous refund bill for Rs 291 had been returned, as the amount was in excess of the recoveries of fine as shown in the Canarese list received with his No. 935—699, dated 11th November last and as the refund bill now received was in continuation of the one referred to, it would be sanctioned after the receipt of the explanation called for in this office No. 6458—345, dated 20th February 1885.	7th do	
30	A refund bill for Rs. 0—12—0, being the excess stamp duty recovered by the Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, French-Rocks Sub-Division, from Venkatagauda of the Budikere village, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Comptroller was informed that the bill for Rs. 136 being the amount actually incurred for feeding pilgrims in the chuttrum at Tirumakudlu in the Tirumakudlu-Narasipur Taluk, was countersigned and forwarded to him for adjustment with this office No. 6500-1—310, dated 23rd February 1885 and the other one for the amount of advance sanctioned for removing sand from the temples at Talkad would be sent up on receipt of the same from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, who had been written to on the subject.	Do do	
32	In according sanction to the temporary entertainment of 2 men one on Rs. 12 and the other on Rs 10 per mensem, to count the new water marked paper received from England, the Comptroller was requested to inform the date on which their services might be dispensed with.	Do do	
33	A bill for Rs. 25, being the marriage allowance of orphan girl Manika No. 21 of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Shimoga, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	9th do	
34	Under the circumstances brought to notice by the Secretary in the Military Department, the payment of the arrears of pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem sanctioned in the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4750-1—515, dated 28th September 1880, to Siledar Venkat Rao of the 3rd Regiment, Mysore Horse, with effect from the 22nd September 1880 was sactioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
35	Sanction was accorded to the payment of invalid pensions to twelve individuals of the Mysore Barr Infantry with effect from 1st January 1885.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
36	Sanction was accorded to the payment of superior compensation pensions to B. Tirumalachar, A. Srinivasa Rao, and A. Narayanasami Mudaliar of the Military Secretary's Office, with effect from the date of their last pay.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 96 to Mahomed Mastan, Sepoy No. 424 of 7th Company, 2nd Regiment of the Mysore Infantry.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	9th March 1885.	
38	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 56 to Kasi Sinappa, late Malur Kotval, Tirthahalli Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
39	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior compensation gratuity of Rs. 44 to each of the process peons of the late Sub-Judge's Court, Kadur District, *i. e.* Ambli Chikka and Ambli Mudli.—Communicated to the District Judge, Nagar, with reference to his No. 44, dated 11th February 1885, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
40	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior invalid pension of Rs. (3) per mensem to Ajjiga, Revenue Peon of the Anekal Taluk with effect from 1st May 1884.	Do do	
41	Sanction was accorded to the remission of Rs. 863—5—11, being half the assessment on wet lands lying waste for want of water during 1882—83 in the Anekal Taluk.	Do do	
42	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior compensation pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem to Girmaji, late a peon in the establishment of the late Tumkur Sub-Judge's Court with effect from 28th May 1884.—Communicated to Chief Judge with reference to his No. 3845—149, dated 26th January 1885.	Do do	
43	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 45 to Paile Hanuma, runner, Siralkoppa Anche, Shikarpur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District with reference to his No. 512—42, dated 4th February 1885.	10th do	
44	Sanction was accorded to the payment in certain proportions from the Provincial and District Funds, of a superior compensation pension of Rs. 23—5—4 to Chittur Venkatachala Mudaliar, late Clerk, Examiner's Office, Mysore Public Works Department, with effect from 1st January 1885.—Communicated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
45	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 66 to Alafkhan, 2nd Class Police Constable of the Sidlaghatta Taluk.	Do do	
46	Sanction was accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 38 for the purchase of paper and making up 100 register books for the use of the Vernacular Departments of the Bangalore District for the year 1885—86.	Do do	
47	A bill for Rs. 15—2—2, being the copying charges in certain criminal cases on the file of the Town Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, committed to Sessions, was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that in future the work referred to should be done by the English Department in the Deputy Commissioner's office and no such extra charge incurred.	Do do	
48	A refund bill for Rs. 17 on account of excess assessment including local cess recovered from one Yate Onkarappa of Sunkadakatte village, Honnali Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	11th do	
49	Sanction was accorded to the sale of the right to collect tolls at the Agumbi Ghat during the year 1885—86 to one Subbanna of Agumbi for Rs. 2,620, with the remark that this amount did not include local cess.	Do do	
50	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed of the issue in his favor of a letter of credit by the Comptroller for Rs. 6,400 for expenditure during the current quarter.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
51	The Comptroller was requested to pay Messrs. Arcot Narayansami Mudaliar and Co., a sum of Rs. 3,000 in part adjustment of the bill amount due to them for hire of furniture and cost of supplies, &c., incurred on the occasion of the visit of the Revenue Minister and Suite of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in August 1884.	11th March 1885.	
52	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of wood valued at Rs. 800 for the construction of a car of Sriapprameyasvami Devaru at Molur, Closepet Taluk, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to report whether "Tormatti" wood felled for sleepers in the Cauvery Forests in the Kankanhalli Taluk which was believed to remain unsold, might be made over as a part of free grant, the other kinds being issued from the nearest forests in the Mysore District. The Deputy Amildar of Channapatna was directed to see that the wood granted by Government was not used for any other than the car purpose.—Communicated to the Bangalore and Mysore Deputy Commissioners.	12th do	
53	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a superior invalid pension of Rs. 6 per mensem to Shek Ahmed, 2nd Class Vaccinator, Magadi Taluk with effect from 1st January 1885.—Communicated to the Brigade-Surgeon J. Houston with reference to his No. 897, dated 4th March 1885.	Do do	
54	With reference to his No. 1498—524, dated 26th February 1885, the Military Secretary was informed that the pension of Rs. 15 per mensem sanctioned to Subedar Raju of the 3rd Company, 1st Regiment, Mysore Infantry in this office Proceedings No. 5975-6—72, dated 29th February 1884, would take effect from the 21st February 1884 instead of the 24th as noted therein.	13th do	29th Feb. 1884.
55	The bill for Rs. 4—13—5, being the amount of charge allowance claimed by Narasimmaiya, Sheristadar of the Kadur Taluk for having been in charge of the Taluk during the absence of the Amildar on privilege leave for 15 days in August 1884, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, as the Sheristadar was not entitled to charge allowance for the 15 days the Amildar was absent, though he might be allowed the consolidated travelling allowance payable to 5th grade Amildars during the period he was in charge of the Taluk.	Do do	
56	The estimate for Rs. 1,210 for blasting and removing rock in the bed of the Bh adra river received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
57	Sanction was accorded to the refund of Rs. 63—5—0 and to the remission of Rs. 2,483—15—7 due to Virabhadra Devaru and others of the Tirthahalli Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Comptroller.	14th do	
58	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, sanction was accorded to the refund bill of Rs. 16—14—0, being the excess stamp duty and penalty recovered on a certain document from one Ittige Seshagiri Rao, Koppa Taluk.	Do do	
59	The sanctioned estimate for Rs. 19 received from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for making certain articles of furniture for the use of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Office in the District, was returned duly signed to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
60	A copy of letter No. 2397—403, dated 9th March 1885 from the Assistant to the Resident, intimating that Rs. 2,000 had been placed at the disposal of the Resident to meet charges in connection with the London International Exhibition of 1886, was forwarded to Colonel Le-Messurier, R. E., for his information and guidance.	Do do	
61	In returning for correction the refund bill for Rs. 0—6—0, being the stamp duty recovered from Shanbhog of Honnavar village, Nagamangala Taluk, it was pointed out to the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, that the name of the refundee is entered as Venkataramaiya in the English bill, while in the Canarese bill and correspondence it is Venkatnaranaiya.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
62	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 3,000 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident, with a request that steps might be taken for procuring 5 chests of opium from the Agent at Malwa.	14th March 1885.	
63	The bill for Rs 30—10—8, being the amount of fixed travelling allowance due to Sherestadar Venkataramanaiya for the period he acted as the Amildar of Manjarabad, was transmitted to the Comptroller as requested in his No. 3659, dated 5th March 1885.	Do do	
64	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was, in reply, requested to submit his recommendation for the restoration of the cash inam of Rs. 8—11—0, allowed to the temple of Mahimapur Venkataramana Devaru in the Nelamangala Taluk, when the temple was completely restored.	16th do	
65	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit at an early date the estimate of civil charges of the District Fund Budget of his District for 1885—86 to be audited by the Comptroller.	Do do	
66	The Comptroller was requested to arrange for the payment of Rs. 5—5—4, being the Mysore contribution towards the pension of Rs. 6—10—8 sanctioned by the Resident to N. Abraham Pille of the Bowring Civil Hospital.	Do do	
67	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs 45 to Kombina Chikka, Revenue Peon, Anekal Taluk. —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
68	Sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 112, being the amount of batta due to Mr. Desraj Ars, Military Attaché for the period he was on duty with His Highness the Maharaja at Bangalore, *viz.*, 10th December 1884 to 3rd February 1885.	Do do	
69	A supplemental estimate for Rs 95, providing for certain necessary items of works omitted in the original estimate for Rs. 400 sanctioned in this office Proceedings No. 1092-3—62, dated 15th May 1884, for repairing the Agumbi chuttrum in the Tirthaballi Taluk, was sanctioned to be met, as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, from the stoppage of the feeding allowances of the chuttrum.	Do do	
70	In forwarding the sanctioned bill for Rs. 60, being the amount of fixed travelling allowance due to Head Accountant Venkatavaradaiengar of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, for the period he was Acting Amildar of Mudgere, the Comptroller was requested to pass the same under the authority communicated in this office docket No. 168 (Camp), dated 26th February last.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, in reply to his No. 561, dated 19th January 1885.	Do do	
71	In returning the batta bill of Mr. Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner, for the month of February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the last column, intended for the entry of the purposes for which the trips and halts were made, should be filled up, and that the Assistant Commissioner should also state from what date before the 9th he was staying at Channapatna and when he went to that place from his Head-quarters.	Do do	
72	The collections of land revenue in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore prior to 1881—82 having been credited to the Municipalities in these places in equal shares and those of 1881—82 and 1882—83 of lands in the villages in the Civil and Military Station having been made over in full to the Station Municipality, the President of the Bangalore Town Municipality was requested to arrange for the refund of half the amount due for 4 years from 1877—78 to 1880—81 to the kayamguttadar of Doddikunte village, who was requested to apply to the Resident for the refund of the balance due by the Civil and Military Station Municipality.	18th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
73	Sanction was accorded to the payment of the moiety of pay as supernumerary allowance due to Shamanna, late Distillery Mutsaddi, for the period from 8th April, the date of the abolition of the Distillery at Mysore, to 31st October 1884, the date of his appointment in the office of the Sub-Division officer at Hassan, and the bill received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District was forwarded to the Comptroller for necessary correction and audit.	18th March 1885.	
74	A bill for Rs. 50 received from the Chief Judge in Mysore on account of fee payable to Mr Singrachar for defending prisoner Ramegauda in the murder case in Criminal appeal No. 94 of 1885 on the file of the Chief Court, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
75	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a superior compensation pension of Rs. 14—0—6 per mensem to Tirurarai aiengar, Sheristadar of the Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District, with effect from the 1st September 1885.	19th do	
76	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an invalid pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem to each of the sepoys Narsoji and Bhimaji of the 2nd Regiment, Mysore Infantry, with effect from the 1st March 1885.	Do do	
77	Sanction was accorded to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 278, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for repairs in the Municipality of Sarjapur.	Do do	
78	In reducing the amount of his contingent bill for November last from Rs. 18—12—6 to Rs. 18—9—6, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the refund of the excess of three annas should be made by short drawal in the next bill.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	20th do	
79	A bill for Rs. 312—8—0 received from Arogyam Pille, Hospital Assistant, on account of value of 500 copies of the 2nd edition of his "Epitome of Hygiene" in Canarese supplied by him to the Educational Secretary for distribution among schools, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
80	In according sanction to the estimate of civil charges of the District Fund budget of the Bangalore District for the ensuing year to be audited by the Comptroller, copies of the Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Local Fund Committee of the District held on 17th January last and the District Fund budget and the report were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, for disposal of the matters relating to the public works.	Do do	
81	Sanction was accorded to the estimate for Rs. 500 for repair works in the town of Seringapatam received from the Sub-Division officer, French-Rocks.	Do do	
82	Sanction was accorded to the estimate for Rs. 306 received from the Sub-Division officer, French-Rocks, on account of lowering the road opposite the Sandalkoti at Seringapatam.	23rd do	
83	Notification of sanction for Rs. 178 received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, for repairing the car of Kaladi Rameswara temple in the Sagar Taluk, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
84	The French-Rocks Sub-Division officer's notification of sanction for Rs. 161 for dismantling a portion of fort wall at Nagamangala and filling a ditch close by to the south of the town, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
85	A notification of sanction for Rs. 134, received from the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, for repair works in the Maddur Municipality, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
86	Sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 150 applied for by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District to provide	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	funds on account of rewards for killing wild animals and brass plates for peons' belts.		
87	Sanction was accorded to a bill for Rs. 0—8—10 to be refunded to one Khadar Sahib of Kadur Taluk on account of excess kandayam inadvertently recovered from him for 1884—85.	23rd March 1885.	
88	Sanction was accorded to the refund bills for Rs. 291 and Rs. 26 on account of fines imposed on certain ryots and Patels of Davangere Taluk for having unauthorizedly built houses on Government waste lands as well as to the alienation of waste land No. 4 in the village of Lakkumuttenahalli in the taluk for extending the village site.	Do do	
89	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 55—8—0, being ¼ assessment on the wet land below the Kerekelgenahalli village, Chikballapur Taluk, in favor of Lakshmammanni.	Do do	
90	Two bills for the cost of maintaining the prisoners of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in the Central Jail and District Lock-up during the year 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
91	The batta bill of the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, for the month of February 1885 was countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit, and the Sub-Division officer was requested to fill up in greater detail the last column of his future bills.	26th do	
92	In according sanction to the purchase of utensils at a cost of Rs. 12—8—0 for the use of the Hulikal Chuttrum in the Nagar Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit a regular estimate showing the particulars of the utensils to be purchased as well as a list showing the particulars of the old vessels, &c.	Do do	
93	In according remission of proportionate assessment of Rs. 4 on 1 acre and 6 guntas of land in the holding of Manjanna of Nemmar village in the Koppa Taluk, it was directed that the 19 guntas of the number 77 said to be unfit for cultivation should be distinctly marked out from the remaining portion of the survey number so that the holder might not cultivate it unknown.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	
94	The sale of the Haveli house at Turuvekere to one Karigauda for Rs. 281 was confirmed.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
95	A bill for £ 595—9—2, being the cost of medical stores obtained from Messrs. Wright Layman and Umney of London for the Mysore State, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
96	The notification of sanction for Rs. 42 for repairing the car of Keladi Ramesvara temple in the Sagar Taluk, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned from funds at the credit of the temple.	Do do	
97	Sanction was accorded to the remission, as recommended by the Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, of half the average of the Hulbanni realizations of the last two years owing to the scarcity of grass in certain Taluks and Hoblis of the Sub-Division.	Do do	
98	The bills amounting to Rs. 176—8—0, being the cost of books purchased by the Civil Surgeon for the use of the pupils of the Medical School in Mysore, were sanctioned and the Civil Surgeon was authorized to remit half the price of the books given to the medical pupils for their *bonâ fide* use, the remaining half being recovered from them.—Communicated to the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, Senior-Surgeon, Mysore Government, and the Comptroller.	27th do	
99	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident was informed that the Mysore Government had already placed an advance of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of Colonel LeMessurier in charge of the London Exhibi-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	tion arrangements; that the sum would probably be found ample to meet all requirements; and that there was no immediate necessity for the Durbar to avail itself of the sum of Rs. 2,000 kindly placed at its disposal by the Government of India.		
100	The Comptroller was requested to place at the disposal of the Department Public Works a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 out of the personal estate of His Highness the Maharaja for expenditure in 1885—86 on works connected with the extension of the Palace at Bangalore.—Communicated to the Secretary, Department Public Works, and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments, Mysore.	28th March 1885.	
101	The payment of a superior invalid pension of Rs. 6—10—8 per mensem to Subbanna, late Shekdar, Sukravarsante hobli, Manjarabad Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from the 17th August 1884.	30th do	
102	The bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 38—15—0 for repairing certain tents of his office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
103	Sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, providing Rs 200 for remitting treasure, &c., from Taluks to District Treasury to meet the demands of Pavagada and other Taluks.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
104	The payment of a superior superannuation pension of Rs. 7—1—0 per mensem was sanctioned to Ramakrishnappa, Revenue Gumasta, Kankanhalli Taluk, with effect from 7th November 1884.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
105	The refund bill for Rs 0—6—0, being the excess stamp duty recovered from Shanbhog Venkatanarainaiya submitted by the Sub-Division officer, French-Rocks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
106	The payment of an inferior invalid pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem was sanctioned to Guruva Nayik, Dalayat in the Dewan's office.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
107	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to expedite the submission of the report called for in regard to the Muzarayi allowance due to one Kallur Ramachar o' the Mulbagal Taluk.	Do do	
108	Sanction was accorded to the making of 150 cash bags at a cost of Rs. 11—0—6 for use in the Treasury.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Comptroller.	31st do	
09	The payment of inferior invalid gratuities of Rs. 40—8—0 and Rs. 38—4—0 was sanctioned in favor of Maja and Linga, Runner, Halehalli Anche, and Village Post Peon respectively of the Holalkere Taluk.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	
10	The payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 69 was sanctioned to Mahomedkhan, Police Constable of the Chikballapur Taluk.—Communicated to the Secretary, Police Department, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
11	Sanction was accorded to the unexpended balance of Rs. 17-15-9 out of the Distillery contingent allowance for 1884—85 being utilized for the purchase of paper, &c., for 1885—86.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
12	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was authorized to purchase certain boxes, &c., for the use of the Kopra and Tarikere Taluks for Rs. 80, the amount being debited to the savings of office contingencies.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
13	The disbursement of Rs. 5—3—8, being the pay of the additional temporary runner employed in the Nuggehalli Anche office for conveying the Survey Superintendent's tappal, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st March 1885.

VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain observations were passed on the returns showing the condition of the principal stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in Mysore.	2nd March 1885.	
2	The Dewan regretted that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, should be satisfied with the report of the Survey Assistant, which simply stated that the case of Javanappa and others residing at Hadnaru in the Nanjangud Taluk had been decided by the Survey Assistant and confirmed by the Superintendent, and he was requested to send for the records of the case and go over it, submitting the same with his opinion after personal inspection of the locality, if necessary, for the final orders of the Dewan.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, was informed that with the exception of the one at Melkote, it might be convenient to defer at present the construction of musafarkhanas at Seringapatam, Nuggehalli and Hirisavi as well as the proposed conversion of the III class travellers' bungalow at Bellagola into a musafarkhana.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to grant in exchange of the Desakulkarani inam land submerged by the improvement of the Government tank at Bairendahalli in 1878—79, a part of Survey No. 283 of equal extent, the remaining portion of the number being registered in the name of the inamdar, Byata Rao, on full assessment.—Communicated to Superintendent Survey and Inam Settlements.	Do do	
5	The resignation of the Hospital Assistant Govindarajulu Naidu of the Mysore service was accepted.—Communicated to the Brigade Surgeon J. Houston returning the enclosures of his No. 172, dated 16th February 1885.	Do do	
6	The early attention of the Mysore Town Municipal Board was called to the nuisance complained of by Dr. McGann as having been caused by the cow houses and sheds being kept in the town in an unhealthy condition, with a request that necessary improvements should at once be effected without unnecessary annoyance and heavy expense to the cowherds and milkmen, who may also be warned of their liability for criminal prosecution if they would sell milk adulterated by filthy or impure water.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and Surgeon-Major McGann in reply to his No. 65, dated 21st February 1885.	Do do Do do	
7	In reply to his petition of 4th March 1884, Gopalappa, Patel of Telugadde of the Sorab Taluk, was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere with the order suspending him from his office of Patel.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with reference to his No. 1374—1041, dated 19th February 1885.	3rd do	
8	A notification regarding Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, delivering over, and Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, receiving, charge of the District Office and Treasury on the forenoon of the 26th February 1885, was gazetted.	Do do	
9	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to expedite the submission of application for pension or gratuity on behalf of Bolegauda, late Sayer Daffedar, Mysore Town.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	A notification regarding the grant of one month's privilege leave of absence to Mahabala Rao, Amildar of Chamarajnagar and the appointment of Venkata Rao, Sheristadar of the Taluk, as Acting Amildar during the absence of Mahabala Rao on leave, or until further orders, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Comptroller.	3rd March 1885.	
11	The assumption of charge on the forenoon of the 26th February 1885 by Mr. L. Ricketts of the Bangalore District Office, Seals and Treasury from Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille was communicated to Comptroller with cash balance statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner.	4th do	
12	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, was informed that it would be undesirable to allow beer shops being opened at Tumkur.	Do do	
13	The size of tents required was furnished to the Superintendent, Central Jail, as required by him, with the observation that as double pole tents would not be manufactured in the jail, the one required would be ordered elsewhere.	Do do	
14	The cancellation of three months' privilege leage granted to Mr. A. Smith, Assistant Apothecary, with effect from 1st November 1884, and the grant in lieu thereof of general leave in India under clause 34 Section VIII of the Medical Code, Volume I, up to 31st March 1885, were notified.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon with reference to his No. 118, dated 30th January 1885.	Do do	
15	The cancellation of the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, in this Office Notification No. 205, dated 17th January 1885, was notified.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, with reference to his No. 732, dated 27th February 1885.	Do do	
16	The appointment of Muniya as Mashalchi on probation in the Dewan's Establishment on Rs. 5 per mensem with effect from 1st March 1885, *vice* Mara dismissed, was communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
17	Mr. Arokyam Pille, Hospital Assistant, was requested to supply 500 copies of the 2nd edition of his "Epitome of Hygiene" in Canarese to the Educational Secretary, submitting the bill of costs to this office for adjustment.	Do do	
18	With reference to the statement of the probable receipts of the District Funds for 1885—86, received with his No. 101 of the 15th February 1885, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was requested to submit the ensuing year's District Fund Budget of the civil charges of his Sub-Division to be audited by the Comptroller.	Do do	
19	In reply, Messrs. Smith and Wilkins, Solicitors, Ootacamund, were informed that their client Chinnasami Naidu had no claim on the Mysore Government for Rs. 318—0—0 and interest as stated in their letter.	Do do	
20	The grant of three days' casual leave to Ramaswamaiengar, Amildar of the Chikballapur Taluk, by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was approved.	5th do	
21	The Resident in Mysore was informed that the proclamation received with his No. 1979—325, dated 14th January 1885, from the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta country, had been published in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and was requested to forward to this office the fee of annas four due to the crier in the latter city.	Do do	
22	The Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's docket reporting that Narasanna, Amildar of Channagiri, availed himself of the 20 days privilege leave from the 16th February 1885, was forwarded to the Comptroller for note and return.	Do do	
23	The Secretary, Public Works Department, and the District Judge, Mysore, were requested to furnish for reference certain correspondence	6th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	relative to the non-payment of contribution by certain inamdars for the repairs of nullahs in the Kolar Taluk, as the same was not forthcoming in the records of this office.		
24	In returning the estimate for Rs. 343—1—1 for putting up sky lights in the Srikantchsvaraswami temple at Nanjangud, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to rectify the mistakes pointed out therein and to resubmit the same with the usual report and specification and also to forward to this office for registry an estimate for Rs. 84—8—7 sanctioned by him for repairing the roof of the Vai Malige Mantapa.	6th March 1885.	
25	The alteration of the date of sale of the right to collect tolls at the Haidarghar ghat, fixed for the 20th March 1885 in this office notification forwarded to Compiler with No. 6344—375 of the 10th February last, was gazetted as requested by the Deputy Commissioner.—Communicated to Shimoga Deputy Commissioner with reference to his No. 1426—1078, dated 2nd March 1885.	Do do	10th Feb. 1884.
26	A copy of the Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1885, for the use of the Bangalore Kasaba Anche office, was forwarded to the Anche Bakshi.	7th do	
27	In forwarding copy of the Comptroller's docket No. 3489 of the 16th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit early the bill showing details of the amount actually incurred in removing sand from the temples at Talkad during the last Panchalinga Darsana, as called for in Proceedings No. 3647-8-189, dated 15th September 1884.	Do do	
28	The Secretary in the Public Works Department was requested to submit early the papers connected with Mestri Alasingarachar's case.	9th do	
29	In returning the records received with his No. 1175, dated 10th February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to inspect the lands at an early date and fix a reasonable compensation for the lands taken up for the Mysore State Railway and other purposes.	10th do	
30	The proposal of the Brigade-Surgeon for the supply of diet articles for the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, being given over to Singaiya and Company Contractors for the Central Jail, and certain articles being obtained at Bazar as in the case of the Central Jail, was approved.	Do do	
31	A declaration under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, for the taking up of 2 houses in the Devaraja Mohalla for a public purpose, *i e* for forming a public park behind the Jaganmohan Palace in the town of Mysore, was notified.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division was informed that a copy of neither the Famine Code nor the Famine Commissioner's report, asked for by him, was available.	11th do	
33	In reply, the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee, was informed that the Forest room was the only space available for the use of the sandalwood carvers for the present.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Chief Judge was informed that the Education and Legislative Secretaries were appointed as members of the Board of Examiners and the Registrar of the Chief Court as *ex-officio* Secretary to the Board.—Communicated to the members and Secretary to the Board of Examiners.	Do do	
35	The grant of privilege leave of absence on full pay from the 2nd to the 20th February 1885, both days inclusive, to Ponnarangam Mudaliar, Munsiff of Shimoga, was notified.	Do do	
36	In reply, the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was requested to submit a set of rules for the guidance of his subordinates and of the herdsmen, which, when finally settled, would be forwarded by the Chief Commissioner to the Forest officer in Coorg.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts were requested to expedite the submission of the statement showing the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals due for the year 1884.	12th March 1885.	
38	With reference to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to lodge in the Savings Bank a sum of Rs. 3,226-3-4 belonging to the temples of Arga Kalanatha, Mahisha Aswattha Narayana and Mrigavadhi Mallikarjuna in the Thirthahalli Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner was requested to report whether the temples were muzarayi institutions and whether the amount at the credit of the temples was a pure Hosahead Fund or whether any Puduvat Fund was included therein.	13th do	
39	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that Assistant Commissioner Mr. Raghunatha Rao, who passed the examination prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's notification dated 24th June 1871, would not be required to pass the examination prescribed by the Dewan's notification of 29th January 1885.	Do do	
40	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident was informed that the Mysore Government would have no objection to the carting of Malabar timber through the Mysore Province under conditions (similar to those under which Wynad timber was being floated on the Cauvery river) to be attended to by the Malabar Forest officers for the prevention of abuse of the privilege.	Do do	
41	In forwarding an extract from the volume of prices of food grains and salt 1861—1883, published by Government of India in 1884, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore were requested to test the prices of rice, wheat, barley, cholam, ragi, salt and other food grains in the manner laid down in Mr. O'Conor's letter of 15th July 1884 and to report the result at an early date, &c.	14th do	
42	The retention of Krishnaiengar, late a Taluk Mestri, as Channel Monegar at Sulikere, was sanctioned as long as he would continue to discharge his duties efficiently.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Superintending Engineer.	Do do	
43	In forwarding docket No. 798, dated 2nd March 1885, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, the Comptroller was requested to inform when and in what manner the pension papers of Classer Tippanna bin Ramanna therein referred to were disposed of.	16th do	
44	The statement received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 3,353—10—6, being the amount of extra assessment charged on the inamdars during the settlement of the excess inams of the Channagiri Taluk by the Survey Department and which had already been written off the accounts as would appear from the demand, collection and balance statement for March 1884, was approved.	Do do	
45	With reference to his No. 2363—397, dated 3rd March 1885, the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was furnished with a copy of this office Proceedings No. 6846—531, dated 16th March 1885, regarding the contribution payable by the Mysore Government towards the pension sanctioned by the Resident in Mysore to N. Abraham Pille of the Bowring Civil Hospital.	Do do	
46	In forwarding copy of this office Proceedings No. 5410-12—111, dated 5th January 1885, on the subject of the postponement of the revenue collections in certain Taluks of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division, the Comptroller was informed that he would be furnished with copies of all orders regarding remission and postponement of revenue at the time of the issue of such orders.	Do do	
47	Certain papers relative to the repair of the Sivaganga temple in the Nelamangala Taluk were transferred to the Secretary in the Public Works Department, it being understood that the rest of the file was pending disposal in that Department.	Do do	
48	In forwarding petition of the 11th March 1885 from Kallur Ramachar, Muzarayi stipendiary in the Mulbagal Taluk, the Deputy	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to state why the payment of allowance was withheld from him for a period of 8 months and to submit early a regular bill showing the particulars of the amount of arrears actually due to him for sanction.		
49	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was informed that the proclamation issued by the District Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, under Regulation VII, of 1827, had been duly promulgated at Sorab, Shimoga District.	16th March 1885.	
50	The Comptroller and the Secretary in the Police and Legislative Departments were requested to arrange for the sale, at the Book Depôt, of certain books and rules prescribed for the examination of Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs and Amildars.	18th do	
51	Referring to the season report of the Bangalore District for week ending 14th March 1885, the Deputy Commissioner was requested to inform why it was noted in the remarks therein that there had been a serious rise in prices, while the selling rates of rice and ragi for the past four weeks would seem to be pretty much the same as the rates given in the report referred to.	Do do	
52	Twenty-five copies each of the Opium and Specific Relief Acts were forwarded to the Secretary in the Educational Department for sale in the Book Depôt.	Do do	
53	In returning as requested the vernacular papers regarding the Rajapur Matt, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to re-submit them when no longer required.	19th do	
54	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 28th February 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
55	In forwarding petition No. 3370, dated 18th January 1885, from Chikkavenkatappa of Mavanahalli, Bangalore Taluk, for an early enquiry and submission of the accounts therein referred to, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to send an explanation should the accounts be not forthcoming.	Do do	
56	In reply, sanction was accorded to the opening of an Anche line between Chikmagalur and Attigundi at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem as an experimental measure for six months, at the end of which period the Anche Bakshi was requested to submit a report as to its success or otherwise.	Do do	
57	Copy of letter from Messrs. Massey & Co., Madras, together with the catalogues of ploughs therewith received, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, and Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore for information and opinion.	20th do	
58	The papers regarding the establishment of Local Fund Dispensaries at Pavagada and Tiptur were forwarded to the Brigade-Surgeon as requested by him.	Do do	
59	A notification in English and Canarese regarding the sale of jodi Singapur village, Belur Taluk, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in 3 successive issues of the *Mysore Gazette*, with a request that 35 printed copies of the notification, 10 in English and 25 in Canarese, might be forwarded direct to the officer in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division.	Do do	
60	Five printed copies of the return of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 31st January 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for substitution of the manuscript return sent with this office letter No. 6398—304, dated 28th February 1885.	Do do	
61	A notification prohibiting the use of the present burial and cremation ground near Sitaramaiya's Reservoir and close to the Mysore	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Railway Staff Quarters was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in the Gazette.		
62	The grant of 3 months' privilege leave on medical certificate to Mr. F. B. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, from 20th March 1885 or date of departure, was notified.	21st March 1885.	
63	In conveying permission for his shooting an elephant in the Mysore Forests near Bandipur, Lieutenant F. J. Norman of the 14th Hussars, Ootacamund, was informed in reply to his letter of the 10th instant that the tusks of the elephants belong to Government and must be purchased if he wished to retain them.	Do do	
64	A notification regarding Brigade-Surgeon J. Houston, M. D., delivering over, and Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D., receiving, charge of the Lunatic Asylum, the Leper Asylum, Medical Stores, Maternity, the Government Museum, and the office and duties of Surgeon to the Mysore Government on the afternoon of the 21st March 1885, was gazetted.	Do do	
65	The re-transfer of Peons Mahomed Abdulla and Rasul Bég from the Dewan's to the Deputy Commissioner's office and *vice versa* was ordered.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and Comptroller.	Do do	
66	The receipt of a public service transfer receipt for Rs. 6, being the difference in cost of steel in making up 2 steel dies for the Forest Department, Shimoga District, was acknowledged.	23rd do	
67	A bill received from the Manager, Mysore State Railway, was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner-in-waiting on His Highness the Maharaja for perusal, check and obliging return.	Do do	
68	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. of Mount Road, Madras, were requested to forward an acknowledgment for the sum of Rs. 2–11–0 remitted on 30th January last.	Do do	
69	The Civil Surgeon, Mysore, was requested to forward the 2nd copy of the Mysore Directory for 1885, which had been sent to him by oversight, to the Superintendent, Government Press, for whom it was intended.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Government Press, with reference to his No. 381, dated 11th March 1885.	Do do	
70	In reply, the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, was informed that the 3 private works in Canarese forwarded from this office might be printed at the actual cost to Government.	Do do	
71	In returning his dockets Nos. 811 and 886 of the 7th February and 6th March last respectively, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit in future the monthly rain fall returns in the prescribed usual form instead of simply stating it to be nil in the covering letter, as was done in the present instance.	Do do	
72	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that there had been no casualties among the European Uncovenanted officers serving in the Province during the month of February 1885.	Do do	
73	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Sub-Division officers, Comptroller and Presidents, Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities, were informed that the Municipal accounts for the current year should be submitted so as to reach the Comptroller's office not later than the close of June 1885.	Do do	
74	The officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, Mysore, was requested to return the rain-fall returns of the Tumkur District from April to December last forwarded to him and was informed that there had been no rain in the District during the past and previous months.	26th do	
75	In returning the petition received with his No. 2247—373, dated 11th February last, the Resident was furnished with a copy of Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's No. 1337 of 19th instant and its en-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	closure in original giving particulars as to the identity and condition in life of Bathula Bégam, widow of Jamal Husen, a political pensioner.		
76	A notification regarding the closing of all Public Offices in the Province from Thursday the 2nd to Tuesday the 7th April 1885, both days inclusive, for the easter holidays, was gazetted.	26th March 1885.	
77	The enclosures of his docket No. 1430—567 of the 15th instant, reporting on the complaint of the officials of the late Chintamani Munsiff's Court, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	Do do	
78	A notification regarding Mr. B. K. Venkatavardaiengar delivering over, and Mr. C. Nagesa Rao receiving, charge of the office of Police Assistant Commissioner, Kadur, on the afternoon of the 14th March 1885, was gazetted.	27th do	
79	The grant of 3 days' casual leave to the Amildar of the Hiriyur Taluk was approved.	Do do	
80	The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was requested to address in separate covers the letters to the Revenue and Police Secretaries as some of the letters intended for the Police Department were enclosed in the cover addressed to the Revenue Secretary.	Do do	
81	Pending the permission of the Resident, Mr. Costello, Assistant Apothecary, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 2nd grade on the Local Establishment, and Messrs. Arnold and Swaminatha Iyer were also appointed Assistant Surgeons, and Hospital Assistant Changalraya Mudaliar was placed in temporary charge of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division with a charge allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. The Senior Surgeon was also informed that application would be made for the retention of Mr. Hellein, Assistant Apothecary, for another year.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
82	Copy of the communication received from the Senior Surgeon, reporting that the extra emergent indent for medicines required for the Alsur Dispensary has been complied with, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	28th do	
83	The Chief Judge and the President of the Board of Examiners was informed that the examinations prescribed in Notification No. 215 of the 29th January 1885 are not open to outsiders and that paras 10 and 11 of the notification may be altered to some extent.	Do do	
84	As no complete copies of the Audit and Account Department Circulars prescribed for the Revenue Examination are available, it was notified that questions on financial matters at the examination to be held in June 1885 would be confined to general matters treated of in the Financial Codes and Civil Account Code Vol. I.—Communicated to the Comptroller and President of the Board of Examiners.	Do do	
85	The prohibitory order in execution case No. 829 of 1884 on the file of the Sub-Judge's Court, forwarded with his No. 281, dated 20th October 1884, was returned duly served on Mr. R. A. Lovery, Assistant Record-keeper of this office	30th do	
86	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit certain original papers in connection with the dispute of Halagi Basavaiya and others of Hosakoppa in the Shikarpur Taluk.	Do do	
87	In reply, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was informed that memos of future requisitions will be signed by the Head Writer of the Dewan's office.	Do do	
88	The retirement of Dodda, Mashalchi in the Arsikere Taluk, was sanctioned and the application for gratuity submitted by the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was forwarded to the Comptroller for verification and report.	Do do	
89	In reply, copy of a communication received from the Surgeon to the Mysore Government, pointing out the section of the Medical Code	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	under which Mr. Smith's leave falls, was forwarded to the Comptroller.		
90	In reply, a copy of this office Proceedings No. 1152-3—67, dated 17th May 1884, sanctioning a bill for stationery for the Phut Pahani work in the Hassan Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	30th March 1885.	
91	As requested, the Dodballapur Amildar's Arzi in connection with the Shanbhogship of the Virapura village was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
92	The prohibitory order in execution case No. 418 of 1885, received from the Sub-Judge of Bangalore, was returned duly served on the official therein named.	Do do	
93	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the Revenue Manual was out of print and that the Financial Codes are not supplied gratis to Amildars.	31st do	
94	Final orders were issued to the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, on the complaint of Channegauda authorizing the appointment of another Patél for the Mattegere village in the Mandya Taluk.	Do do	
95	In reply, certain vernacular papers relating to the recovery of money on account of purchase of the Amrut Mahal cattle were returned to the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	
96	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to expedite the despatch of certain blank books required for use in this office.	Do do	
97	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was asked to report if the seal now in use in the Treasury Department of his office is unserviceable and when it was supplied.	Do do	
98	The Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was informed that C. D. Ramaswamaiya, Amildar of Arsikere, was not entitled to the privilege leave applied for by him.	Do do	
99	The grant of one month's privilege leave to Alasingraiengar, Deputy Amildar of Yadahalli, Kadur District, from such date as he might avail himself of the same, was notified.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with reference to his No. 665, dated 12th March 1885.	Do do	
100	In forwarding copy of a letter from the Assistant to the Resident, No. 2483—417, dated 19th March 1885, the Curator, Mysore Government Library, was requested that a supplemental catalogue of the books registered in the Civil and Military Station under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September 1884, might be prepared and forwarded to this office, a similar course being followed in regard to the books registered during the succeeding quarters after which date the catalogue would be prepared by the Collector of the Civil and Military Station.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st *March* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Secretary in the Military Department was requested to submit a statement of armament under His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the year 1884—85, in the prescribed form, for transmission to the Resident in Mysore.	4th March 1885.	
2	In reply, the Military Secretary was requested to give Subedar Husen Khan of 3rd Battalion, Mysore Barr, another trial and retain him in service so long as he might continue and be fit for service, he being still in prime of life and his recent attack of insanity having been probably brought on by long illness.	10th do	
3	In reply to the petition of certain individuals of the late 4th Battalion of Barr employed at present in the 15th Regiment, M. N. I., the Military Secretary was requested to state why five of the petitioners who rendered the Mysore State more than five years' service had not been granted gratuities when the 4th Battalion of Barr was disbanded in 1879.	13th do	
4	The Military Secretary was requested to send an early reply to this office No. 264—5, dated 4th March 1885, calling for an annual return of armament for 1882.	19th do	
5	The monthly return of the Savar and Barr Forces for March 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for transmission to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	20th do	
6	With reference to the bill for Rs. 300 submitted by him to the Military Secretary for conducting the prosecution of a case of embezzlement against Sar-Peshkar Chitambara Rao of the 2nd Regiment in the Town Magistrate's Court at Mysore, Mr. Narayanashastri, Government Prosecutor, Mysore, was requested to inform the number of days he attended the Court on account of the case and under what rule so high a fee as Rs. 300 had been charged.	28th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 28th March 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Buildings.		
1	Copy of the Dewan's remarks to the effect that the construction of a new Taluk Cutcherry at Holalkere should stand over for the present, was communicated to the Officer in charge of Chitaldroog Range.—No. 1256—239.	19th March 1885.	
	Miscellaneous.		
1	The Assistant Quarter-Master General, Bangalore Division, was informed that the Mysore Government has no objection to the latrine and cook-house which were erected without their consent by the Military authorities, on the catchment ground of the Bangalore Water Supply, being allowed to stand, provided they are kept scrupulously clean and an efficient daily conservancy system is maintained. Communicated to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division.—Nos. 1005-6, 174-5.	6th March 1885.	
	Establishment.		
1	Syed Yusuf Sahib, Assistant Engineer, was informed that His Highness the Maharaja's Government have accepted the resignation of his appointment in the Mysore service, tendered by him.—No. 871—152.	2nd March 1885.	
2	Notified that Syed Yusuf Sahib, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Local Establishment, has been permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 3rd instant.—No. 924—158.	3rd do	
3	Notified that Mr. D. Sitaram Rao, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, from the 3rd instant, on which date he assumed charge of the Bangalore Division, from Mr. Scaldwell, Executive Engineer, also that Mr. Scaldwell, Executive Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Palace Division, which has been formed from the 3rd instant.—Nos. 931—33, 159—61.	4th do	
4	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg Public Works Department, was informed that Supervisor Mr. Hawke of the Coorg Division cannot be taken into the Mysore service, as such a senior subordinate is not now required.—No. 998—173.	6th do	
5	The Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, was informed that on the recommendation of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the Local Government has sanctioned the services of Accountant Vasudeva Mudaliar, who has attained the age of 55 years, being retained until he is entitled to pension at ½ rate, or until July 1886, provided his health does not fail in the meantime.—No. 1011.	7th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
6	The promotion recommendation roll of the Superior Account Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st December 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant Resident in Mysore, for transmission to the Government of India.—No 1012—176.	7th March 1885.	
7	Notified that Mr. C. Halagaiya Gauda, L. C. E, is appointed as an Apprentice Engineer, on probation, and posted to Tumkur Division for the present.—No 1089—195.	11th do	
8	The Assistant Resident in Mysore was requested to forward for perusal and return, any correspondence with the Government of India there may be in his office regarding the local appointments made by Mysore Government in their Notification of 2nd June 1882, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 3rd idem, page 92.—No. 1133—208.	13th do	
9	A copy of the remarks made by the Dewan of Mysore, regarding Mr. Becher's retention under the Mysore Government for a further period, was forwarded to that officer for information.—No. 1152—214.	Do do	
10	The Assistant Resident in Mysore was requested to move the Resident to apply to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for sanction to the services of Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R. E. and Messrs A. R Becher, F. J. McLaughlin, being lent to the Mysore State for a further period, provided that in the case of Mr. Becher the Railway continues under the management of the Mysore Government as at present, otherwise it will be necessary for him to revert to the Government of India next September.—No. 1159—216.	14th do	
	Account.		
1	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the Local Government has sanctioned the order contained in Calcutta Accountant General's Circular No. 1 of 1885, prohibiting the practice of adding short journeys within the five miles radius to a separate journey on the same day extending beyond the five miles radius, to be made applicable to both Imperial and Local Officers of the Mysore Public Works Department. Communicated to all Executive Engineers, and Range Officers, also to Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Assistant Superintending Engineer.—No. 1037-38—181 and Circular No. 360.	9th March 1885.	
2	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the Local Government has decided that the establishment required for the supervision of Palace works should be provided for in the Provincial Budget, and that no charges on that account should be debited against the allotment from the Palace Budget.—No. 1107—202.	12th do	
3	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the Local Government has provisionally sanctioned a personal allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem from 1st July 1885, being passed to Captain Kensington, R. E., pending further orders.—No. 1510—274.	31st do	
	Irrigation.		
1	The revised estimate for repairing the Hanwadi Ramadevarakere, No. 1173, Shimoga Taluk, was returned to the Executive Engineer, Shimoga Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 5,780, with a request that the work should be got out of hand before the 31st March 1885, if possible.—No. 999—172.	6th March 1885.	

BANGALORE,
31st March 1885.

C. H. M. KENSINGTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
P. W. D.

PROCEEDINGS

K. SHESHADRI IYER, ESQ.,

DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

FOR

APRIL 1885.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1885

PART I.

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TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

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PART I.

REVENUE.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 824, dated Nuggihalli, 13th March 1885.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of Government a report by Major Rutherfurd, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Bagepalli Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The rates proposed were in the first instance carefully gone over by Major Rutherfurd and myself and I need scarcely therefore remark that they have my entire approval. I have now obtained the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, in his letter No. 34 of the 6th instant which I herewith forward.

3. The Deputy Commissioner concurs generally in the suitability and moderation of the rates proposed, and no particular remark is called for on my part.

4. The doubt expressed by the Deputy Commissioner, at para 3, that a maximum of Rs. 12 for garden lands may be a little high, will, I think, be readily dispelled, when it is seen that the average survey rate for the gardens is only Rs. 5—13—0 per acre against Rs. 5—7—7 for rice. The maximum of Rs. 12 has in fact never been approached, it being really only the top of a scale from which the subsidiary rates are taken out with reference to the natural capabilities of the gardens to be assessed. The garden lands, alluded to by the Deputy Commissioner as having been met with in the Goribidnur Taluk, and which he describes as actually wet lands, have been entered by the Survey as garden not because they contained superior crops but simply because there was well in addition to tank supply; had there been no well, they would have been recorded as rice land.

5. The sub-division of their lands applied for by the ryots in the Goribidnur and Chikballapur Taluks has been carefully considered, in the case of the former taluk, by the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent, in communication, and if fields such as those instanced by the Deputy Commissioner have remained unsubdivided, owing to the adverse opinion of the Survey Superintendent, the Deputy Commissioner had only to urge his opinion when no doubt the Survey Superintendent would have willingly met him half way. In the Chikballapur Taluk every application was received at the time of settlement and sub-division ordered if the survey number was unreasonably large. The order of the Dewan, No. 4461-9—123 of the 29th August 1881, was, however, so far as regards dry lands superseded by Dewan's order No. 9466-74—275, dated 17th March 1882, which left the sub-division to be settled by the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent, which course has accordingly been followed. On this point I would invite a reference to my letter No. 77 of the 2nd February 1882, quoted in the above Proceedings.

6. The measurement of the Bagepalli Taluk was, for the most part, carried out under the Measuring Rules of 1879 and many very large numbers will not be met with; such, however, as are met with will be subdivided, if over, say, 10 acres of dry crop, 2 acres of rice and garden, or if any waste has been found to have been included. In my opinion this last mentioned contingency or the relinquishment of a recognized share by one of two or more occupants should have been made the ground for sub-division much more than the mere size of the fields which, after all, if they include no waste, are made by the Survey just the same size as they always were. Sub-division of fields is applied for, for all kinds of reasons quite unconnected with any inconvenience as regards their size.

7. Lists, in all settled taluks in Mysore, have been prepared and the sub-division of certain survey numbers has been approved of by the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent. These numbers have been, or are being now, subdivided by the Revenue authorities and the new or "Pót Numbers" entered in a supplementary "Akarband" and finally in the "Khét-war" or village form No. 1 where they will be dealt with just like whole numbers. When all has been completed I will appoint a special party, if necessary to measure all these subdivided numbers, professionally, but if the sub-division is really required, as it is affirmed it is, the only way to get the operation carried out in time to be of any use to the applicants is the plan I have sketched out and which is now in full operation. The difficulty is in giving finality to these sub-divisions, as the original lists have not been at all thoroughly prepared by the Revenue authorities.

8. I am sorry to have had to digress so much from the main object of the present correspondence, but the question raised by the Deputy Commissioner required some explanation on my part.

9. I append a detailed sketch map of the Bagepalli Taluk in addition to the small map which accompanies Major Rutherfurd's report.

10. I shall feel obliged by early sanction to the proposed settlement, to admit of the rates being given out about the 15th April next.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 74, dated Hiresavi, 3rd February 1885.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Bagepalli (late Gumnayakanpalya) Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The taluk is divided into the undermentioned maganis :—

Maganis or Sub-Divisions.

Number.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals and State Forests.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bagepalli	54	7	None.	
2	Gulur	46	3		
3	Billur	61	2		
4	Palya	50	5		
5	Chelur	67	2		
6	Mittimere	61	5		
	Total.....	339	24	...	

These proposals refer solely to the 339 villages entered in column 3 of the above statement, and in all calculations of area, &c., the inam villages are not included except where specially mentioned.

Physical characteristics, &c., described in accompanying report by the Classing officer.

3. The Bagepalli Magani was classed by Captain Price in 1881—82, and the remaining five maganis by Mr. Barker. As the former, instead of returning to complete the classification of the taluk, as originally intended, quitted the Department; no notes of his are available, but the latter's report on the 5 maganis classed by the "M" establishment is attached, and will be found to contain full information regarding the taluk under the usual heads.

4. I have twice visited the taluk, and quite agree with Mr. Barker's remarks regarding irrigation. The nature of the water supply varies as much as the methods employed for utilizing it differ. In the immediate neighbourhood of the hills the supply appears to be perennial, and the fine stretches of sugar-cane cultivation bear witness to the fact, and to the energy, skill and industry of the ryots. From observations made in different parts of the taluk I am of opinion that much more attention is paid to wet than to dry cultivation.

Taluk statistics.

5. The following statement shows the statistics under various heads collected by the classers during classing operations :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Markets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
339	6,936	31,349	*349	77,929	844	4,833	4	*Government villages.

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'he census of 1881, taken 3 years after the famine, shows the population of the taluk to ave been 38,556. Since then there has been, according to our returns, a reduction of 7,207, a ifference probably due to migration in quest of work on the Bangalore-Tumkur and other lines of ailway. The figures entered in column 3 give 90 souls to the square mile, and 442 to the culti-ated area.

Past Revenue management.

6. The Deputy Commissioner states in his letter No. 793—459 of the 3rd October, that the dry rates vary from Rs. 0—1—2 to Rs. 9—5—1 per kudu and the wet rates from Rs. 0—3—6 to Rs. 4—10—7 per kudu, and that on the whole there are few cases of heavy assessment. The fact that such a rate as Rs. 9—5—1 per kudu is paid for dry crop points unmistakably to the conclusion that the cultivated must very largely exceed the recorded area, a state of things not confined to the Bage-halli Taluk. There is no record of a previous survey of any kind having been made. The Deputy Commissioner adds that prior to the famine of 1876—77 the Government demand was collected with facility implying, I presume, that such a satisfactory state of things no longer exists.

Old collections and average rates.

7. In the subjoined statement will be found the average rates on dry crop, rice, and garden, maganivar, obtained by applying the survey area to the old collections under each head :—

Magani.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections	Average Rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bagepalli	5,248	4,177	0 12 9	1,594	10,278	6 7 2	547	669	1 3 7
Gular	5,606	2,725	0 7 9	833	6,175	7 6 7	346	184	0 8 6
Billur	8,927	2,347	0 4 2	654	5,922	9 0 11	734	390	0 8 6
Palya	5,897	2,869	0 7 9	834	6,677	8 0 1	797	527	1 10 7
Chelur	6,006	1,994	0 5 4	347	4,808	13 13 8	978	174	0 2 10
Gittimere	4,919	4,085	0 13 3	902	5,555	6 2 6	341	393	1 2 5
	36,603	18,197	0 7 11	5,164	39,415	7 10 1	3,743	2,337	0 10 0

The Deputy Commissioner's opinion that there are few cases of heavy assessment is scarcely orne out by the average rates given in the above statement. A rate of Rs. 13—13—8 per acre on the rice lands of the Chelur Magani, which is higher by Rs. 4—0—0 than the survey maximum appears to be excessive. The average rates on garden land on the other hand are ab-normally low, and may be due to the fact that there is little or no garden of the superior kinds, and to what there is being so mixed up with rice in the accounts as to render it difficult to sepa-ate the two, and show the average rates accurately. The average rates on dry crop lands appear o be very moderate. In para 27 I will give a few cases of unequal assessment in villages of dif-erent maganis.

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8. The realizations for the past 25 years and the market prices of paddy, ragi, and jaggory for the same period are shown below :—

Past collections and market prices.

Year.	Total Demand.	Remission.	Actual Collections.	Seers per Rupee. Paddy.	Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Jaggory per Maund. Rs.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1859—60... ...	85,153	...	85,158	30	23	0	14	11
1860—61... ...	58,658	...	58,658	30	28	1	0	0
1861—62... ...	69,190	...	69,190	32	26	1	1	9
1862—63... ...	60,287	...	60,287	32	24	1	4	0
1863—64... ...	59,145	...	59,145	28	28	1	4	0
1864—65... ...	89,694	...	89,694	25	28	2	0	0
1865—66... ...	75,958	...	75,958	23	18	2	0	0
1866—67... ...	61,579	...	61,579	13	12	2	0	0
1867—68... ...	67,987	...	67,987	20	17	2	3	7
1868—69... ...	66,583	...	66,583	38	40	1	4	8
1869—70... ...	63,368	23	63,345	40	40	2	10	8
1870—71... ...	62,874	...	62,874	50	50	2	8	0
1871—72... ...	60,849	...	60,849	50	40	1	1	9
1872—73	62,170	1,767	60,403	50	40	1	1	9
1873—74... ...	62,555	1,782	60,773	40	40	1	4	0
1874—75... ...	68,003	1,739	66,264	45	40	1	4	0
1875—76... ...	64,536	1,783	62,753	30	34	1	0	0
1876—77... ...	59,906	17,714	42,192	15	8	1	4	0
1877—78... ...	63,247	1,792	61,455	16	10	3	1	3
1878—79... ...	62,081	1,769	60,312	30	21	1	13	1
1879—80... ...	59,710	1,756	57,954	37	28	1	5	4
1880—81... ...	60,576	1,763	58,813	38	30	1	2	3
1881—82... ...	60,898	1,755	59,143	30	28	0	14	3
1882—83... ...	59,454	1,748	57,706	30	32	0	14	11
1883—84... ...	61,707	1,758	59,949	40	40	1	4	0

Five years' Average	58,713
Ten years' Average...	58,654
Twenty years' Average	62,829
Twenty-five years' Average	63,561

9. The collections for the past 25 years show, in some instances, such sudden and abnormal fluctuations as to throw doubt on the accuracy of the taluk records. Leaving out of consideration the famine years of 1865—66 and 1876—77—78, the accompanying statement shows in ordinary years differences of Rs. 26,495 (1859—60 and 1860—61); and of Rs. 30,549 (1863—64 and 1864—65),—differences which it is difficult to explain satisfactorily. The realizations in the year preceding the Orissa famine were the highest (Rs. 89,694) during the whole period of 25 years, and they reached their lowest point in 1876—77, when the Mysore famine was at its height. In the interval of 10 years between these two clearly defined points, and during the 8 remaining years of the 25, the fluctuations in the collections were comparatively slight. With the exception of the famine year 1876—77, when remissions amounting to Rs 17,714 were sanctioned, the annual sums struck off during the last 12 years have been small.

Remarks on past collections and prices.

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10. The rise and fall in prices exhibit abnormal differences in ordinary years very simila to those shown in the collections and noted in the last para. A substantial increase in the collections implies an increase in the area under cultivation, and consequently, it is reasonable to expect a decrease in the price of produce. A reference, however to the Statement will show that this is by no means, invariably the case. In 1864—65, the year of highest realizations, paddy and ragi were selling at 25 and 28 seers per rupee respectively, and jaggory at Rs. 2 per maund. In 1872—73 when the collections were only Rs. 60,403, 50 and 40 seers paddy and ragi were procurable for Re. 1 and jaggory fetched only Rs. 1—1—9 per maund. Several similar instances might be given.

11. The actual results of the survey are tabulated in the subjoined statement:—

Actual results of survey

Description.	Government.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.		Grand Total.
	Cultivated area.	Waste.	Cultivated area.	Waste.	Cultivated area.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
crop	36,603	30,038	9,512	...	46,115	30,038	76,153
... ...	5,164	1,303	2,372	...	7,536	1,303	8,839
m	3,743	199	893	...	4,636	199	4,835
	45,510	31,540	12,777	...	58,287	31,540	89,827

Unculturable area including roads, village sites, &c.	..		1,33,335
Area of State-forests and kavals	..	..	..
Grand total, arable and unarable for the whole Taluk *i. e.* 349 square miles			2,23,162

12. The comparatively large area of waste dry crop land is no doubt partly due to the in- nature of the soil, but more so to the fact that greater attention is paid to wet cultivation is more certain and pays better. That such is the case will be evident from the small area aste rice and garden in the above statement. Ranges of hills and rocky elevations represent large proportion of the 1,33,335 acres under the head of unculturable.

13. For purposes of assessment I propose dividing the taluk into two groups with the maximum rates for each group specified below:—

ouping.

Group.	Villages.	Maximum rates.			
		Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	
				Tank.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	161	Rs. 2— 2—0	9—0—0	12	6
II	178	1—12—0	8—0—0	12	6

There is such a marked difference in facility of communication between the villages of the eastern and western hoblis of the taluk that I have fixed the grouping on the basis of the existence or otherwise of imperial and local fund roads. The western hoblis benefit by the high road from Bangalore to Secunderabad, and by an unfinished road from the kasaba town to Chintamani, and therefore are comprised in the 1st group. The eastern hoblis comprising the 2nd group are practically roadless, and the difficulty of exporting the produce of that part of the taluk is increased by the fact that the existing tracks can only be traversed by small waddar carts or by pack bullocks. Roads connecting the north-eastern and south-eastern villages with the kasaba are urgently required. For reasons similar to those in the last para, I have divided the wet cultivation into two classes with maximum rates of Rs. 9 and 8 respectively. I propose a uniform rate of Rs. 12 and 6 for tank and well irrigated garden respectively. Supari and cocoanut gardens are not numerous in the taluk.

Results of proposed rates on Government occupied lands.

14. The following statement shows the results of the imposition of the proposed rates on Government occupied lands of all descriptions :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	161	15,773	15,099	0 15 4	3,329	18,726	5 10 0	1,234	8,005	6 7 10	20,336	41,830	2 0 11
II	178	20,830	14,805	0 11 4	1,835	9,548	5 3 3	2,509	13,743	5 7 8	25,174	38,096	1 8 3
	339	36,603	29,904	0 13 1	5,164	28,274	5 7 7	3,743	21,748	5 13 0	45,510	79,926	1 12 1

Results of proposed rates on culturable waste.

15. The area of culturable waste lands and the results of the proposed assessment thereon are shown below :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	161	16,190	12,793	0 12 8	463	2,245	4 13 7	27	139	5 2 4	16,680	15,177	0 14 7
II	178	13,848	8,204	0 9 6	840	3,825	4 8 10	172	838	4 13 6	14,860	12,862	0 13 10
	339	30,038	20,997	0 11 2	1,303	6,070	4 10 6	199	972	4 14 2	31,540	28,039	0 14 3

Results of proposed rates on minor inams.

16. In the subjoined statement are shown the area and assessment of all minor inams in the villages under report :—

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	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	161	4,006	3,905	0 15 7	1,186	6,828	5 12 1	210	1,334	6 5 8	5,402	12,067	2 3
II	178	5,506	3,933	0 11 5	1,186	6,149	5 2 11	683	3,924	5 11 11	7,375	14,006	1 14
	339	9,512	7,838	0 13 2	2,372	12,977	5 7 6	893	5,258	5 14 2	12,777	26,073	2 0

Total results of proposed rates on Government and Inam lands.

17. The results of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole arable area of th villages under report, Government occupied, waste and Inam are tabulated below :—

Group.	Villages.	Old Collections.	As per Survey Accounts.									
			Government occupied.		Government Waste.		Total.		Inam.		Grand Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	161	34,241	20,336	41,830	16,680	15,177	37,016	57,007	5,402	12,067	42,418	69,(
II	178	25,708	25,174	38,096	14,860	12,862	40,034	50,958	7,375	14,006	47,409	64,(
	339	59,949	45,510	79,926	31,540	28,039	77,050	1,07,965	12,777	26,073	89,827	1,34,(

General effect of the proposed settlement.

18. The general effect of the proposed settlement will be clearly understood from the s joined statement, in which the old average rates and collecti for the whole taluk are contrasted with the proposed rates assessment, the basis of calculation, in each case, being the survey area :—

Description.	Acres by Survey.	Old System.		New System.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average R
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	36,603	18,197	0 7 11	29,904	0 13
Rice	5,164	39,415	7 10 1	28,274	5 7
Garden	3,743	2,337	0 10 0	21,748	5 13
Total.....	45,510	59,949	1 5 1	79,926	1 12

19. The great difference between the old and new rates under the head of garden is more apparent than real: rice and garden being so mixed up in the old accounts as to render it difficult to show the average rates accurately. The sum of Rs. 156 under the head of "Wahiwat Jasti" as been distributed equally between the rice and garden collections.

Grazing.

20. The amount realized from the sale of grazing, amarayi, &c., was Rs. 2,224, and I have retained the same sum in calculating the total anticipated revenue under the survey system.

Local Cess.

21. The amount credited to the Local Fund for the year 1883—84 at the rate of one anna in the rupee was Rs. 4,518: under the proposed settlement it will be Rs. 6,625 on Government and minor inam lands.

General comparison of old and new assessment.

22. The collections of 1883—84 are compared below with the anticipated results of the proposed settlement:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue for 1883—84	59,949
One Anna Local Cess	4,518
Grazing	2,224
Total under Old System....	66,691
Survey assessment of occupied lands	79,926
One Anna Local Cess on Government occupied and minor inam lands	6,625
Grazing	2,224
Total under new or Survey System....	88,775

Omitting realizations from local and grazing, there is an actual increase of land revenue of Rs. 19,977 on the old collections.

Pay of village officers.

23. For the remuneration of village officers a sum of about Rs. 6,000 will be required.

Irrigation Cess.

24. A sum of about Rs. 4,000 calculated at the rate of 1—17th of the total assessment on wet cultivation will be required for the Irrigation Fund.

Net increase.

25. The net increase accruing to Government after deducting the items mentioned in the two last paras will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase on Land Revenue	19,977
Deduct pay of village officers ,000 } ..	10,000
Do contribution to Irrigation Fund 4,000 }	
Net Increase on old collections	9,977

26. Owing to the inferior nature of the dry crop lands I quite anticipate that there will be a considerable number of resignations at the time of settlement which, however, will probably be more than counterbalanced by an increase in the cultivation of wetlands.

27. As promised in para 8, I append a statement of several villages in different maganis in which the assessment has been increased or decreased by the operations of the survey, or, in other words, in which the incidence of the old rates was either inadequate or unequally distributed ...

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	In classwar statement. No.	Class.	Name of Village.	Old Collections.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease.	Average Dry Crop Rate.	Average Rice Rate.	Average Garden Rate.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Increased.	110	I	Solinaikalpalli	41	149	263	0 13 7	3 12 10	6 0 0
	152	I	Ramnadpalli	168	378	125	0 15 7	6 0 0	5 12 0
	151	I	Mumadivarpalli	139	310	123	0 15 1	5 0 0	5 8 0
	131	I	Potepalli	336	653	94	1 0 1	5 3 9	6 0 0
	5	I	Heshudya	881	1,546	75	1 2 3	5 13 5	6 11 7
	75	I	Jhelpalya	1,090	1,657	52	0 14 2	6 3 6	5 13 7
	45	II	Arshewarkunte	182	481	164	0 10 4	4 6 8	4 12 0
	102	I	Pulgalu	314	760	142	0 12 5	5 11 9	5 11 2
	2	II	Wursuthobli	285	631	121	0 13 2	4 9 7	5 0 0
Decreased.	5	II	Suduganpalli	728	1,282	76	0 14 3	4 13 4	4 10 8
	137	I	Marganhunte	1,106	844	24	0 13 2	5 3 4	6 7 2
	28	I	Balraddipalli	489	379	22	1 1 5	5 0 0	6 13 0
	61	I	Papnayakanpalli... ..	349	244	30	1 1 1	6 0 0	7 7 6
	34	II	Kankuntpalli	101	34	66	0 10 8	...	...
	33	II	Nirgantipalli	291	159	45	0 14 7	...	6 11 0

28. The usual classwar statement, together with a list of the Inam villages, specifying the nature of survey applied, and a sketch map of the taluk on a reduced scale, showing the grouping of villages, accompanies this report.

29. A copy of the Kolar District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 793—459 of the 3rd October 1884 is attached.

From the Assistant Superintendent in charge, "M" Establishment, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 70, dated Bangalore, 14th July 1884.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the portion of the Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District, classed by the M. Establishment, during the current season, comprising 5 hoblis out of 6 of what was formerly known as the Taluk of Gumnayakanpalya; the remaining hobli having been classed two years ago, prior to my taking charge of the establishment.

2. *Boundaries.*—The boundaries of the old taluk were as follows :—

On the north and east the Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah of the Madras Presidency, on the south and west the Sidlaghatta and Gudibanda Taluks of the Kolar District, Mysore. The Gudibanda Taluk, under the new organization, having been abolished, and part of it added to Gumnayakanpalya to form the new Bagepalli Taluk, the western boundary now touches the Goribidnur Taluk. In other respects the boundaries are still the same.

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3. *Sub-Divisions.*—The taluk is subdivided into six hoblis. The following form shows the distribution of villages :—

Name of Hobli.	Government Villages.	Jodi Inam Villages.	Kayamgutta Villages.	Total.
1. Bagepalli	54	4	3	61
2. Gulur	46	2	1	49
3. Billur	61	2	...	63
4. Palya	50	4	1	55
5. Cholur	67	1	1	69
6. Mittimere	61	5	..	66
Total.....	339	18	6	363

This report has special reference to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

4. *General description.*—In shape it is fairly square and compact, but the northern boundary is rather irregular. Its length from north to south is about 22 miles, and from east to west about 27. The area is 224,309 acres or 350½ square miles.

The country is hilly and rugged A main chain of hills averaging about three miles in breadth, rocky, but well wooded in parts, runs through the taluk from north to south. Smaller ranges branch off here and there, or run parallel, and small detached hills of rock are dotted over the plains.

5. *Rivers, drainage, &c.*—The Chitra river, rising in some hills to the south, flows northward through a corner of the taluk, and past the town of Bagepalli. The Wanjaman, having its source in the hills near Gumnayakanpalya, takes a north-easterly direction. This latter is an affluent of the Papaghni, which passes through a few villages in the south-east, and afterwards, with the Chitra, joins the Pennar river. Besides these, numerous streams flow from the hills.

6. *Irrigation.*—The importance of irrigation to this taluk can scarcely be overestimated Through the fertilizing agency of water, what would otherwise have been an unprofitable tract, chiefly remarkable for its hills and stones, presents the appearance of a country prosperous and thriving, producing, in its irrigated parts, crops throughout the year. The natural means placed at their disposal seem to have been taken full advantage of by the ryots. Channels taken from the rivers and from streams trickling from the hills and from surface springs, tanks, and wells are the means by which irrigation is carried on. Stone built anicuts exist here and there in the beds of the rivers from which channels convey water for some distance. The smaller streams have temporary dams of sand raised wherever convenient. Water in the larger channels flows to about the end of March, in the smaller ones to the end of January or February.

Tanks.—There are no less than 481 tanks in the taluk. Most of these are in good order. The larger ones retain a sufficient supply of water, in favorable seasons, for the cultivation of two crops of rice, or one of cane, and under the smaller ones the same is secured with the aid of wells. When the tanks fill too late for the "Kartika" crop of rice, ragi or javari (jola) is put down, and, as these require slight irrigation, an ample reserve remains on the tank filling for the "Vaisakha" crop of rice. A "Vaisakha" crop of rice was grown under nearly all the tanks this year. In a few cases, jola was grown after a "Kartika" crop. In the eastern hoblis tanks are particularly well supplied by streams which flow from the hills well into the hot weather. These were all fairly full this year in February and March, when I was testing in that portion of the taluk. Most of them have wells in the bed which are resorted to when the tank water is used up. There are eight first class tanks in the hoblis under report, *viz* :—

1. Billur.
2. Patpalya (Survey No. 160.)
3. Do (Survey No. 123.)
4. Naremaddepalli.
5. Julpalya.
6. Palkere.
7. Mittimere.
8. Palkuntpalli.

Wells.—Wells exist in almost all the irrigated lands, and are of the greatest importance. Without them it would be impossible always to ensure the maturity of the crop. They are usually found under tanks, the supply from which they supplement. Under the best tanks, in good seasons, they are little used, but under the smaller ones they are regularly worked for the hot weather crops. They are usually of durable construction, rivetted with stone. They vary in

size and depth. Water is raised by bullocks by means of what is locally known as a "kapili." The "yatam" or lever worked by men is occasionally employed, and often water is raised by a "gúdé" or basket, which, with ropes attached, is swung by two men. This last mode is only attempted when water is close to the surface. Besides regular wells "gundis" are to be found under some tanks These are generally shallow, but serve to retain water some little time after the tank dries, and can be always dug out and deepened when required. There are wells also in the beds of rivers, from which water is lifted by means of a "kapili."

7. *Soils.*—In the irrigated lands the soil is commonly of good quality. Lime and salt efflorescence are the chief deteriorating ingredients. In a few villages, more especially in Patpalya and its neighbourhood, black soil is met with. In dry crop lands the soil is almost everywhere poor, being sandy and shallow, with rock cropping up at intervals.

8. *Crops, Garden.*—Under the large tanks cocoanuts are grown to some extent and appear to flourish; here and there areca-nut trees and plantain are seen, but very rarely; betel-leaf is cultivated in small patches and thrives well.

The most common garden products are the following:—Sugar-cane, rice, ragi, javari (jola), wheat, chillies, onions, ground-nut, coriander, tobacco and vegetables.

Rice.—Rice is extensively cultivated throughout the taluk. The varieties most generally raised are:—san-bhatta, kari-bhatta, hunsi-bhatta, bile-bhatta and dod-bhatta. Two crops are commonly obtained on the same soil within the year, or one of rice and one of ragi, javari, or wheat.

Sugar-cane.—Sugar-cane is largely grown in the northern and western hoblis, Gulur, Bagepalli and Mittimere; in the eastern hoblis it seems to be little cultivated. Tig rastali, pat rastali and shime khabbu are the chief kinds.

Dry Crops.—The following are the principal dry crops:—

Canarese.		*English.*	*Canarese.*		*English.*
Ragi	..	Ragi.	Hesaru	..	Green-gram.
Avare	..	Field beans.	Valleyellu	.	Gingelly.
Togari	..	Pigeon pea (dal).	Hutchellu	.	Foolish oil plant.
Sáme	..	White millet.	Hurali	..	Horse-gram.
Sajje	.	Spiked millet.	Haraka	..	..
Haralu	..	Castor oil.	Alasandi	..	..
Navane	..	Italian millet.	Baragu	..	..
Uddu	..	Black-gram.	Arale	..	Cotton.

Sowing for "Mungari" or early crops commences usually in July, for "Hingari" or late crops in September or October. Most fields are cultivated year after year, if the rains are seasonable.

9. *Rates.*—The rates on rice land are stated by the Amildar to be from 3 annas 6 pies to Rs. 4—10—7 per kolaga of 500 square yards, the highest being in the Bagepalli, Palya, Mittimere and Billur Hoblis, the lowest in Cholur. No extra rates are charged when sugar-cane is cultivated in wet lands taken up for cultivation since the year 1862, but a water cess is levied in some cases, especially on dry lands converted into sugar-cane growing lands. On such besides the full kandayam, half of the usual kandayam applied sugar-cane growing land is taken. No extra rates are charged on lands growing a second crop of rice taken up for cultivation since 1862 except in a few exceptional cases; those held on patta previous to that year pay a double rate or in some instances full rate for a "Kartika" and half for a "Vaisakha" crop. There are no rules regulating the rates on garden lands, which have usually been fixed by the Taluk officials. On dry crop lands rates vary from 1 anna 2 pies to Rs. 9—5—1 per Krishnaraj kolaga of 3,200 square yards.

The average rates on a considerable number of fields tested were as follows:—

On rice land	Rs.	4	11	8	per acre.
Garden do	„	4	4	11	do.
Dry crop	„	0	7	11	do.

The Shanbhogs were not always present at my tests, but when they were, and it was convenient to do so, I noted the revenue of a survey number here and there. The above may give some idea of the prevailing rates, but a better average would have been obtained had the Shanbhogs always attended my tests.

10. *Sub-letting.*—When lands are cultivated on "Vára," half is taken by the cultivator, and half given to the tenant, the latter being responsible for the revenue. In some places only a third of the produce is given to the tenant. When cultivated on half kandayam, the cultivator gives only a quarter of the produce, besides half the kandayam to the tenant.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

11. *Wages.*—From 2 annas to 2 annas 8 pies is the daily wage for a male, and from 1 anna 4 pies to 2 annas for a female cooly. When paid in kind, the equivalent of the above is given according to the market value of grain.

12. *Cattle and Grazing.*—The cattle appear to be similar to those in neighbouring taluks of the District. The grazing is poor.

13. *Manufactures.*—The manufactures comprise coarse cloth, iron implements and glass bangles.

14. *Population.*—By the census of 1881 the population was shown to have been as follows:—

Males	..	19,431
Females	..	19,125
	Total..	38,556

15. *Roads.*—The trunk road from Bangalore to Secunderabad, which passes through a corner of the taluk and within a mile of the town of Bagepalli, and one running from this through Bagepalli, Yellampalli and Mittimere to Chintamani are the only two made roads. The latter was laid out some years ago, but is still in an incomplete state. The Chittra river being unbridged at Bagepalli, that town is cut off from the high road to Bangalore when the river is in flood. Besides these there are no roads worthy of the name. One was traced and commenced during the famine from Yellampalli to Patpalya and Cholur, but has since been abandoned. Of ordinary cart tracts there are very few and these are extremely bad. The common country cart is little used.

16. *Markets and Fairs.*—No fairs of importance take place, but small ones are held at Gulur and Mittimere, the former in February, the latter in March. About 2,000 persons are said to assemble at each of these. Weekly markets are held at the following villages on the days specified:—

At Pulgal	on Tuesday.
At Bellur	on Wednesday.
At Julpalya	on Friday.
At Yellampalli	on Saturday.

17. *Exports and Imports.*—The principal exports are rice, kulthi (horse-gram), tamarinds, chillies, jaggory, field beans, tuvar, sugar, tobacco, seeds of the honge tree and ghee.

The imports are wheat, green gram, black gram, Bengal-gram, javari, salt, oil seed, areca-nut, dál, cotton and cotton cloths.

18. *Rain-fall.*—The register kept at taluk head-quarters shows for the past five years an average yearly fall of twelve inches and nineteen cents, but this is not to be depended upon. It is difficult therefore to say with any degree of accuracy what the rain-fall is.

19. *Health.*—Malarious fever is rather prevalent, but taken altogether the taluk is fairly healthy.

20. *Remuneration and "Haks" of Village Servants.*—The Shanbhogs, Patels and village servants (Toti, Talavar, Nirganti, Bitti Madigar, Kalpadi, Kumbara, Hajam) hold inam land for service, some as jodi inam, others as full inam, with deductions for local fund. The "mirasi" accounts vary throughout the taluk, but roughly the receipts from villagers are stated to be as follows. The Shanbhog receives from a quarter to one kolaga of grain (8 seers) on each khandaga of land, but in batayi land a half to one seer with straw. In cane growing land from twenty to sixty seers of jaggory on each "kula." In betel-leaf gardens a hundred leaves from each garden every week. On a marriage in his village four annas eight pies. From the village weavers a cloth from each loom; from the shop-keepers a cocoanut from each shop, or sometimes two annas four pies on Ganesa feast day; from merchants two or three rupees. On Ganga jatre feast day about twelve annas worth of grain, &c. The Patels' "mirasi" is about four seers of grain on each crop in rice land on every khandaga; in dry crops from two to four seers; in garden about four seers weight of produce; on a marriage from eight to twelve annas; on Ganga feast day about twelve annas worth of things; from Waddars from one to two annas on each work averaging Rs. 400 in cost. The Toti gets on each khandaga of rice land half a bundle of straw with the grain, or two seers of grain and from two to six seers in dry crop. In batayi land from half to one seer on each khandaga, and on every cane mill two seers of jaggory. The Talavar's "mirasi" is about the same as the Toti's. Other village servants have no regular "mirasi" as a rule.

In cases of dispute it was decided by Government in 1878 that the Shanbhog's "mirasi" should be one anna on each rupee of revenue, and the Toti and Talavar's two seers of grain in dry crop and half a seer in rice and garden from each ryot.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

1. *Weights and Measures.*—The following are the weights and measures in use :—

GRAIN MEASURES.

Chatak	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	of a seer.
Solage	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	,, ,,
Pavu	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	,, ,,
Half a seer.			
Full seer, equal to Rs. 105 weight of water.			
Balla	=	2	seers.
Ibbalige	=	4	,,
Krishnaraja Kolaga	=	8	,,
Bomraj Kolaga	=	24	,,
Manu Kolaga	=	48	,,

OIL AND JAGGORY MEASURES (WEIGHTS).—

Arapavu	=	3	tolas.
Pavu	=	6	,,
½ seer	=	12	,,
Seer	=	24	,,
Adiseer	=	60	,,
Panch seer	=	120	,,
Dhadiya	=	240	,,

22. *General Condition.*—The condition of the ryots is in many parts very favorable, in other parts it is not so good. More dependence is placed by them upon their irrigated than upon their dry crops, for whereas they are nearly always sure of the former, the latter may be at any time lost to them through a scanty or suspended rain-fall. Villages more favorably situated with regard to means of irrigation are therefore, it is needless to say, considerably better off than others whose position is not so satisfactory. I would put down Palya as the best hobli on this account; it has a number of superior tanks which receive good drainage from the large Dongalakonda hills, through some of which flows the Wanjaman river, rising in these hills; next to this I would place Bagepalli, which is similarly situated on the other side of the range, has some excellent tanks and the Chittra river flowing through a portion of it; this latter hobli has the advantage of better communications with Bangalore and Bellary, but Palya is more open to the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. Next in order I think Billur should come, the hobli possesses the largest and best tank in the taluk, and the Wanjaman river; then Cholur, Gulur and Mittemere.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, Camp No. 34, dated 6th March 1885.

In reply to your letter No. 740 of the 3th instant I have the honor to state that I generally concur, with you in saying that the well considered proposals of Major Rutherfurd for the revision of the assessment of the Bagepalli Taluk of this District will undoubtedly give great relief to the ryots, the rates of proposed assessment being low and moderate.

2. In the 1st group, which consists of 161 villages and which have the facilities of communication, the average rates on the Government culturable waste lands are below 13 Annas for dry, Rs. 4—14—0 for wet and Rs. 5—3—0 for garden; while those on the cultivated land are within a rupee for dry, Rs. 5—10—0 for wet and Rs. 6—8—0 for garden. In the 2nd group, which consists of 178 villages where there are no made-roads except the Gantlamallammanaghat road now under repairs, the rates of assessment are still lighter as shown below :—

	Dry.			Wet.			Garden.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Government waste	0	9	6	4	9	0	4	13	6
Do cultivated	0	11	5	5	3	3	5	7	8

So, these rates compared with those unequal and old high rates now existing in the taluk will be considered by all concerned to be moderate. There are 31,540 acres of arable lands assessed at Rs. 28,039. If the seasons are favorable, a great portion of this culturable lands may in the course of a few years be brought under the plough and the decrease of the anticipated relinquishments observed in para 26 of the Deputy Superintendent's letter under reference, will also be recouped.

3. In the Goribidnur Taluk, of which the jamabandi for the current year I am now doing, I find that many of the lands classed by the survey as "Garden" sometimes are actually wet lands usually cultivated with sugar-cane crop in one year and ragi or javari, &c., in the following seasons, and unless the case is similar in the Bagepalli Taluk, the maximum garden rates, *viz.*, Rs. 12 under tanks, may seem a little high, as in the latter taluk gardens properly so called appear to be very few and far between; but it does not seem to be opprssive if they are yielding two crops in a year.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

4. In the settled Taluk of Goribidnur and Chikballapur and Gudibanda Range putting in applications by ryots for the sub-division of inconveniently large sized fields and resigning them on that score is still a common and daily occurrence. This appears to be due to the refusal by the Survey Department to sub-divide some of the fields, of which the area is above the minimum fixed by the rule, the Dewan's Proceedings No. 4461-9—123 of the 29th August 1881. I would therefore suggest that to put an end to similar constant applications and resignations in the taluk to be now settled, the holders of fields of more than the minimum area of 6 acres in dry and 2 acres in wet or garden may be allowed the option of getting them sub-divided, under para 4 of the Proceedings either during the introduction of the settlement or at any time subsequent thereto when it is applied for by a new ryot. In giving effect to this rule there should be no distinction between the Government waste (Anadibanjar) and once resigned field by its former occupant. I make this proposal in order to meet the convenience of poorer class of ryots. In some cases the former holders of large sized fields, who once did not like the sub-division, have now ceased to be their occupants, in consequence of their having since resigned them, or been resumed by Government for want of bids during the sales conducted for arrears of revenue. These lands though good are not taken up being too large for the means of an ordinary cultivator. If they be sub-divided into such small numbers as are convenient, they will at once be taken up. In the marginally noted cases, which I quote here for instance, the Survey Department did not permit sub-division, and its rejection of applications might perhaps have been based on the ground that they could not be split into two or three equal numbers, each of which containing minimum area (6 acres of dry or 2 acres of wet or garden). As the Proceedings of the Dewan referred to allow the sub-division of all such numbers, which are above the said scale, the ryots always agitate the question, and apply for their sub-division.

Goribidnur Taluk.

Village.	Survey Number.	Dry.				Wet.			
		Extent.		Assessment		Extent.		Assessment	
		A	G.	Rs.	As.	A.	G.	Rs.	As.
1. Minakangurki	40	7	9	14	0	..		...	
Do ...	29	8	23	15	0	...		..	
2. Gollahalli	10	16	0	5	0	...		...	
3. Maralur	166	0	0	0	0	4	29	18	8
4. Hudugur	107	12	36	13	0	0	0	0	0
5. Kadabur	146	0	0	0	0	4	14	10	0

5. The enclosures of your letter under reference are herewith returned.

Statement showing all the Inam Villages in the Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District.

No.	Names of Villages.	Description of Inam.	Nature of the Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adireddihalli *alias* Adiganhalli	Jodi.	Valuation.	
2	Singarinayakanadinne...	Mahal Jodi.		
3	Rendinledinne	Do		
4	Nallamallepalli	Jodi.		
5	Sankavarampalli	Do		
6	Matteddulladinne	Do		
7	Tatammagaridinne	Do		
8	Chintmakaldinne	Mahal Jodi.		
9	Kanampalli	Jodi.		
10	Hosahudya	Do		
11	Venkatapura	Mahal Jodi.		
12	Chimmanagiripalli	Jodi		
13	Muddalapalli	Do		
14	Kaluvagardinne	Do		
15	Gopanavaripalli	Mahal Jodi.		
16	Bestarapalli	Jodi.		
17	Kamvaripalli	Mahal Jodi.		
18	Berrigollapalli	Kayamgutta.		
19	Kaganapalli	Do		
20	Rodammaripalli	Do		
21	Bodikadarpalli	Jodi.		
22	Nimmalapalli Yellakalvari dinne	Kayamgutta.		
23	Bairapalli	Do		
24	Dasaigarapalli	Do		

APPEN

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and
on in Survey Deputy Superintendent's

Class. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Survey Area and Kanal or Government Cultivable Waste. Dry Crop. Acres.	Assessment.	Rice. Acres.	Assessment.	Garden. Acres.	Assessment.	Total. Acres.	Assessment.	Government Dry Crop. Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class maximum rate Rs. 2 2 0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	First class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12 and for well Rs. 6.	1	Kasaba Bagepalli	1,798	208	595	353	283	4	19	...	...	357	302	366	342
			2	Yatigapalli	237	4	60	67	44	1	5	...	...	68	49	79	73
			3	Kondaraddipalli	1,618	30	532	829	789	...	...	...	...	829	789	144	154
			4	Ghanteyarpalli	268	8	62	106	78	5	22	...	...	111	100	72	63
			5	Hoshadya ...	1,774	103	603	402	372	3	16	...	...	405	388	492	501
			6	Tangerpalli ..	417	...	238	157	117	...	...	...	...	157	117	20	19
			7	Digavabandicherru	291	44	80	19	15	7	35	...	...	26	50	98	84
			8	Gavanapalli ..	302	10	217	38	27	...	...	...	...	38	27	106	84
			9	Yegavabandicherru	466	11	267	137	92	...	...	...	...	137	92	40	33
			10	Narepalli ..	375	4	153	203	141	9	38	...	...	212	179	23	19
			11	Wadgeravandlapalli	176	..	57	106	73	1	5	...	...	107	78	6	6
			12	Patabagepalli	786	51	456	154	127	...	...	...	...	154	127	90	91
			13	Mamadalapalli	47	...	17	30	17	...	...	...	...	30	17	...	...
			14	Kondamavarpalli	297	3	167	27	19	2	11	...	...	29	30	80	65
			15	Devaragudipalli	117	17	35	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	46
			16	Gundapalli ...	581	42	209	201	132	1	5	1	8	203	145	105	80
			17	Jilakarpalli ...	167	5	33	75	52	2	8	...	...	77	60	19	17
			18	Jinnejalu ...	1,146	73	353	447	355	7	30	...	...	454	415	197	199
			19	Malsandra ...	923	111	283	191	147	6	30	...	...	197	177	167	138
			20	Golpalli ..	130	...	82	57	29	...	...	...	...	37	29	11	10
			21	Settivardione	167	.	25	138	95	4	21	...	...	142	116	...	...
			22	Ugalanagayagarpalli	63	1	7	27	21	...	...	...	...	27	21	28	23
			23	Kadaranayagarpalli	433	3	286	43	33	...	..	...	...	48	33	78	63
			24	Sadlavarpalli	379	44	154	46	44	...	...	...	...	48	44	101	112
			25	Bondanavarpalli	341	8	141	128	76	..	...	...	...	128	76	47	40
			26	Penmale ...	854	61	388	135	107	...	...	...	...	135	107	182	192
			27	Mayanaganpalli	482	19	255	29	17	...	...	...	...	29	17	103	82
			28	Balaradopalli	761	56	551	14	12	1	2	1	3	16	17	92	100
			29	Ragiakalpali	63	8	14	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	36	29
			30	Kannapalli ...	1,868	16	1,829	5	4	3	11	...	...	8	15	6	4
			31	Makreddipalli	1,275	52	1,025	52	46	2	11	...	...	54	57	104	117
			32	Kamanavarpalli	298	5	184	15	15	7	30	...	..	22	45	70	78
			33	Mudlapalli ...	350	5	183	53	40	8	82	...	...	61	72	90	73
			34	Tatpurte ...	1,914	188	824	628	554	60	365	...	...	688	919	124	148
			35	Krishnapura ...	631	14	213	318	184	7	35	...	..	365	219	27	21
			36	Alalavarpalli ..	414	3	73	290	209	...	...	2	15	292	224	35	33
			37	Yelamarpalli ..	3,093	187	1,180	702	531	45	238	2	9	749	778	738	701
			38	Madalakkare	991	44	581	242	165	8	32	...	..	250	197	98	90
			39	Marimokalpalli	95	4	11	48	34	...	...	...	...	48	31	26	21
			40	Lagamadepalli	360	44	86	93	83	2	8	...	...	95	91	106	117
			41	Peddadumakpalli	853	11	167	487	384	7	30	...	..	494	414	120	125
			42	Karkur ...	783	158	352	118	100	4	27	1	2	123	129	87	93
			43	Kotkote ...	736	98	227	217	191	5	27	...	...	222	218	116	130
			44	Kondrajapalli	176	...	61	115	90	...	...	...	...	115	90	...	...
			45	Shekarpalli	303	...	166	117	75	...	..	...	...	117	75	20	17
			46	Bidarlpalli ...	176	39	34	83	58	...	..	...	...	83	58	17	15
			47	Srinivaspur ...	391	1	245	86	63	...	...	...	...	86	63	53	46
			48	Pergodu ...	1,132	137	329	250	225	22	89	1	2	273	316	210	193
			49	Vadapalinne	395	7	269	112	86	...	...	...	...	112	86	7	7
			50	Kadaranayanapalli	354	2	304	35	23	...	...	...	...	35	23	13	10
			51	Mangasandra	366	25	208	43	44	3	19	...	...	46	63	58	59
			52	Devaraddipalli	252	15	71	55	42	...	...	...	...	55	42	111	94
			53	Palvarpalli ...	380	22	212	41	31	16	65	...	...	57	96	67	59
			54	Chinnepalli ...	1,516	47	816	516	415	11	48	...	...	527	463	109	112
			55	Mutmari ...	1,918	183	934	181	142	4	22	1	2	186	166	451	404
			56	Maruvarpalli ..	371	50	135	43	43	8	43	...	...	51	86	102	115
			57	Potlivarpalli	111	14	8	11	8	1	5	...	...	12	53	61	56
			58	Burkalkothote	349	19	142	94	65	5	22	...	...	99	87	72	63
			59	Muttinapalli...	258	22	135	35	29	...	...	...	...	35	29	46	40
			60	Chikolayangarpalli	960	25	764	18	15	...	...	...	...	18	15	120	134
			61	Tapnayakanpalli	287	22	142	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	101	108
			62	Chinnapalli ...	434	9	268	101	71	...	...	...	...	101	71	43	44
			63	Golpalli ...	182	4	17	15	15	1	5	1	5	17	25	87	93
			64	Mannakurki...	880	19	736	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	7	94	83
			65	Varkrepalli ...	1417	18	1,331	26	24	...	...	..	...	26	24	14	17
			66	Raddivarpalli	284	30	52	100	63	1	5	...	...	101	68	93	76
			67	Mayalur, alli ..	101	6	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24
			68	Chinnapanadinne	186	10	49	104	54	...	...	..	...	104	54	23	17
			69	Jengadinne ...	260	17	66	49	32	1	5	...	...	50	37	119	88
			70	Balkuntapalli	156	3	120	12	9	...	...	...	...	12	9	22	19
			71	Chittmakaldinne	129	10	78	41	25	...	...	...	...	41	25	...	..

venue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

I.

posed Survey Assessment of the 339 villages of the Bagepalli Taluk of the Kolar District, reported ter No. 74, dated the 3rd February 1885.

dard Assessment.						Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
ivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
)	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
30	1,388	42	311	638	2,041	1,915	164	779	943	33	7	40	1,067	303	82	
16	70	1	3	96	146	116	20	347	367	2	...	2	6	27	10	
82	421	1	6	227	581	562	52	352	404	6	2	8	129	31	26	
12	59	3	19	87	141	195	34	535	569	...	1	1	62	26	17	
48	864	18	121	658	1,546	881	100	1,197	1,297	9	...	9	244	73	50	
...	...	2	10	22	29	39	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
29	173	5	35	132	292	169	6	6	12	...	...	...	22	8	6	
8	48	13	90	127	222	265	36	194	230	4	...	4	94	21	18	
11	62	...	...	51	95	164	21	219	240	1	...	1	49	9	11	
4	16	9	49	36	84	91	14	52	66	3	...	3	37	7	7	
6	35	..	...	12	41	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	132	10	60	125	283	284	34	519	553	...	4	4	114	35	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	24	14	94	98	183	141	28	185	213	4	...	4	62	13	14	
3	11	6	35	65	92	93	26	107	133	...	...	...	63	15	13	
13	57	9	54	127	191	106	30	409	439	2	...	2	121	32	15	
24	127	9	62	52	206	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	294	19	124	266	617	350	46	462	508	5	...	5	119	26	23	
89	553	76	528	332	1,247	1,185	78	361	439	9	...	9	298	76	39	
...	...	...	...	11	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	19	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	..	...	...	28	23	25	8	82	90	2	...	2	30	7	4	
1	5	17	77	96	145	113	30	196	226	...	1	1	93	15	15	
15	73	17	123	133	308	483	58	283	341	13	...	13	177	51	29	
2	11	13	92	62	143	105	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
78	367	10	66	270	625	531	75	309	384	5	...	5	174	42	37	
19	76	7	34	129	102	100	4	19	23	1	..	1	13	4	2	
19	95	27	184	138	379	489	52	395	447	...	1	1	84	29	26	
...	...	...	..	33	29	27	12	60	72	..	...	...	19	7	6	
9	42	...	.	15	46	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
25	119	15	94	144	330	254	38	319	357	...	...	...	61	19	19	
1	5	16	104	87	187	229	24	385	409	...	...	...	61	15	12	
3	11	8	43	101	127	136	12	73	85	...	...	...	89	22	6	
58	337	28	201	210	686	565	52	492	544	9	...	9	167	37	26	
10	54	2	16	39	91	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	11	9	63	46	107	86	20	192	212	4	..	4	26	8	10	
167	999	72	487	977	2,187	1,536	168	1,135	1,303	14	2	16	679	158	84	
25	108	13	87	136	285	140	34	208	242	5	...	5	77	22	17	
6	30	...	...	32	51	29	6	16	22	...	...	...	28	3	2	
15	84	14	97	135	298	174	36	216	252	4	...	4	118	15	18	
31	154	...	...	151	279	258	36	495	531	5	1	6	99	15	18	
61	416	4	28	152	537	350	46	461	507	7	...	7	140	32	28	
68	405	5	35	188	579	403	60	174	234	5	...	5	139	38	30	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	20	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	22	...	...	20	37	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	30	...	...	57	76	51	8	21	29	...	...	...	26	9	4	
166	940	15	78	391	1,211	1,161	114	583	697	12	...	12	327	66	56	
...	...	...	...	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	10	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
29	184	2	13	87	256	206	2	14	16	..	...	...	4	2	1	
...	...	...	.	111	94	56	24	123	147	7	...	7	65	15	12	
18	84	4	23	89	166	135	42	208	250	5	.	5	108	17	21	
5	22	12	82	126	216	202	31	159	190	...	1	1	81	15	15	
115	786	49	339	615	1,429	1,338	167	874	1,041	8	4	12	691	158	83	
23	130	11	82	136	317	308	40	267	307	7	...	7	101	16	20	
9	57	7	52	77	165	140	22	99	121	3	...	3	53	13	11	
14	70	3	19	89	152	101	16	99	115	2	...	2	58	9	8	
16	86	4	29	86	155	125	18	99	117	3	...	3	44	10	9	
18	108	15	115	153	357	326	56	415	47.	7	...	7	134	25	28	
4	24	15	112	120	244	349	62	331	393	11	...	11	161	31	31	
11	59	2	8	56	111	132	11	82	93	2	...	2	19	6	5	
1	5	6	43	94	141	140	34	89	123	2	...	2	66	17	17	
20	106	1	7	115	196	136	18	38	56	...	...	...	51	11	9	
24	135	4	26	42	173	132	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
6	28	2	11	101	113	71	10	55	65	2	...	2	30	9	5	
9	62	4	27	34	113	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	41	..	...	127	129	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX-

Class. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal			Government Culturable Waste. Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
					Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class maximum rate Rs. 2 2 0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	First class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12 0 0 and for well Rs. 6 0 0.	72	Jaragavardinne ...	41	4	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	19	1
			73	Jakalvarpalli ...	227	12	36	155	109	5	22	...	...	160	131	17	1
			74	Kurbadinne ...	148	3	81	11	8	..	...	...	...	11	8	42	3
			75	Jollapalya ...	4,216	165	3,240	166	121	6	41	2	12	174	174	432	38
			76	Wadgeri ...	285	18	105	24	20	8	43	...	...	32	63	86	9
			77	Devaganpalli ...	38	14	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	14	1
			78	Pancharlpalli ...	329	8	240	71	54	2	11	...	...	73	65	5	
			79	Tirmaldevarpalli ...	325	1	276	9	6	...	...	...	...	9	6	31	2
			80	Nandpalli ...	147	15	47	5	5	..	.	...	...	5	5	56	5
			81	Yerkadarepalli...	246	4	202	40	33	..	...	..	...	40	33	...	..
			82	Bhayanagarpalli ...	329	...	281	36	27	.	..	..	...	36	27	8	(
			83	Utpalli ...	267	2	235	4	4	..	...	...	..	4	4	23	1
			84	Seshadipalli ...	105	1	48	56	34	...	...	...	...	56	34	...	..
			85	Paipalya ...	2,375	32	2,095	57	54	2	13	...	...	59	67	157	15
			86	Sridharvandlapalli ...	116	5	46	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	49	4
			87	Tangyalpalli ...	125	2	89	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	29	2
			88	Chiguremakalpalli ...	43	...	29	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	..
			89	Naganguntpalli...	31	...	21	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	(
			90	Marvapalli ...	230	1	196	1	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	25	2
			91	Katamdevargunte ...	51	5	10	4	4	..	...	...	..	4	4	26	1
			92	Polnayakanpalli ...	1,372	85	900	156	130	25	108	4	22	185	280	132	13
			93	Dugnayakanpalli ...	645	33	455	7	8	...	...	...	..	7	8	115	13
			94	Kuntapalli ...	481	36	298	89	67	7	32	...	...	96	99	46	3
			95	Pulgutapalli ...	466	27	277	4	2	1	5	...	...	5	7	139	14
			96	Gumalpalli ...	991	12	840	33	29	...	...	...	...	33	29	95	7
			97	Battalpalli ...	309	14	62	166	109	...	...	..	..	166	109	61	4
			98	Bomsandra ...	463	38	146	188	174	4	22	4	28	196	224	58	5
			99	Nalrajpalli ...	40	...	3	37	29	...	...	...	...	37	29	..	..
			100	Motakpalli ...	169	1	84	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	79	6
			101	Chokampalli ...	203	39	97	3	5	...	...	..	..	3	5	133	1
			102	Angatimadake ...	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	..
			103	Unakivandlapalli ...	163	7	120	13	10	...	...	...	.	13	10	23	19
			104	Yergundlapalli...	167	5	106	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	51	46
			105	Achaganpalli ...	1,057	153	351	245	278	4	22	..	...	249	300	228	263
			106	Burgumadagu ...	2,357	35	2,103	62	61	...	..	...	...	62	61	119	138
			107	Pilligutte ...	465	13	110	230	161	7	24	...	..	237	185	91	75
			108	Kanagamakanpalli ...	1,108	34	589	242	170	19	76	...	...	261	246	216	184
			109	Giriyapalli ...	417	12	153	126	94	1	5	..	...	127	99	81	67
			110	Solimakanpalli...	362	20	130	60	44	.	.	...	...	60	44	146	124
			111	Cheprampalli ...	720	17	348	278	214	1	5	...	..	2 9	219	70	61
			112	Dumepalli ...	424	29	139	108	153	16	73	...	...	124	231	120	150
			113	Argepalli ...	436	16	142	75	68	...	...	...	..	75	68	180	220
			114	Butvarpalli ...	783	29	234	272	237	...	...	..	...	272	237	220	247
			115	Gulur ...	3,506	367	1,952	374	295	23	103	2	12	399	410	587	533
			116	Madalkhane ...	948	13	625	82	76	1	5	...	...	83	81	190	193
			117	Naravanpalli ...	1,052	34	856	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	5	141	146
			118	Sadupalli ...	1,686	5	1,351	167	119	4	12	2	8	173	139	136	107
			119	Chancharayanpalli ...	1,575	111	1,46	12	10	1	5	...	...	13	15	130	138
			120	Narsapura ...	532	85	281	14	13	...	...	...	...	14	13	186	171
			121	Kanpalli ...	148	19	37	5	4	2	5	...	...	7	9	77	63
			122	Daranampalli ...	328	14	137	83	50	...	...	...	...	83	50	93	76
			123	Marmalapalli ...	797	22	623	34	27	1	5	...	..	35	32	100	10
			124	Gundlapalli ...	164	17	34	7	7	2	8	...	...	9	15	103	103
			125	Brahmnpalli ...	347	23	135	44	38	2	8	..	...	46	46	105	107
			126	Yernageraddipalli ...	16	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	11	10
			127	Mannevardinne ...	280	...	68	158	128	..	...	...	...	188	128	27	23
			128	Davalevardinne ...	83	...	9	26	21	...	..	...	...	26	21	48	44
			129	Ayavarpalli ...	275	4	94	39	29	7	30	...	...	46	59	105	78
			130	Chinkayilpalli ...	250	8	60	20	17	.	..	...	...	20	17	154	166
			131	Potepalli ...	1,191	84	678	159	137	1	5	1	2	161	144	304	305
			132	Nalapruddipalli...	1,1	275	42	104	107	11	62	...	...	115	169	157	181
			133	Cheriopalli ...	613	9	392	116	80	7	30	2	9	125	119	70	59
			134	Motakpalli ...	938	59	515	355	326	..	...	..	...	355	326	239	265
			135	Malakacheran ...	346	...	169	108	76	...	...	...	...	108	76	61	48
			136	Sonipotaldoddi ...	358	...	163	195	109	...	...	...	...	195	109	...	...
			137	Margenkunte ...	1,172	220	548	29	21	3	13	...	...	32	34	255	210
			138	Devalkunte ...	1,962	36	1,825	13	15	...	...	...	...	13	15	69	76
			139	Madapgarvalli ...	335	16	223	23	22	1	5	...	...	24	27	57	56
			140	Kolvarpalli ...	243	15	150	...	..	1	3	...	...	1	3	73	53
			141	Panchelvarpalli ...	1,177	71	923	5	5	...	...	...	..	5	5	157	169
			142	Totamakalpalli ...	542	18	377	46	54	2	8	...	...	58	62	75	76
			143	Jagaraddipalli ...	194	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	59
			144	Vakrajetigutte ...	533	6	490	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	29
			145	Gundamvarpalli ...	1 4	9	59	17	13	..	..	..	...	17	13	49	36
			146	Honnaligalli ...	374	6	2 5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	92	9

venue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

inued.

rd Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
nment Cultivated.																
lice.		Garden.		Total.												
Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	19	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	19	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	3	23	53	98	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,082	33	193	639	1,657	1,090	112	694	806	...	...	...	504	99	55	
203	10	66	130	364	365	58	322	380	3	3	6	147	32	27	
...	3	24	17	36	59	22	158	180	2	...	2	55	12	11	
13	...	...	8	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	3	23	39	70	71	33	81	114	...	...	...	43	8	16	
78	7	51	76	185	250	26	174	200	5	...	5	64	14	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	...	12	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	..	26	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	1	5	189	332	211	50	210	260	3	...	3	101	18	25	
62	4	27	63	133	99	6	6	12	...	...	...	11	3	3	
2	2	10	32	33	35	4	68	72	1	...	1	23	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	10	19	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	5	25	32	59	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	4	24	32	51	49	10	22	32	...	...	...	19	5	5	
405	10	72	202	615	496	40	234	274	...	...	...	145	26	20	
216	4	21	150	367	306	50	550	600	1	2	3	183	31	25	
13	3	22	51	69	75	18	112	130	2	...	2	47	10	7	
67	7	49	157	280	227	56	505	561	1	...	1	138	24	28	
43	3	16	106	137	95	34	232	266	...	3	3	74	13	17	
...	6	87	67	85	51	18	176	194	1	...	1	46	8	9	
46	17	117	83	219	156	11	65	76	...	...	...	28	5	5	
...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	84	92	34	8	11	19	...	...	...	15	4	4	
16	23	184	164	345	465	62	286	348	14	...	14	223	51	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	12	53	58	37	16	293	309	1	...	1	44	10	8	
400	9	66	304	729	516	83	536	619	...	1	1	230	46	41	
192	9	64	159	394	391	36	119	155	2	...	2	119	23	18	
70	..	..	105	145	132	11	40	51	1	...	1	41	6	6	
...	8	45	224	229	155	44	345	389	3	...	3	105	22	23	
173	5	33	125	273	186	26	90	116	3	1	4	84	14	13	
19	1	6	152	149	41	12	41	53	1	...	1	33	6	6	
5	4	16	76	82	34	26	83	109	...	...	...	81	16	13	
35	6	32	132	217	231	42	119	161	2	...	2	97	28	21	
84	6	39	203	343	198	61	276	337	8	...	8	160	33	30	
73	13	79	248	399	274	62	345	407	2	...	2	181	35	31	
849	38	222	788	1,614	1,398	153	717	870	8	...	8	579	130	68	
156	10	69	227	418	236	37	332	369	1	...	1	105	22	1	
37	12	81	160	264	189	31	139	170	1	...	1	95	29	15	
65	8	37	157	209	128	36	247	283	6	...	6	108	27	16	
246	6	27	182	411	369	55	268	323	...	...	...	172	40	25	
73	1	6	202	250	182	64	782	856	10	...	10	156	33	32	
3	7	41	85	107	83	32	310	342	5	...	5	97	20	16	
3	...	...	84	79	56	18	165	183	...	...	...	51	11	8	
41	8	49	117	190	140	18	110	128	3	...	3	61	12	9	
..	1	6	104	109	84	55	335	390	10	...	10	84	20	28	
149	13	81	143	337	348	37	219	256	2	...	2	107	21	19	
..	2	8	13	18	14	12	77	89	2	...	2	18	4	4	
16	...	...	30	39	26	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	48	42	17	...	...	...	...	...	—		...	...	
57	16	113	151	248	103	46	125	171	1	...	1	93	25	33	
..	8	52	182	218	134	48	214	262	4	..	4	122	27	23	
246	17	102	353	653	336	55	619	674	8	...	8	202	33	24	
651	10	63	282	900	764	78	705	783	23	1	24	349	72	54	
27	11	48	87	134	87	14	64	78	...	...	...	34	8	8	
292	16	112	309	669	530	86	553	639	4	...	4	142	50	40	
37	...	...	69	85	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
505	20	129	372	844	1,106	113	678	791	2	1	3	503	125	57	
81	4	24	88	181	184	32	82	114	4	...	4	97	21	15	
41	8	37	72	136	109	21	205	226	...	2	2	55	12	10	
11	2	13	77	77	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	16	90	175	267	179	40	339	379	...	...	...	160	38	20	
9	12	64	89	148	103	22	133	155	1	...	1	47	14	11	
...	1	4	75	63	35	4	16	20	...	...	..	16	7	2	
...	1	5	37	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	49	36	29	10	63	73	1	...	1	26	7	5	
37	13	72	113	207	204	36	313	349	5	...	5	111	23	18	

APPENDIX

Class.					Survey Area and Kama													
								Government Culturable Waste.										
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class maximum rate Rs. 2—2—0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	First class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12—0—0 and for well Rs. 6—0—0.	147	Narayanaswamikote ...	582	11	482	66	48	..	...	...	...	66	48	8	
			148	Gajulpalli	103	11	53	38	25	..	...	...	.	38	25	26	
			149	Madakvarpalli	1,609	20	1,389	28	23	...	...	.	...	28	23	152	1
			150	Pesalpartí	1,225	203	556	180	143	...	...	...	. .	180	143	212	1
			151	Mumadivarpalli ...	418	14	55	99	86	...	...	...	..	99	86	233	2
			152	Ramnadapalli	446	24	64	141	120	..	...	...	. .	141	120	183	1
			153	Dolvardinne	227	7	29	11	10	..	..	...	...	11	10	180	1
			154	Naubikuntidinne ...	184	...	184	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
			155	Ragimakalpalli.. ...	122	.	15	27	17	..		..	..	27	17	80	5
			156	Kurbargalli	288	13	73	109	65	.	...	...	...	109	65	93	6
			157	Chavadraddipalli ...	128	...	52	24	15	..	..	...	..	24	15	50	4
			158	Kollimpalli	1,393	8	1,252	33	24	5	5	...	.	34	29	61	8
			159	Krishnapura	437	14	97	194	94	..	..	..	..	194	94	181	10
			160	Kotkote	869	84	375	130	100	..	...	..	.	130	100	236	21
			161	Bhayarvandlapalli ...	214	.	183	3	4	...	..	..	...	...	4	20	2
			161	Total.....	97,779	5,402	55,361	16,150	12,793	463	2,245	27	139	16,680	15,177	15,773	15,098
Second class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 3—0—0.	Second class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12—0—0 and for well Rs. 6—0—0.	1	Kasaba Gumnayakanpalya ...	115	...	115	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	...	..	.
			2	Urasutahobli	8,143	72	7,628	85	68	3	12	3	13	91	93	262	21
			3	Tolapalli	2,237	52	1,913	21	17	1	2	...	..	22	19	167	1
			4	Angatamadaki	757	60	397	27	19	...	50	...	..	27	19	186	16
			5	Sudnampalli	3,459	150	2,473	76	63	14	14	...		90	113	585	52
			6	Somnathpur	3,528	148	2,434	281	208	4	48	8	33	293	255	525	44
			7	Singagaripalli	1,799	18	1,642	7	5	11	67	1	5	19	58	112	6
			8	Devalavaripalli ...	1,050	1	901	25	21	14	225	1	3	40	91	105	8
			9	Patpalya	2,685	139	1,930	26	24	51	..	.	..	77	249	247	18
			10	Italmadalpalli	73	3	33	...	..	..	31	...	..	.	..	30	1
			11	Heranyadevel	766	31	689	7	6	9	.	..	...	16	37	30	2
			12	Patkote	132	26	25	23	19	..	.	...	.	23	19	47	3
			13	Gujepalli	3,991	28	3,428	54	48	...	...	..	...	54	48	378	38
			14	Kotgarpalli	497	15	439	24	17	...	..	..	..	24	17	19	1
			15	Gutlavadapalli	244	11	140	75	50	...	19	...	..	75	50	16	
			16	Singandlapalli	940	20	859	25	16	4	...	...	..	29	35	17	1
			17	Naicherari	359	21	241	12	9	...	..	..	..	12	9	65	4
			18	Devanjupalli	1,625	35	1,385	2	2	...	...	1	3	3	5	181	15
			19	Bhayarapalli	230	15	119	27	17	..	...	...	...	27	17	59	49
			20	Bukanpalli	199	11	164	6	5	..	...	...	...	6	5	16	9
			21	Yelagalpalli	341	5	198	66	38	..	...	..	...	66	38	62	44
			22	Kundanapalli	158	29	77	15	11	...	...	2	7	17	18	35	21
			23	Peddurdinne	195	10	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	27
			24	Changalkote	74	...	55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	9
			25	Rambapura	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.
			26	Naremaddepalli ...	1,227	116	646	136	109	121	571	6	27	263	707	155	128
			27	Gumalapalli	250	7	97	32	24	11	58	4	24	47	106	81	68
			28	Kamkampalli	75	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	31	19
			29	Gundavarpalli	530	19	311	115	76	1	5	..	...	116	81	56	44
			30	Jangalpalli	345	8	67	73	41	...	..	...	...	73	41	184	118
			31	Kalevarpalli	298	31	122	6	4	2	9	..	...	8	13	97	84
			32	Achepalli	1,792	79	1,490	11	14	17	82	..	...	28	96	138	121
			33	Nirgantipalli	193	47	69	...	...	1	5	1	6	2	11	57	52
			34	Kankuntapalli	800	5	716	28	17	...	...	...	...	28	17	51	34
			35	Guruladinne	378	2	265	44	22	...	...	2	8	46	30	59	36
			36	Golapalli	347	17	220	17	10	...	...	...	...	17	10	52	46
			37	Jelivarpalli	538	3	150	351	185	8	31	..	...	359	216	23	15
			38	Tenkaivakalpalli ...	196	18	99	3	2	1	7	...	...	4	9	49	44
			39	Golpalli	855	102	389	70	48	29	137	...	...	99	185	219	183
			40	Laksandra	594	35	259	56	30	6	24	..	5	63	59	192	120
			41	Mudrepalli	170	16	92	18	9	...	.	...	...	18	9	44	27
			42	Jetvarpalli	57	9	3	27	16	...	...	..	...	27	16	18	11
			43	Rechanayakanpalli ..	505	35	285	5	3	2	9	1	8	8	20	149	96
			44	Dodvarpalli	549	24	317	11	5	10	46	...	...	21	51	169	96
			45	Arsevarguote	1,360	25	837	76	41	2	7	...	...	78	48	368	238
			46	Chinganpalli	520	30	344	3	2	11	58	2	9	16	69	106	66
			47	Bastiapalli	427	12	298	46	24	3	9	..	..	49	33	52	31
			48	Kurbarpalli	742	64	485	33	17	2	9	3	16	38	42	124	74
			49	Yelgadi	911	46	550	69	39	15	60	3	13	87	112	213	126
			50	Golvarpalli	169	9	92	60	39	...	...	...	...	60	39	8	5
			51	Kasaba Cholur	1,486	118	856	227	167	16	89	4	16	247	272	154	134
			52	Hoskudya	562	37	86	195	153	...	...	1	5	196	158	161	147

Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

Continued.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
15	78	...	...	23	84	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	26	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	57	8	57	172	277	223	50	162	212	1	...	1	164	32	25	
51	262	23	164	286	625	565	51	198	249	2	1	3	170	46	23	
7	35	10	55	250	310	139	28	191	219	5	...	5	53	14	14	
18	108	16	92	217	378	168	52	318	370	2	...	2	90	25	26	
...	...	...	...	180	122	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	80	58	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	93	65	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	8	...	...	52	49	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	151	..	...	89	212	166	25	86	111	1	...	1	51	12	12	
...	...	1	4	132	109	64	61	360	421	11	...	11	113	28	28	
15	78	29	181	280	476	372	59	364	423	...	...	...	150	35	35	
6	32	2	13	28	66	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,329	18,726	1,234	8,005	20,336	41,830	34,241	4,651	30,482	35,133	402	39	441	14,300	3,302	2,290	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	391	5	25	352	631	285	34	187	221	...	...	...	98	28	17	
57	300	28	161	250	612	598	110	757	867	8	6	14	310	69	55	
62	305	25	159	273	626	514	104	750	854	7	...	7	320	64	51	
73	353	87	406	746	1,252	728	164	1,752	1,916	13	...	13	519	108	82	
64	331	65	372	653	1,146	750	157	1,437	1,594	12	...	12	481	86	43	
5	26	3	16	120	110	134	22	157	179	...	...	...	68	17	11	
2	12	1	7	108	101	250	24	247	271	3	...	3	69	14	12	
206	1,219	86	514	539	1,922	1,567	108	450	558	...	2	2	442	110	55	
1	2	6	34	37	55	36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30	20	16	2	17	19	...	...	...	2	1	1	
...	...	11	42	58	73	61	19	75	94	...	...	...	72	14	9	
38	197	65	380	481	958	733	152	1,361	1,513	18	...	18	567	112	73	
...	...	...	...	19	14	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	11	18	20	13	2	8	10	...	...	...	15	4	1	
9	41	6	30	32	82	30	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	..	20	114	85	156	76	50	347	397	2	...	2	190	27	25	
19	84	2	8	202	247	226	63	378	441	1	1	...	193	42	32	
2	7	8	47	69	94	76	20	57	77	...	...	...	40	10	10	
2	10	...	...	18	19	15	32	63	95	...	...	...	72	19	16	
...	...	10	47	72	91	71	23	82	105	...	...	...	56	15	11	
...	...	...	...	35	22	25	10	102	112	...	...	...	24	6	5	
...	...	..	...	41	27	11	4	30	34	...	...	...	9	2	2	
4	22	1	3	19	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	166	20	118	202	412	616	75	205	280	1	...	1	238	49	38	
9	46	6	27	99	141	195	8	60	68	...	...	...	33	9	4	
...		6	22	37	41	24	20	218	238	1	..	1	79	17	10	
20	101	8	45	84	190	123	12	57	69	..	...	...	39	9	6	
...	..	13	54	187	170	96	70	453	523	7	...	7	203	25	35	
10	46	30	128	137	258	171	86	824	910	7	...	7	196	38	7	
42	216	15	103	195	440	350	110	986	1,096	8	...	8	261	60	55	
...	...	16	107	73	159	291	54	138	192	5	...	5	100	32	27	
...	...	...	...	51	34	101	8	6	14	...	...	...	12	5	4	
2	5	4	26	65	67	62	22	72	94	1	...	1	39	10	11	
37	158	4	24	93	228	206	8	21	29	...	...	...	15	5	4	
1	5	2	10	26	30	63	4	...	4	...	...	...	6	2	2	
25	135	1	4	75	183	238	36	402	438	1	1	2	72	24	18	
...	...	46	252	265	435	269	60	336	396	12	...	12	230	49	30	
...	...	45	187	237	307	169	50	318	368	...	...	...	198	37	27	
...	...	...	...	44	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	34	20	105	177	235	116	32	235	267	..	...	...	135	30	16	
4	19	14	78	187	193	119	32	484	516	4	—	4	104	28	18	
12	53	40	190	420	481	182	70	650	720	9	...	9	216	42	35	
1	7	23	136	130	209	129	44	566	610	3	2	5	116	39	22	
...		16	67	68	98	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	22	27	131	155	227	164	40	525	565	4	...	4	150	25	23	
3	15	12	62	228	203	74	17	70	87	2	...	2	41	8	9	
..	...	...	...	8	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	58	101	547	265	739	643	140	469	609	5	10	15	446	102	70	
15	86	67	401	243	634	472	92	387	479	7	3	10	260	54	46	

APPENDIX—

Class.									Survey area and Kamal or									
									Government Culturable Waste.									
									Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.	Second class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12 and for well Rs. 6.	53	Serkhanakote ...	227	12	38		...	..	1	5	...	...	1	5	149	129
			54	Nimkailpalli ...	237	28	73		21	13	...	...	..	...	...	13	85	59
			55	Paturu ..	282	43	90		119	65	...	.	...	...	119	65	24	16
			56	Nulugantapalli ..	240	25	61		84	46	...	..	..	...	84	46	50	31
			57	Pemavangarpalli ...	248	29	134		58	30	..	...	...	...	53	30	12	8
			58	Chintapalli ...	8 0	22	681		10	6	1	5	...	...	11	11	59	36
			59	Chapparpalli ...	365	9	254		57	27	...	...	..	...	57	27	45	27
			60	Topalpalli ...	198	14	59		71	41	...	...	...	...	71	41	46	28
			61	Kurbarpalli ...	160	...	18		111	59	...	...	..	...	111	59	31	19
			62	Chigaremakalpalli ...	66	5	12		46	28	..	...	3	10	49	38	...	...
			63	Naibhayanagarpalli ...	270	22	40		50	33	12	65	..	..	62	98	117	83
			64	Cherlonapalli ...	334	12	214		107	50	..	...	..	...	107	50	...	...
			65	Ragumakalpalli...	342	...	146		196	193	..		..	...	196	103	...	...
			66	Talekere ...	1,733	177	1,207		77	54	24	130	1	5	102	189	139	120
			67	Ramojipalli ...	1,264	35	1,0 7		18	14	5	26	..	...	23	40	145	111
			68	Tedrajupalli ...	425	60	167		65	56	48	232	...	..	113	238	55	34
			69	Channamedapalli ...	43	6	2		7	5	...		..	...	7	5	28	19
			70	Dayalupalli ...	1,425	93	106		129	84	15	58	3	13	147	155	90	68
			71	Chintapalli ...	343	13	187		122	80	...	...	..	...	122	80	21	16
			72	Masanhalli ...	543	37	262		64	40	31	151	4	26	99	223	110	91
			73	Chegattegalgutta ...	873	63	608		93	49	7	26	...	..	100	75	89	53
			74	Kotturpalli ...	129	14	44		3	2	10	38	...	...	13	40	46	31
			75	Abruvarpalli ...	878	29	296		434	231	...	..	..	...	434	231	96	61
			76	Chetiganpur ..	770	13	619		79	42	1	5	..	...	80	47	43	27
			77	Yegavapallivandlapalli ...	275	6	233		10	6	1	2	..	...	11	8	16	9
			78	Panchalpalli ...	140	..	140		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
			79	Bommanpalli ...	187	14	102		11	6	...	...	..	...	11	6	54	31
			80	Jilagarpalli ..	1,418	96	1083		...	..	2	7	1	7	3	14	203	161
			81	Yergarpalli ...	574	46	209		88	48	...	...	..	...	88	48	179	131
			82	Madepalli ...	581	71	321		28	17	...	...	...	...	28	17	126	85
			83	Yegavanetkuntpalli ...	615	11	452		9	6	3	10	.	...	12	16	128	82
			84	Peddur ...	1,153	19	959		103	47	...	...	3	15	106	62	64	40
			85	Pilligutta ...	330	36	178		37	22	1	2	...	..	38	24	67	42
			86	Golipalli ...	287	28	155		9	5	..	...	...	...	9	5	85	47
			87	Battalvarpalli ...	288	19	152		7	5	...	...	1	3	8	8	95	55
			88	Diganametkuntpalli	369	36	569		34	24	...	...	..	...	34	24	201	152
			89	Dodpalli ...	543	10	394		3	2	...	...	.	...	3	2	125	77
			90	Gundlapalli ...	641	23	481		67	36	1	5	1	5	69	46	116	74
			91	Yakalpalli ...	645	86	543		16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	...
			92	Kodakonde ...	1,369	89	611		298	165	3	12	1	6	302	183	338	255
			93	Nalgutpalli ...	364	49	149		53	26	...	...	2	11	55	37	101	63
			94	Venkatapura ...	901	61	468		93	68	2	10	1	5	96	83	201	161
			95	Pulgarpalli ...	257	30	30		34	16	...	...	...	..	34	16	151	88
			96	Gunturpalli ...	196	25	93		37	18	1	5	...	..	38	21	37	22
			97	Mangalpalli ...	89	15	11		7	5	1	2	...	..	8	7	50	31
			98	Pagraddipalli ...	102	2	80		20	9	...	...	...	..	20	3	...	...
			99	Dayalapalli ...	411	15	90		214	104	...	...	...	...	214	104	86	51
			100	Balakvandlapalli ..	16	...	1		15	8	...	...	...	..	15	8	...	...
			101	Chintapalli ..	46	...	2		44	22	...	..	...	...	4'	22	...	...
			102	Pulgalu ...	1,855	416	634		2.9	153	43	230	6	38	278	421	456	354
			103	Telsampalli ...	434	31	186		45	24	...	...	...	...	45	24	132	82
			104	Sajalvarpalli ...	1,194	54	502		245	126	2	12	8	47	255	185	338	198
			105	Udvarpalli ...	1,212	138	484		281	145	...	...	...	...	287	145	253	162
			106	Dalarwarpalli ...	748	79	829		282	162	...	...	...	...	281	162	43	28
			107	Bellalpalli ...	608	15	312		207	118	...	...	2	11	204	129	61	40
			108	Payalvarpalli ...	103	12	4		70	43	...	...	1	9	71	52	11	8
			109	Ragumakalpalli ...	530	32	346		34	16	3	10	...	...	37	26	76	47
			110	Fulguttipalli ...	75	18	2		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	55	34
			111	Paudivandlapalli ...	128	28	21		19	10	...	...	...	...	19	10	58	33
			112	Tandramakalpalli ...	172	18	47		11	8	21	77	..	.	32	85	67	41
			113	Chakvelpalli ...	83	10	5		10	6	...	...	...		19	6	55	33
			114	Buteyangarpalli ...	242	18	61		98	60	...	...	..	...	98	60	60	34
			115	Myakalpalli ...	286	...	192		68	34	...	...	...		66	34	28	16
			116	Bandaripalli ...	103	2	26		69	34	...	...	3	10	64	44	11	6
			117	Tokalvarpalli ...	848	35	136		65	36	1	7	7	45	77	88	86	49
			118	Kasaba Biluru ...	1,042	285	430		31	21	6	34	...	...	40	55	116	73
			119	Bandakidapalli ...	954	110	388		134	57	...	...	6	28	141	85	278	167
			120	Bandaripalli ...	288	10	127		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	91
			121	Gandhamvarpalli ...	186	40	33		54	31	...	...	...	...	54	31	51	30
			122	Duganyakanyalli ...	1,260	87	938		120	66	9	38	...	...	129	104	94	59
			123	Boyipalli ..	225	39	41		86	38	2	7	2	13	90	58	47	27
			124	Parayemaradipalli ...	121	14	21		24	13	...	...	..	...	24	13	34	20
			125	Ventivarpalli ...	87	2	50		15	9	...	..	...	...	15	9	16	9
			126	Malapalli ...	712	8	273		119	63	...	...	...	...	119	63	295	176

Revenue),—dated 3rd April 1885.

ontinued.

ndard Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
ltivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Past Cultivation on cultivated lands.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Balli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
8	38	24	137	181	304	220	42	206	248	8	...	8	123	25	21	
...	...	30	163	115	222	156	35	141	176	12	...	12	163	34	20	
1	5	5	33	30	54	41	8	86	94	6	...	6	42	7	4	
2	10	18	98	70	139	88	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	34	7	39	27	81	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
15	77	12	57	86	170	144	15	127	142	8	...	8	75	15	7	
...	...	...	...	45	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	8	49	54	77	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	31	19	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9	45	128	128	67	14	62	76	...	...	...	28	5	7	
...	..	1	2	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	259	64	394	247	773	542	88	359	447	...	...	...	472	97	44	
14	72	10	60	169	213	230	54	495	549	6	1	7	179	36	26	
2	10	28	150	85	194	96	26	141	169	2	...	2	90	15	14	
...	...	...	...	23	19	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	74	19	109	125	251	217	37	241	278	...	...	...	156	35	18	
...	...	...	...	21	16	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
11	72	24	144	145	307	193	55	456	511	11	...	11	188	24	27	
...	...	13	54	102	111	97	34	218	252	4	...	4	82	14	17	
2	10	10	56	58	97	91	27	191	218	1	...	1	53	13	13	
9	48	14	67	119	176	80	16	103	119	4	...	4	53	14	8	
1	2	14	82	53	111	61	12	73	85	1	...	1	23	3	6	
5	19	2	8	23	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	31	60	62	47	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	46	23	95	236	302	211	82	389	471	9	...	9	295	70	41	
25	108	27	141	221	380	172	49	321	370	2	...	2	139	19	24	
14	74	21	125	161	284	136	38	185	223	...	...	...	98	22	19	
8	36	4	17	140	155	106	34	131	165	...	...	...	81	14	17	
...	...	5	23	69	63	40	21	44	65	...	...	...	60	11	10	
11	53	...	...	78	95	51	22	119	141	...	...	..	45	10	11	
5	22	5	26	95	95	87	16	77	93	1	1	1	49	6	8	
4	19	10	48	109	122	64	22	151	173	1	...	1	63	13	11	
14	58	15	87	230	297	185	56	264	320	8	...	8	144	26	28	
7	29	3	14	135	120	55	20	167	187	...	...	...	67	10	10	
...	...	12	65	128	139	69	10	53	63	1	...	1	25	6	5	
...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	28	153	367	410	241	38	404	442	1	...	1	129	30	19	
1	5	9	54	111	122	84	32	211	243	3	...	3	98	17	16	
19	110	56	343	276	614	367	45	265	310	6	...	6	178	32	22	
1	5	11	52	163	145	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	5	2	10	40	37	24	20	95	115	2	...	2	44	8	10	
...	...	5	30	55	61	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	36	92	87	47	54	272	326	13	...	13	144	24	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	218	33	188	527	760	314	66	571	637	7	1	8	349	83	33	
...	...	40	201	172	285	172	48	370	418	...	...	..	103	26	21	
2	10	42	249	382	457	189	52	393	445	5	...	5	146	31	26	
3	17	47	268	303	447	211	40	507	547	7	...	7	126	45	20	
...	...	16	99	59	127	54	16	16	32	2	...	2	25	13	8	
...	...	16	83	77	12-	65	20	446	466	2	...	2	69	12	10	
..	...	5	24	16	32	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	60	23	135	113	242	151	34	204	236	...	...	...	78	12	17	
...	...	...	...	55	34	6	12	134	146	1	...	1	61	10	6	
...	...	4	19	67	52	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
6	26	2	8	50	75	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	15	58	45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	29	65	63	14	13	18	31	...	...	...	47	13	7	
...	...	...	...	28	16	5	4	11	15	...	...	...	4	1	2	
...	...	...	...	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	73	100	122	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
151	896	20	135	267	1,094	965	56	218	274	4	...	4	246	64	27	
...	...	37	181	315	346	158	56	428	484	4	...	4	105	18	33	
...	...	3	20	151	111	50	59	356	415	2	...	2	50	46	29	
...	...	8	48	59	78	52	18	75	93	1	...	1	45	7	9	
...	...	12	59	106	118	93	36	183	219	3	...	3	77	15	16	
4	17	4	21	55	65	39	4	8	12	...	...	...	13	4	2	
24	134	4	22	62	176	80	2	7	9	...	...	...	8	2	1	
1	5	3	22	20	36	18	4	14	18	1	...	1	3	1	3	
...	...	17	95	312	271	93	50	607	657	10	...	10	106	20	25	

APPENDI

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kam												
								Government Culturable Waste.									
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Cro	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total Area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Second class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—9.	Second class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12 and for well Rs. 6.	127	Yerganpalli	310	22	37	131	66	...	...	1	2	132	68	103	
			128	Chamaivarpalli ...	174	6	75	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	82	
			129	Ugranapalli	303	14	73	50	23	...	...	...	...	50	28	145	
			130	Murbrevarpalli ...	513	6	31[illegible]	158	84	1	5	...	...	159	89	24	
			131	Vangyarlpalli	707	41	364	105	57	2	7	1	6	108	70	161	
			132	Digavagolpalli	1,287	115	732	274	151	2	7	7	43	283	201	143	
			133	Gutpalya	1,499	127	1,098	79	61	11	48	...	...	90	109	97	
			134	Guntpalli	202	1	54	162	97	...	..	...	...	162	97	48	
			135	Kammarvarpalli ...	70	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
			136	Nagsettigarpalli ...	243	...	197	7	3	...	...	..	...	7	3	39	
			137	Bhattarvarpalli ...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
			138	Malangichotpalli ...	167	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
			139	Ratarvarpalli	222	2	91	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	119	
			140	Yermallayangurpalli ...	69	15	7	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	
			141	Santanagarpalli ...	160	8	32	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	116	
			142	Boinavarpalli	859	...	791	9	9	...	...	...	..	9	9	46	
			143	Charlopalli	1,808	23	1,532	37	32	21	49	...	...	58	126	186	
			144	Gortapalli	2,965	157	2,304	131	76	7	24	9	39	147	139	307	
			145	Sadupalli	1,260	119	844	88	55	...	..	1	7	89	62	192	
			146	Jolkonda	798	18	584	65	42	...	...	3	11	68	53	122	
			147	Ranipura	358	25	289	20	13	...	...	...	...	20	13	...	
			148	Patarvarpalli	198	7	103	26	15	...	...	...	...	26	15	49	
			149	Doddipalli	652	6	536	110	59	...	...	..	...	110	59	...	
			150	Charlopalli	252	18	116	70	40	...	...	11	50	81	90	36	
			151	Nakvarpalli	409	4	365	7	5	1	5	...	...	8	10	25	
			152	Boipalli	991	67	532	110	53	1	2	..	...	111	55	277	
			153	Timpalli	2,730	95	2,118	43	34	1	7	...	...	44	41	363	
			154	Madepalli	1,646	137	1,017	49	36	12	67	...	...	61	103	328	
			155	Makamvarpalli... ...	134	2	83	4	3	2	10	...	...	6	13	35	
			156	Chakval	5,179	512	2,079	1,043	563	51	240	12	68	1,106	871	1,322	
			157	Kondvarpalli	1,119	71	695	128	86	29	130	...	...	157	216	176	
			158	Budalvarpalli	541	63	124	177	135	...	...	...	...	177	135	147	
			159	Kotampalli	1,453	142	491	314	225	10	41	...	..	324	266	463	
			160	Ramanaped	1,645	153	834	414	266	8	38	5	15	427	319	221	
			161	Kalralapalli	450	1	102	173	77	...	...	...	...	173	77	150	
			162	Vantirvandlapalli ...	430	9	208	101	48	...	...	2	10	103	58	106	
			163	Nandpalli	280	26	134	93	44	...	...	...	...	93	44	27	
			164	Nalgutpalli	521	45	289	51	32	14	65	1	5	66	102	101	
			165	Doramalpalli	256	14	100	37	21	1	2	5	23	43	46	84	
			166	Gaudpalli	293	11	112	75	40	...	...	1	3	76	43	85	
			167	Rascharau	593	191	268	177	115	4	19	...	...	181	134	181	
			168	Narayenapalli	412	5	66	42	25	...	...	..	...	42	25	283	
			169	Nagnathanpalli... ...	613	33	152	181	82	...	...	...	...	181	82	236	
			170	Tikpalli	249	2	41	24	15	...	...	2	6	26	21	167	
			171	Konkondeavangarpalli ...	60	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
			172	Maravapalli	74	9	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	55	
			173	Myakvarpalli	420	7	148	97	51	14	58	...	...	111	109	148	
			174	Somakapalli	202	1	36	81	44	...	...	...	...	81	44	74	
			175	Kondarupalli	437	7	149	128	72	11	43	...	..	139	115	154	
			176	Musilganpalli	468	4	243	116	68	...	...	7	24	123	92	67	
			177	Kadaravangarkote ...	1,063	162	251	403	282	11	48	2	7	416	337	206	
			178	Timmelongarpalli ...	332	29	135	70	53	...	...	1	3	71	36	93	
			178	Total.....	1,25,383	7,375	77,974	13,848	8,204	843	3,625	172	833	14,860	12,862	20,830	14,8
			839	Grand Total.....	2,23,162	12,777	1,53,335	30,038	20,997	1,303	6,070	199	972	31,540	28,039	36,603	29,9

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 21st April 1885.

READ—

Petition registered No. 2881, dated 26th November 1882, from Gundappa, son of Devappaiya of Kudavalli in the Chikmagalur Taluk, complaining of the resumption of his Inam land in the Yedagudde village, Kavaledurga Taluk, on the ground that the assessment and jodi thereof were equal.

Letter No. 49, dated 30th January 1884, from the Inam Superintendent, forwarding the Inam register connected with the case.

No. 473-4—37, DATED 21ST APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—At the Inam settlement in March 1875, a garden land, part of old No. 55, (Dáya 1500 trees) in the Yedagudde village, Kavaledurga Taluk, was confirmed in inam to Devappaiya, father of petitioner Gundappa, on a quit-rent of Rs. 49—0—0, the land being included in the warg of one Tuppadamane Manjaiya. At the Survey settlement, which took place subsequently, the land was assessed at an amount equal to the quit-rent payable thereupon. It was found therefore impossible to grant the inamdar a ready money inam equivalent to the difference between the Survey valuation and the quit-rent under Inam Precis No. 30, Para I. The inam was accordingly resumed on 8th July 1881.

2. The general rule as regards malnad inams is, that where the inamdar and the wargdar are different and the former is not in possession of the inam land, the inam should be treated as a ready money inam. This rule is based upon the assumption that the wargdar's right to the land in his possession is absolute, and that the inamdar has merely a right to a portion of the revenue payable by the wargdar to Government. But, when in any particular case, such an assumption is clearly negatived, the application of the rule above quoted will lead to injustice. In the present case, the application of this rule has resulted in depriving the inamdar of property to which he has an undoubted right, and transferring it to the wargdar who has no right to it. The ordinary presumption as to the wargdar's ownership of the lands included in the warg is in this case rebutted by the múlgéni karar dated 19th December 1866, executed by the son of the wargdar Tuppadamane Manjaiya in favor of the inamdar Devappaiya. This karar defines the location of the inam land by boundaries therein specified and it recognized the inamdar as the owner of this land and promised to pay him therefor a certain specified rent. This karar removes the difficulty usually met with in the location of malnad inams in so far as the relative rights of inamdar and wargdar are concerned. Under it, the wargdar admits that he is the inamdar's tenant, liable to pay him a rent in money, which is higher than the amount of the original beriz of the land. It has been duly registered, and upon the strength of it, the petitioner has recovered in the Civil Court, arrears of rent from the wargdar's widow Shankaramma.

8. Under such circumstances, it is clearly established in this case that the wargdar's right to the land in his possession is not that of an occupant under Government, but that of a tenant under the inamdar. The Inam settlement of March 1875 probably accepted this view of the case, confirming the land itself to the inamdar subject to the payment of a quit-rent. The subsequent resumption of the inam is, for the reasons above given, untenable, the ruling in Inam Precis No. 30, Para 1, being inapplicable to the circumstances of the present case. The Dewan accordingly directs that the land in question should be confirmed in inam to the petitioner Gundappa, who should be registered as the occupant thereof, Shankaramma, the heiress of the original wargdar, being allowed to continue in possession under the terms of her son's múlgéni agreement, which gives her a permanent right of possession subject to certain conditions therein specified.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Inam Superintendent.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue-Forests),—dated 23rd April 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 1361, dated 23rd March 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.

CAMP NO. 175, DATED OOTACAMUND, 23RD APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore reports that the drain upon the fuel resources of the Bangalore District is becoming heavy and that the reckless felling of fuel in the District forests of that District requires some check, as economy in this respect is now of vital importance owing to the large supply of fuel which is required by the State Railway and for the increasing requirements of the City and Station of Bangalore. He proposes the levy of a seigniorage upon all fuel felled in Government District forests and brought into Bangalore, and recommends the marginally noted rates of seigniorage. These rates have been in force since 1870 in a portion of the Bangalore District, *viz.* in the Maralavadi forest in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

4 Annas per Vaddar cart-load of fuel.
6 Annas for Country cart-load of fuel.
Re. 1 and Rs. 1—8—0 per cart-load of charcoal.

2. The levy of the proposed seigniorage on fuel felled in all District forests in the District is sound in principle and likely to exercise a very wholesome check upon the wasteful use of existing fuel resources. Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharaja's Government are pleased to direct—

(1) that no firewood or charcoal intended for use in the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be felled or burned in the District forests of the Bangalore District except under a pass granted by such officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint;

(2) that upon all such firewood felled or charcoal burned as above a seigniorage at the rates mentioned below shall be levied at such places as the Deputy Commissioner may fix;

For Firewood.

4 Annas per Vaddar cart-load.	6 Pies per full head-load.
6 Annas per Country cart-load.	3 Pies per half head-load.

For Charcoal.

1 Rupee per Vaddar cart-load.	2 Annas per full head-load.
1½ Rs. per Country cart-load.	1 Anna per half head-load.

(3) that all firewood felled or charcoal burned on private lands or imported from Her Majesty's Territories shall be covered by a free pass, and when so covered, shall be exempted from the seigniorage above specified.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to submit the draft of a notification authorizing the above seigniorage and prescribing rules for the collection thereof, for approval and publication.

4. The Deputy Commissioner will further cause all District forests in his District to be inspected by the Forest Department and will report whether, in his opinion, the temporary closing of any of them is required. As regards forests which are not closed, orders should be issued and notified, specifying the names of the trees which alone ought to be felled and fixing the thickness under which such trees ought not to be felled.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Comptroller.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th April 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 687, dated 18th December 1884, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, soliciting instructions in the matter of levying a tax from traders who assemble at Jatras.

No. 615—17, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The Dewan is satisfied that the large tope at the foot of the Mudukutore hill is the property of the Mallikarjuna temple situated on the hill-top, and that any revenue which may legally be collected for the use of the tope by traders assembling at the jatra, must be credited to the temple funds. He therefore directs that the amount now reported to have been credited to Government without any authority, be refunded to the institution.

2. As regards the legality or otherwise of levying any tax on the traders who assemble for the purpose of trade at the jatra, the Dewan is of opinion that the levy is not by way of tax, but as rent for the use of the tope which belongs to the temple. All traders who do not agree to pay the rent fixed, should not be allowed to set up shops in the tope. The collection of rent, as proposed by the Muzarayi officer, will not be an unpopular measure, when it is explained to the people that the collection will be credited to the temple for its maintenance. The Dewan therefore sanctions the imposition of a small shop rent for the annual jatra season; the rates of course should vary according to the nature of trade, and the Deputy Commissioner, in consultation with the Muzarayi officer, will frame a reasonable scale of rates and publish it at the jatra time for the information of those concerned. The collections should be credited to the temple, and such portion of it, as may be necessary, should be devoted to the temple service, as recommended by the Muzarayi officer. Vernacular proceedings are returned.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with proceedings.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts and Sub-Division officers for information and guidance.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,
No. 12, dated Yedatore, 11th April 1885.

I have the honor to forward the marginally noted papers relating to the proposed revision of the assessment of the Sidlaghatta Taluk of the Kolar District.

1. Report No. 825, dated 13th March 1885, with its accompaniments (4).
2. Kolar Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 25—8 of the 7th April 1885.

2. The Deputy Commissioner gives such an unqualified concurrence in the suitability of the proposed rates that no further remark is called for on my part.

3. During the introduction of the settlement any instances of inconveniently large Survey numbers which may be brought to notice will be duly rectified.

4. I shall feel much obliged by sanction being granted to the proposed settlement so as to admit of my giving out the rates about the 25th of next month.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 825, dated Nuggehalli, 13th March 1885. To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sidlaghatta Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. I append a very interesting report, by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, Assistant Settlement officer who carried out the greater part of the classification of this taluk, which is so complete on all essential points as to form a very valuable accompaniment to the present report. I need only, with but little repetition, allude, as I proceed, to such portions of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's report as bear upon the immediate object now in view.

3. The following are the maganis into which the taluk under report is sub-divided :—

Number.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kayamgutta Villages.	Forests.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sidlaghatta	77	9	11	...	97	
2	Kaivara	60	2	2	...	64	
3	Ganjigunti	56	10	2	...	68	
4	Chilkalnerpu	51	7	2	...	60	
5	Sadali	62	6	...	...	63	
6	Basettihalli	80	1	7	...	88	
7	Jangamkote	38	7	9	2	56	
8	Vadigenhalli	31	5	1	...	37	
8	Total.....	455	47	34	2	538	

4. The Sidlaghatta Taluk has the reputation of being very healthy, and as the crops raised, especially those on wet lands, are a good deal above the average, both in variety and perfection, it may fairly be regarded as a comparatively prosperous tract. The northern portion, comprising the Maganis of Sadali, Basettihalli, Chilkalnerpu and Ganjigunti, while enjoying undoubtedly greater natural advantages, especially in the matter of water supply, than the remaining and southern maganis, is at a disadvantage as regards roads, and means of communication generally. Not only are there fewer roads, but the country is hilly and inaccessible. The general opinion appears to be that in the northern maganis wet cultivation is carried on at the expense of dry cultivation, exactly the opposite state of things being found in the south. There is no doubt some truth in the above view, but in no part of the taluk can either wet or dry cultivation be said to be neglected.

5. The rain-fall is stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie to be from 25 to 30 inches in ordinary years, although in the decade including the famine years the average was only 22·32 inches. I should consider the rain-fall to be pretty equally distributed, but the conformation of the northern and more hilly portion of the taluk is favorable to a more effective conservancy of whatever rain does fall, and to the retention of moisture generally, as evidenced by the double rice crops alluded to at para 23 of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's report.

6. The agricultural resources of the tract will be in a great measure understood from the following statement which is a compilation of statistics collected during classification :—

Government Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts	Markets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
455	9,913	52,489	331	1,03,809	6,739	2,388	9	

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The population of 52,489, which is that of the Government villages only, if we make due allowance for no less than 81 Inam and Kayamgutta villages, tallies very fairly with the census of 1881 which gives the population at 67,872. The census of 1871 gives the population at 91,849, so that evidently much of the population has disappeared either by death or desertion. The Famine Commissioner estimated that the population had fallen from 91,849 to 60,979, but either that estimate was wrong, or the taluk is fast recovering from the effects of the famine.

The population, taking the survey figures, comes to 158 per square mile. On the cultivated area it comes to no less than 617 per square mile. These are high figures, in the absence of any exceptionally large towns and non-agricultural population, and, with the other figures in the above statement, especially the number of carts, denote a state of agricultural prosperity somewhat in advance of other parts of the district as yet settled.

7. It is important to see how the lands of the taluk have been divided up by Survey. This will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Description of Land.	Government.		Inam.		Total.		Grand Total, Government and Inam.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry crop	33,520	21,732	10,600	...	44,120	21,732	65,852
Rice...	3,535	4,312	1,941	...	5,476	4,312	9,788
Garden	4,596	558	619	...	5,215	558	5,773
Total.....	41,651	26,602	13,160	...	54,811	26,602	81,413
Unculturable Area including roads, village sites, &c.							1,30,290
Area of Inam villages							31,011
Area of two Forests							1,157
Gross Area of the whole Taluk, *i. e.* about 381 square miles							2,43,871

8. It is at once evident that there is an extraordinary extent of arable land lying waste. Of the rice lands more than half are unoccupied, while the proportion of dry land similarily situated is very large. These revelations are very important as showing something very wrong in the old assessment and will have to be kept in view in considering the new assessment to be imposed. With so large a population and favorable conditions, it is extraordinary that so much land should be lying unoccupied. I have little doubt however that such a state of things is due to the unequal pressure of the old assessment. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie states at para 23 that the rice rate of one rupee per vokkala is quite prohibitive.

9. The incidence and weight of the past assessment will be in some measure understood from the following maganivar statement :—

Name of Magani.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Skilaghatta	8,658	13,297	1 8 7	799	5,187	6 7 10	1,253	6,133	4 14 4
Kaivara	5,525	8,115	1 7 6	357	2,275	6 6 0	528	1,243	2 5 8
Ganjiguntí	2,550	3,850	1 8 2	509	4,840	9 8 2	336	356	1 0 11
Chilkalnerpu	2,413	3,153	1 4 11	363	7,735	21 4 11	968	276	0 4 6
Sadali	3,735	4,433	1 3 0	493	4,267	8 10 6	319	354	1 2 3
Basettihalli	4,126	6,135	1 7 9	720	5,955	8 4 4	255	716	2 12 11
Jangamkote	3,983	5,360	1 5 10	107	1,937	18 1 8	390	1,089	2 12 8
Vadigenhalli	2,580	4,576	1 12 5	187	1,093	5 13 6	547	3,291	6 0 3
Total.....	33,520	48,919	1 7 4	3,535	33,289	9 15 9	4,596	13,468	2 14 11

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The above figures are the less instructive that the division into rice and garden in the old accounts is faulty, but there is enough to show that the old assessment, although perhaps not heavy, if equally distributed, must have been peculiarly oppressive in the absence of any knowledge of the true area, or any attempt to ascertain the relative value of fields. If para 7 of the settlement report on the Bagepalli Taluk be referred to, it will be found to exhibit a statement precisely similar to the one here given, and it will be at once evident how very low the dry assessment hitherto paid in Bagepalli has been compared to that paid in Sidlaghatta. In the former taluk an increase of the dry assessment to a considerable extent was as necessary as it was just, but in the taluk now under report, any great increase under any head, either dry or wet, will not be advisable.

10. The old rates, quoted by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie at para 10, are of course purely nominal. They may sometimes have been imposed, but not very often. High rates however of this kind are very dangerous as they give an excuse for, and undoubtedly lead to great inequality of assessment. The instances of actual assessment paid upon individual fields at para 10 of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's report are very interesting. They are not given, however, with any view of showing exceptionally high assessment, but have been taken just as they come and were in fact the *average* of the fields actually tested. Plenty of instances of dry fields paying 3 and 4 and even Rs. 5 per acre could be found. The prevailing wet rate of one rupee per vokkala, about Rs. 10 per acre, was actually imposed in some instances and was sometimes even exceeded, but as unfortunately this was more than counterbalanced by numerous instances of unjust evasion, it is not very difficult to understand why, out of a total wet area of 7,847 acres no less than 4,312 acres are unoccupied. Even of the garden lands a very unusual proportion lies unoccupied.

11. I have laid much stress on the foregoing points as indicating a state of things which can only be remedied by an equalization of the assessment and which points clearly to the expediency of adding only very slightly to the existing revenue demand.

12. The next statement shows the revenue actually realized on the occupied lands for the last 25 years. To save space the prices of the staple grains during the same period are shown side by side with the collections :—

Year.	Total Demand.	Remissions.	Total Collections.	Seers per Rupee. Paddy.	Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1859—60	1,34,684	...	1,34,684	28	25	
1860—61	1,16,763	...	1,16,763	27	27	
1861—62	1,27,714	...	1,27,714	28	23	
1862—63	1,28,067	...	1,28,067	28	27	
1863—64	1,39,537	...	1,39,537	30	25	
1864—65	1,39,228	...	1,39,228	27	28	
1865—66	1,34,524	...	1,34,524	28	25	
1866—67	1,26,776	...	1,26,776	...	...	
1867—68	1,29,638	...	1,29,638	...	...	
1868—69	1,27,591	...	1,27,591	...	...	
1869—70	1,29,045	...	1,29,045	...	...	
1870—71	1,28,562	...	1,28,562	...	...	
1871—72	1,17,595	...	1,17,595	40	49	
1872—73	1,19,206	...	,19,206	31	49	
1873—74	1,12,438	...	1,12,438	40	40	
1874—75	1,21,339	...	1,21,339	38	38	
1875—76	1,14,603	...	1,14,603	27	23	
1876—77	1,16,774	30,193	86,291	15	8	
1877—78	1,08,835	...	1,08,835	13	9	
1878—79	1,15,023	...	1,15,023	23	13	
1879—80	1,02,094	...	1,02,094	32	32	
1880—81	94,573	...	94,573	32	25	
1881—82	91,043	...	91,043	32	27	
1882—83	92,385	...	92,385	27	32	
1883—84	96,225	...	* 965	32	32	
Five years' Average ...	...	...	...	95,261		
Ten years' Average ...	...	...	...	1,02,240		
Twenty years' Average ...	...	...	...	1,17,350		
Twenty-five years' Average				[illegible]		

* Including Rs. 549 on account of miscellaneous.

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13. The revenue history of the tract under report, as indicated by the above figures, has been far from satisfactory. The collections at one time not only reached a very high figure but that figure was maintained for several years in succession This was about 1863, but in 1866—67 there was a rather sudden fall and the collections have gone down ever since, now more, now less, but with, on the whole, a general and marked tendency towards decrease. The presence of the batayi system will of course account for very great fluctuations. When this system gave place gradually to the nagadi system, the operation of fixing a proper money rate must, in the absence of any record of area, have been most unsatisfactory. The recorded bijavari can only be taken as an approximate index to the contraction and spread of cultivation, indeed we find very often that the years of highest revenue show a comparatively small bijavari ; the years 1865—66 and 1866—67 for instance. We may however accept the above figures, so far as to assure ourselves that a great deal of land has been relinquished, and I am inclined to think that much harm has been done by trying to keep up the high batayi revenue by using high rates, on conversion into nagadi, which, without any measurement, became simply un-manageable and led to abuse. The portion of the revenue realized under the batayi system in 1859—60 was no less than Rs. 43,125 and up to 1865—66 the system was in full force, after which it seems to have been in some measure abandoned till, in 1883 - 84, the revenue under batayi was only Rs 1,517. Still, even in 1872—73, the amount under batayi was Rs. 10,037, and from this year only can the batayi system be said to have ceased to occupy a marked position in the revenue management.

14. The taluk under report is, however, very favorably situated. It is in itself populous and adjoins a well-populated tract to the south which latter is traversed by the Madras Railway at no great distance from the confines of the Sidlaghatta Taluk and where a good market can at all times be found and indeed, on exceptional occasions inseparable from the presence of a Railway, the demand for the produce of all kinds of the surrounding country for many miles is very brisk. I do not therefore think that the lump sum taken from the taluk as revenue has been too high, but unfortunately its distribution over the various villages and holdings has been most unequal and consequently injurious to both Government and the ryot.

15. I propose nevertheless to add very little to the existing revenue demand on the occupied lands, believing as I do that moderation is really required, and that even if no great quantity of the unoccupied lands is taken up at once, we shall at any rate give the really thrifty ryots of this taluk a fair chance of bettering themselves. It would be impossible indeed to adhere very strictly to rates already adopted in neighbouring taluks and at the same time get any material gain to the revenue in this taluk. I have therefore considered it wise, even at the sacrifice of some possible immediate revenue, to keep the demand on the occupied lands, under the proposed settlement, at very much the same figure as it was before, not leaving indeed sufficient increase to meet the pay of village officers and the contribution to the District Irrigation Fund. That material gain will come later on, however, I think we have every ground for considering almost certain. The arable unoccupied lands, as will be seen further on, are both extensive and valuable and the population to the present occupied area I have already shown to be more dense than usual.

16. The following, then, is the grouping and maximum rates which I propose :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rate.	
				Tank.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	67	2—12	9—0	12—0	8—0
II	120	2—10	0—0	0—0	0—0
III	130	2— 8	0—0	0—0	0—0
IV	138	2— 4	0—0	0—0	0—0

The first group consists of villages situated on the high roads in the south of the taluk in which respect only they differ from the villages of the second group which represent the bulk of the southern and open part of the taluk described by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie as "Kempbailshime."

The third group consists of the better situated villages to the north, or "Kalshime."

The fourth group is also in the "Kalshime," but less favorably situated as regards roads than the villages of the third group. As I have already stated, the conformation of the northern portion or "Kalshime" is favorable to wet cultivation and the general absence of roads is in a great measure counterbalanced. I have therefore considered it unnecessary to have different wet or garden maximum rates.

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17. The adoption of my proposed rates gives the following results on the occupied area :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate.	Acre	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	67	9,105	16,673	1 13 3	853	1,711	6 11 1	1,408	8,769	6 2 10	11,366	31,153	2 11 10
II	120	10,267	17,616	1 11 5	435	2,780	6 6 3	1,172	6,677	5 11 1	11,874	27,073	2 4 5
III	130	6,889	9,918	1 7 5	1,236	7,693	6 3 7	458	3,262	7 1 11	8,583	20,873	2 5 8
IV	138	7,259	9,327	1 4 6	1,011	6,227	6 2 6	1,558	9,738	6 4 0	9,828	25,292	2 9 2
4	455	33,520	53,534	1 9 6	3,535	22,411	6 5 5	4,596	26,446	6 3 8	41,6[illegible]	1,04,391	2 8 1

18. The area and assessment of the unoccupied arable waste are as below :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice			Garden			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate	Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	67	4,119	6,453	1 9 0	1,893	11,583	6 1 1	125	407	3 4 1	6,137	18,443	3 0 10
II	120	4,857	7,003	1 7 0	655	3,684	5 10 3	135	562	4 2 7	5,645	11,249	1 15 10
III	130	5,715	7,083	1 3 9	767	4,162	5 6 9	64	262	4 1 6	6,546	11,507	1 12 1
IV	138	7,041	7,988	1 2 1	999	5,393	5 6 4	234	969	4 2 3	8,274	14,350	1 11 8
4	455	21,732	28,527	1 5 0	4,312	24,822	5 12 1	558	2,200	3 15 0	26,602	55,549	2 1 0

19. The next is a similar statement of minor inam lands.—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II	67	2,914	4,833	1 10 6	586	3,222	5 8 0	228	1,159	5 1 4	3,728	9,214	2 7 7
II	120	2,769	4,328	1 9 0	290	1,456	6 0 5	158	850	5 6 0	3,217	6,636	2 1 0
III	130	2,120	2,838	1 5 5	438	2,254	5 2 4	62	386	6 3 4	2,620	5,478	2 1 5
IV	138	2,790	3,275	1 2 9	627	3,150	5 0 5	171	1,066	6 3 8	3,595	7,491	2 1 4
4	455	10,600	15,274	1 7 1	1,941	10,084	5 3 1	619	3,461	5 9 8	13,160	28,819	2 3 0

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20. The subjoined statement shows the result of the proposed rates on all the arable land under report, occupied, waste and inam, contrasting at the same time, for each group, the past collections :—

Group.	Villages.	As per old accounts.		As per Survey.									
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Total.		Inam.		Grand Total.	
		Bijavani.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	67	1,343	27,669	11,366	31,153	6,137	18,443	17,503	49,596	3,728	9,214	21,231	58,810
II	120	1,052	22,562	11,874	27,073	5,645	11,249	17,519	38,322	3,217	6,636	20,736	44,958
III	130	939	21,318	8,583	20,873	6,546	11,507	15,129	32,380	2,620	5,478	17,749	37,858
IV	138	1,335	24,676	9,828	25,292	8,274	14,350	18,102	39,642	3,595	7,491	21,697	47,133
4	455	4,669	96,225	41,651	1,04,391	26,602	55,549	68,253	1,59,940	13,160	28,819	81,413	1,88,759

21. The grazing in 1883—84 realized Rs. 3,924. I will now estimate it for purposes of comparison at Rs. 4,000, although probably under the proposed settlement it may be more, still I cannot feel certain that it will be so.

22. The local fund in 1883—84 amounted to Rs. 8,028 ; under the proposed settlement it will be Rs. 6,524 on the Government occupied lands, and Rs. 1,801 on minor inam lands, in all Rs. 8,325.

23. The general result of the proposed settlement may be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue of 1883—84	96,225
Local Fund	8,028
Grazing	3,924
	1,08,177
Survey assessment of occupied lands	1,04,391
Local Fund	8,325
Grazing	4,000
	1,16,716

24. Setting aside any calculation of local cesses or grazing, there is an immediate increase of the assessment of the occupied lands of Rs. 8,166, or a little over 8 per cent.

25. The pay of village officers will require a sum of about Rs. 6,000.

26. The annual appropriation to the Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 4,600.

27. After deducting the amounts shown in the two last paras, my estimate is at once reduced to an amount less by about Rs. 2,000, than the collections of last year. The ryots will be relieved from the payment of grain and other haks to the Patels and Shanbhogs which, as explained by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie at para 21, are by no means inconsiderable and are apparently rigidly imposed. These payments may fairly be taken as a set off against the amount which will be required to put the pay of village officers on a proper footing.

28. Perhaps the relief which will be afforded by the proposed settlement can be better understood, if the results be shown in the following form :—

Description of cultivation.	Acres by survey.	Average per acre under old system.	Average per acre under proposed settlement.
1	2	3	4
Dry	33,520	1— 7—4	1—9—6
Wet including Garden...	8,131	5—13—1	6—4—0

29. It is within my experience that some Revenue officers are not unapt to regard the idea of giving relief to the ryots and at the same time increasing the assessment of a taluk as inconsistent, but I would strongly deprecate this view. We are comparing unsystematic with systematic results; the assessment on a certain falsely recorded area with the survey assessment on double that area. In the one case the widest extremes of assessment prevail, all of which are swept away on accurate measurement and classification. Notwithstanding all this the proposed assessment is frequently gravely compared with the old assessment just as if we were dealing with the same area and circumstances in each case. Take for instance the current, and almost universal, old wet rate in this taluk of one rupee per vokkala or about Rs. 10 per acre. This rate exceeds the maximum rice rate now proposed, *viz.*, Rs. 9, which is not a rate so much as the top of a scale, never reached in practice. It would be just as reasonable to make the existence of this rate a pretext for raising the old assessment, as to forego just revenue, because the old accounts are incorrect and suppress the true area while the assessment is unfairly distributed. On looking over the classwar statement I see that about 140 villages have their assessment decreased and about 7 villages are neither increased or decreased Viewed with reference to its effect on the past collections the proposed settlement is light in the extreme, but the new rates, viewed in the abstract, are quite as high as I care to recommend. I am quite aware that beside the average collections of earlier years, the lump assessment now proposed for the occupied lands makes a very poor show, but we know that an immense extent of land has been thrown out of cultivation of late years which would probably have remained in occupancy had it not been for oppressive and, above all, unequal assessment. I believe the settlement now proposed will meet the necessities of the tract under report and facilitate the healthy spread of cultivation.

30. A detailed sketch map on the scale of 1 mile to the inch, together with the usual classwar statement, will be found appended to this report; also a list of inam villages with the kind of survey applied in each.

31. I shall feel much obliged by sanction being accorded to the proposed settlement in time to admit of my giving out the rates about the 15th May next.

Report on the Sidlaghatta Taluk of the Kolar District, classed in the season of 1883—84, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mackenzie, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Boundaries.

The taluk is situated in the north-east of the Kolar District, bounded for the most part on the north by the Bagepalli Taluk, and touching for about four miles on the eastern side of the northern boundary, on the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. On entire eastern boundary of the taluk lies the Taluk of Chintamani. It is bounded on the south by the Hoskote, and on the west by the Chikballapur Taluks.

Extent and Area.

The taluk is of irregular shape, somewhat like an hour-glass, lying nearly north by south, the taluk head-quarters being situate at the southern end of the neck of the hour-glass. From north to south the extreme length is about 30 miles: from east to west the extreme breadth of each half of the hour-glass about 20 miles, and the neck of an average breadth of 8 miles. The total area is about 351½ square miles or by the revenue survey measurement 224·940 acres.

General Features, &c.

3. The taluk is what on the Mysore plateau must be called maidan, the general charater of the features being undulating, though there are extensive stretches of hills with a few considerable altitudes of seven or eight hundred feet above the plain. There are also numerous isolated hills, all more or less covered with low scrub jungle, and boulders of gneiss rock. The most marked range of hill occurs in the Sadali Magani; being in the shape of a horse shoe, the open part or frog of which is to

the south, nearly shut in by a transverse range of hills from east to west. The three southern maganis *viz.*, Vadigenhalli, Jangamkote and Kaivar are more open, and have larger stretches of cultivation than the northern part of the Taluk. The part of the Taluk north of Sidlaghatta is described by the natives as "Kalshime" or stony country, and the southern part as "Kempbailshime" or red plain country. This definition gives a good idea of the character of the country.

Population by the Census.

4. The population of the Taluk as at present constituted consists according to figures obtained from the District abstract of the Census of 1881, of 33,438 males and 34,434 females, giving a total of 67,872=193 to the square mile.

Sub-Divisions and Villages.

5. The following statement shows the sub-divisions of the Taluk with the number of villages, &c., in each Magani :—

No.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages	Sarvamanya Inam.	Jodi Inam.	Kayamgutta.	Kavals.	Amanikeres.	State-forests.	Remarks.
1	Chilkalnerapu ...	50	...	6	3	...	1	...	
2	Sadali	62	1	5	...	...	...	...	
3	Basettihalli ...	80	...	1	7	...	...	...	
4	Ganjigunti... ...	54	...	12	1	...	1	...	
5	Vadigenhalli ...	30	...	5	1	...	1	..	
6	Sidlaghatta ...	74	...	9	11	...	3	...	
7	Jangamkote ...	36	4	3	9	...	2	2	
8	Kaivar	60	...	2	2	...	1	...	
	Total.....	446	5	43	34	...	9	2	

Rivers, Drainage, &c.

6. The drainage of the horse shoe is somewhat peculiar, the greater part of the flow being northward, through a gorge into the lower Timsandra tank; which discharges into a large nullah running nearly west to east, and which is an affluent of the Papaghni river. The Papaghni, which takes its rise in the hilly country of the Basettihalli Magani, runs thence in a north-east direction and drains, with the exception of a small area on the extreme north-west part of the Taluk (where the drainage is into the Chitravati), the whole of the northern bulb, and most of the western side of the neck of the hour-glass, to which the Taluk has been likened. The Papaghni, and the affluent spoken of above, have a little water in most years all the year round, and it is always to be obtained by digging in the sandy beds. The southern bulb and the southern end of the neck on the west drain into the Bhadran tank, going on to form the Pinakini river, the terminal tank on which is the Hoskotekere. On the eastern side of the lower bulb the general drainage is into the Palar river.

Irrigation Channels.

7. The Papaghni and its main affluents, the one alluded to above and the Kushavati, are much utilized for irrigation. The Papeghni has stone anicuts at intervals from which channels are taken along each bank. On the left bank, one taken from an anicut opposite the deserted village of Nalsandra, irrigates the lands of this village and of Kadarenhalli. This anicut is in fairly good repair. A second channel

is from an anicut opposite Basrapur village. This used to be a large and important work, but was unfortunately breached some years back, and has not since been repaired. This channel still feeds the large Amanikere tank at Buradakunte, two are three miles away, water being made to flow along it by temporary arrangements made by the combined efforts of the ryots interested, but the supply is not lasting, consequently much of the land below the tank and channel is lying waste. The third channel is from an anicut on the border of Yenagadile village, and although this is slightly out of repair, the channel irrigates some acres of land in that village Water was flowing freely along it in the month of April, as it was also in the first channel alluded to. In the first mentioned it was then being raised from the river bed by yatam, whilst in the last a bank of sand was raised above the existing anicut.

The smaller affluent of the Papaghni has a number of small channels along its banks; but there are no anicuts of importance; dams of earth or sand are raised when the stream is low. The Kushavati flows past only a few villages. Two channels are taken from it, just before it joins the Papaghni, which supply the Babreddipalli and Vangoval tanks. The Chitravati has one channel irrigating the lands of Devaganhalli. Another passing through this and two neighbouring villages has been out of use for many years owing to the anicut having been washed away; this formerly fed a tank in Devaganhalli. Chitravati joins the Pennar independently of the Papaghni.

Wells.

Channel irrigation is usually supplemented by that from wells or "Budakis," the kapile system of raising water by bullocks being the most prevalent one. Wells are also in general use everywhere. In the Chikalnerapu and Ganjigunte Maganis the "Kapile" is used, whilst in all the other hoblis the yatam is more common. In Ganjigunti Magani they have many large "Kapile" wells in the rice fields under tanks, and irrigate from them when the tank supply fails. Very few of the wells are revetted with stone; the hardness of the sub-soil obviating the necessity for this. In Kasaba Sidlaghatta, Kasaba Vadagenhalli and the villages adjoining these towns, yatam wells are very numerous. They are usually situated along the margin of tanks, or above the rice fields. Water is generally close to the surface, and digging a well is not an expensive operation, the cost not exceeding four or five rupees. In the Kaivar Magani, near some villages situated round the base of Ambajidurga, talparagis or surface springs afford a constant supply of water for the irrigation of sugar-cane, rice and vegetables.

Tanks.

In the northern part of the taluk tanks are numerous, and though small in size are mostly in good order, and retain water for at least part of the hot weather, moisture being more abundant in the north than in the southern part of the taluk. The first class tanks in the north are Buradakunte Amanikere, Vangoval and Babareddipalli. In the Basettihalli Hobli the Papaghni runs through and feeds some good tanks under which sugar-cane is largely cultivated. In the Sidlaghatta Magani there are some fine tanks, notably the Gaudankere and Amanikere, also the Molur Amanikere, the Malmatchinhalli and Kotnur tanks. In Vadigenhalli Hobli, the amanikere of that name has a fine stretch of wet land under it, and also some good pan gardens. The Bhadrana amanikere in the Jangamkote Magani requires special notice. This large tank is in good order, holds an immense volume of water, and seldom or never dries up. It has two sluices, but these are so situated as not to command more than a third or so of the large atchkat. They used to irrigate Kartik rice from the kodi. but some years ago the kodi was lowered, and a large extent of land is now waste. The water from the sluices collects in a nullah, which flows through the middle of the rice fields, and which eventually forms the Pinakini river. They dam up this nullah and lead channels and cuttings through the rice fields; and raise water by yatam from a pool at the head of the cutting. Nearly all the land under this tank is waste, or cultivated only on the batayi system. There are however some fine pán gardens below the bund of this tank. The Ballada Amanikere also in the Jangamkote Hobli is a long shallow tank, the water supply to which is stopped in a great measure, the people say, by the large Government plantation on the slope to the south of it. The trees, roots, &c, retain the water, and there is a large trench all round, which holds a deal of water which used to find its way to the tank. Most of the land under this tank also is waste or batayi. In the Kaivar Hobli the only important tank is the Talagavara Amanikere. It was repaired by the Public Works Department some eight years ago, and the people say it hardly ever fills. The catchment area is rather limited. It was almost dry at the end of the hot weather and they were raising water by yatam from a pool under the bund. This water flowing through the sluice went to irrigate a somewhat extensive tract of sugar-cane below.

Soils.

8. In the northern part of the taluk the dry crop soils are, as a rule, poor and stony or sandy. In the vicinity of the rivers however black soil is not uncommon. To the south of Sidlaghatta the dry crop soil is usually reddish, of fair quality, with a more or less admixture of sand and generally admirably adapted for ragi. The irrigated lands are generally superior, rich brown loam being very common. Under some tanks the soil is reddish with an admixture of sand and clay.

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9. *Crops.*—Dry crops are ragi, tuvar, sáme, castor-oil plant, hutchellu, vellellu (gingelly oil) haraka, sajje, navane, javari, baragu, Bengal-gram, hurali (horse-gram), hesaru, vuddu, ground-nuts, pundrike (hemp). In the "Kempbail" part of the taluk very fine ragi is grown. Ground-nuts also are grown without irrigation, especially in the Sidlaghatta Magani.

Dry crops.

In the northern part of the taluk, more attention is paid to the cultivation of wet than to dry crops owing to the presence of so much moisture, and the facilities offered by rivers and channels. The dry crop soil here also is too poor, to admit of remunerative crops being raised. In the Ganjigunti Hobli rice is the staple crop, and they raise two crops in the year as the tanks mostly hold water up to the end of March, In Chikalnerpu jola often succeeds a rice crop. In these northern hoblis the rice fields are manured with the leaves and branches of honge trees which are everywhere very abundant. According to the Amildar these trees are said to be attached to the rice fields under the name of "Yeduves." Their maintenance and the right of ryots to lop the trees for manure, is, he says, now under discussion. The finer kinds of rice are grown in the north, such as bilebhatta, sannellu, &c., There are eight varieties grown in the taluk, *viz.* 1 dodbairenellu, 2 gidbairenellu, each taking 6 months, 3 kariugu, 4 bileugu, each 4 months, 5 sannellu, 5 months, and 6 sarapanisannellu, 3 months, 7 hunseugubhatta and 8 gangasale, 3 months. In the southern maganis, the cultivation of rice is not much attended to, ragi, &c., being the staple crop. They require all their manure for the dry crops, and, honge trees, &c., being rare, they seldom manure the rice. They sow chiefly a coarse variety called doddi, the out-turn of which without manure is generally very poor.

Rice.

Sugar-cane is extensively cultivated both under tanks and wells in the Basettihalli, Sadali and Sidlaghatta Maganis. There is very little in the Ganjigunti and Chikalnerpu Maganis, but in the southern maganis there is a little grown in many of the villages. Under the Talagavara amanikere, there is a large extent of cane, which is watered from gundis after the regular tank supply fails. There is also a good deal under the Kaivara tank. The kinds grown are pattapatti and bilerastale. It takes a year to mature. The mode of cultivation, manure, &c., are the same as those in the late Devanhalli Taluk, and have already been described in the report on that taluk. The rotation of crop is also the same, *viz.* sugar-cane one year and ground-nuts or ragi the next.

Sugar-cane.

In the Sadali and Basettihalli Maganis, the following are the most common garden crops, *viz.* sugar-cane, rice, chillies, tobacco, javari, onions and other vegetables. Betel-leaves, cocoanuts and plantains are moderately cultivated. In Sidlaghatta and Vadigenhalli and adjoining villages, and also in Jangamkote a large area is planted with potatoes, which are watered from yatam wells. The following are also grown, *viz.*, turmeric, Indian corn, coriander and mulberry, chillies, onions, garlic, &c; in short, the same crops which are grown in the gardens round Kasaba Devanhalli, and which have been described in the report on that taluk. There are several sahukars and traders in Vadigenhalli, who buy potatoes, &c., from the ryots and send them to Madras. The price of potatoes at Vadigenhalli this year was from 6 As. to 12 As. per maund according to size and quality. They were a good deal affected by disease this season. In the Ganjigunti and Chikalnerpu Maganis there are no gardens of any importance.

Garden Crops.

10. The old rates, or mamul kandayam for dry crop range from Rs. 0—2—4 per kudu to Rs. 5—8—8. The recent rates vary from Rs. 0—4—8 to 14 annas. For "Hulgaval," or pasture land, the rate is Rs. 0—1—4 per kudu. For cane, the rate formerly was from Rs. 1—2—8 to Rs. 2—10—0, but now the following prevails, *viz.* from 14 annas to Rs. 1—12—0. For pán gardens the rate used to be from 14 annas to Rs. 1—12—0, but at present a uniform rate of one rupee has been substituted. For mulberry the rates used to be from Rs. 0—9—4 to Rs. 1—2—8, but now they vary from 8 annas to Re. 1. For cocoanut gardens, in Ganjigunti and Chikalnerpu, the rate is Rs. 0—9—4. In Sadali 14 annas, and in the Kasaba Hobli Rs. 1—2—8. In Basettihalli for supari gardens the rate is Rs. 1—7—4. For chillar bagayat the rate is from Rs. 2—0—0 to Rs. 3—8—0. Since the abolition of poppy cultivation a uniform rate of 14 annas has been substituted. In Vadigenhalli the rate is still Rs. 1—7—4. For rice irrigated from tank or channel, the old rates were from 7 annas to Rs. 1—2—8. The wet rates vary from 8 annas to 1 Re. For "Hatlagvad" or private sources of irrigation the rate is from 4 to 6 annas. For "Gudegadde" or raised water the rate is from 7 to 9 annas. Under most of the large tanks in the Vadigenhalli, Jangamkote and Kaivar Maganis the present rate is Re. 1 per kudu, equal to about Rs. 10 an acre. This rate is prohibitive considering the water supply and is the cause of so much land lying waste. Much of the dry crop in Sidlaghatta, Vadigenhalli, Jangamkote and Kaivar is very highly assessed. The actual rate per acre for potatoe gardens at Kasaba Vadigenhalli was found to be about Rs. 10 on na averge of 16 fields tested in the village.

Rates.

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The following table shows the actual rates per acre prevailing in the different maganis as ascertained at test when Shanbhogs were present, *viz* :—

Magani.	Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Ganjigunti...	1	1	5	6	8	4	
Chikalnerpu	1	6	7	6	6	6	
Basetthalli...	1	12	7	14	12	6	Garden average on only 2 fields.
Sadali	0	15	12	8	8	14	Only one rice field tested.
Kasaba Sidlaghatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	No notes kept by Mr. James.
Vadigenhalli	2	1	3	8	10	3	
Do Amanikere	..	..	10	8	8	14	
Jangamkote	1	10	3	12	4	5	
Balada Amanikere	...	...	5	6	3	5	
Kaivar	1	9	5	8	5	10	

11. Carpenters, bricklayers and other professional workmen get from 4 to 12 annas. Day laborers from 2 to 4 annas, and women from Rs. 0—1—4 to Rs. 0—1—8 per diem

Wages.

12. Local weekly markets are held at Sidlaghatta, Vadigenhalli, Kaivar, Korlapartlu, Basetthalli, Sadali, Timmasandra, Kundalkunki and Tyakalli. People also resort to Indiganadu, Chikballapur, Bangalore, Chedam and Bellary outside the taluk.

Markets

13. A celebrated cattle fair takes place every April at Melur in the Vadigenhalli Magani. Many thousands (20,000 I was told) of cattle assemble, chiefly Mysore cattle, and people come from all quarters to buy them. The fair lasts for 10 days. The minor jatras are Kaivar in May, Talakaibetta in January, Basetthalli in July, Vadigenhalli in February, Sidlaghatta in June, Chikdasarhalli in January and Jangamkote in April. Car processions take place at these, and there is some assemblage of people and a good deal of merchandise.

Fairs.

14. The chief exports are ragi, avare, horse-gram, paddy, rice, jaggery, sugar, turmeric, potatoes, garlic, coriander, ground-nuts, honge-seed and oil, silk, glass bangles, coarse native cloth, sheep and bullocks. The imports are rice from Her Majesty's territories, ports of Chintamani, Bengal-gram, wheat, cocoanut, green and dry arecanut, pepper, cloth, iron and brass utensils.

Exports and Imports.

15. In about 30 or 40 houses in Kasaba Jangamkote they manufacture women cloths, and also in a few villages round Jangamkote. Cumblies and coarse white cloth are also made in villages all over the taluk. Balé or glass bangles worn by women are also manufactured in one or two villages, also "Goni mat" or coarse canvas cloth and ududar or threads worn by natives round the waist, jaggory and oil.

Manufactures.

16. The north-eastern part of the taluk has no made road of any kind, and communication is very difficult. A made road from Bagepalli to Chintamani enters the taluk at the north-west corner, and traverses it in a south easterly direction. This road has but recently been put in repair by the Public Works Department. A made road from Chikballapur to Chintamani passes from west to east through the middle of the taluk at its narrowest part, only 8 miles across. The southern part of the taluk is pretty well off for roads. The road from Nundydroog to Kolar, joined near Vadigenhalli by the road from Devanhalli, passes from east to west along the extreme south of the taluk. This road is crossed at right angles near Jangamkote by the road from Hoskote to Sidlaghatta. The road from Hoskote to Cuddapah benefits the Kaivar Hobli through which it passes. Most of these roads are in good condition in the dry weather but become heavy after rain. At least two-thirds of the taluk may be put down as devoid of communication by made roads.

Roads

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17. In the northern part of the taluk cattle are small and of a poor breed, but in the south they are generally good. There are flocks of sheep in almost every village. Goats also are plentiful, and donkeys which are used for carrying manure to the fields. Carts are very scarce except in the large villages along the made roads.

Cattle, &c.

18. In Basettihalli and Ganjigunti Maganis hong trees are very common. In Vadagenhalli and Jangamkote and also in Sidlaghatta large topes and avenues of fine trees are very common, which give the country a picturesque park-like appearance. The trees are chiefly mango, tamarind, atti, ippe, nerale, &c. Babul trees are also frequently met with.

Trees and Forests.

19. In the northern part, they manure the rice fields with the green leaves and branches of the hongé trees, after the fields have been ploughed up and reduced to mud. In Sidlaghatta Magani they manure rice land very lightly, not having enough after manuring sugar-cane and potatoe gardens, &c. In Vadagenhalli, Jangamkote and Kaivar they hardly ever manure the rice fields, as they heavily manure the dry crop, and vegetable gardens where they exist. For sugar-cane they use oil cake as described in the Report on Devanhalli, also honge leaves and flowers and stable manure. For dry crop, besides the ordinary manure the silt from tank beds, &c., is largely used When sugar-cane is grown on brown loamy soil, the ryots generally put on a top dressing of sand as they say the soil requires it, and, when the soil is sandy, they add silt as above.

Manure.

20. Measure of capacity, one Krishnaraj kolaga=8 seers: measure of weight, one seer =24 rupees weight. The other measures are now pretty uniform all over the Province and need not be mentioned.

Weights and Measures.

21. Shanbhogs get from each pattadar a cash allowance of one hana: in some cases this is exceeded. They also get miras in the shape of grain, *viz*, from 1 to 1½ kudus. The scale of grain dues is prescribed in the late Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 123, dated 1st August 1878, and is enforced whenever a complaint is made. They also get one seer of jaggory for each day a sugar mill is worked. Shanbhogs also hold inam lands except in some villages of the Kaivar Hobli.

Remuneration of Village Servants.

Talavars and Nirgantis hold inam lands and are entitled to miras according to mamul.

22. The average rain-fall for the last ten years amounts to 22 inches 32 cents according to records kept at the Taluk Cutcherry, The average in ordinary seasons might be put down at from 25 to 30 inches. The eastern part of the taluk is generally lightly affected by the south-west monsoon, but it gets the full benefit of the north-east.

Rain-fall.

Grazing is superabundant everywhere, waste land and hilly country forming such a large proportion of the taluk. Near Vadigenhalli there are large stretches of pasture land covered with long grass called "Kashi" which is used for thatching houses, and also as fuel for sugar mills. There is no lack of firewood, scrub jungle being so abundant.

Grazing, Firewood, &c.

23. The ryots generally in the northern maganis seem well-to-do. Owing to the excellent means of irrigation at their disposal they are enabled to grow in many places double crops of rice, or rice and ragi or jola, &c., in ordinary years, and also cane. The Amildar states that the ryots generally have not yet recovered from the effect of the famine, and their reserves of grain are mostly exhausted. He truly states that they suffer much from lack of road communication. The dry crops rates are unduly heavy in the south of the taluk in many villages, and the rice rate of one rupee per vakkala is quite prohibitive, and is the cause of so much valuable land under large tanks lying waste. Where the poppy cultivation was prohibited, the ryots complain very much. The crops they raise now, though entailing greater labor, ought to be very remunerative. Water is almost everywhere abundant and near the surface. The climate is well known to be healthy and salubrious.

Condition and health of People.

24. The undersigned regrets that owing to the lamented death of Mr. James this report is not so complete as it should have been. The Sidlaghatta and Ganjigunte Maganis with their valuable crops of sugar-cane, rice, vegetable gardens, &c., and their fine tanks not having come under the personal observation of either Mr. Barker or himself.

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From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 25—8, dated Camp Chintamani, 7th April 1885.

With reference to your letter No. 826 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I have, with much interest, read your report to the Secretary and the one therein enclosed furnishing the Government with most valuable information on the proposed revision of the settlement of the Sidlaghatta Taluk of this District. The whole taluk consisting of 455 sarkar villages is properly divided into 4 groups as per margin, in order to enble you to consider for the settlement purposes the various circumstances of the country, its population, agriculture, &c., as the taluk is irregular in shape, and mixed up with "Kalsime" or stony country on the north of Sidlaghatta and "Kempbalsime" or red plain country on its south, as described in para 3 of the really very interesting report by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie. The southern part of the taluk is pretty well off for roads, while the north-eastern part has no made roads of any kind. The rates of assessment proposed are in my opinion very reasonable, and well adopted to the circumstances of the country and condition of the ryots concerned. If they be adopted, it will I trust tend to develope the agricultural resources of the taluk, and thereby increase the revenue.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			
		Maximum Rate.	Average Rate. Government occupied.	Average Rate. Unoccupied arable waste.	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate. Government occupied.	Average Rate. Unoccupied arable waste.	Maximum Rate. Tank.	Maximum Rate. Well.	Average Rate. Government occupied.	Average Rate. Unoccupied arable waste.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	67	2 12 0	1 13 3	1 9 0	9 0 0	6 11 1	6 1 10	12	8	6 3 8	8 4 1
II	120	2 10 0	1 11 5	1 7 0	9 0 0	6 6 3	5 10 3	12	8	5 11 1	4 2 7
III	130	2 8 0	1 7 0	1 3 9	9 0 0	6 3 7	5 6 9	12	8	7 1 11	4 1 6
IV	138	2 4 0	1 4 7	1 2 1	9 0 0	6 2 6	5 6 4	12	8	5 4 0	4 2 3
Total..	455	...	1 9 6	1 5 0		6 5 5	5 12 1	..	...	6 3 0	3 15 0

2. I quite agree with you in considering that the old rates are very unequal and in some instances oppressive, to which incidence should in a measure be attributed the fact of extensive valuable rice lands lying unoccupied though the taluk is well populated and in favorable condition as observed by you in para 8. But I hope that the more favorable terms now offered by the proposed settlement will have a tendency to increase the extent of occupied land and its revenue, and that any deficiency which may be found as noticed in para 27 of your letter to the Secretary will soon be more than recouped.

3. In conclusion, I have only to bring to notice the importance of survey numbers being of convenient sizes, in order to afford facilities to the ryots of ordinary means not only to retain their holdings, but also freely to come forward to take up fresh lands which they do generally theire in the course of settlement or subsequent to it.

4. The enclosures of your letter under reply are herewith returned.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and
on in Survey Deputy Superin

Class. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village	Survey Area. Total Area.	Inam Acres	Unarable	Government Culturable Waste. Dry Crop. Acres.	Assessment	Rice. Acres	Assessment.	Garden. Acres.	Assessment.	Total. Acres.	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16	1
First class maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 12 and Rs. 8.		1	Kasaba Sidlaghatta	979	232	277		...		..	1	2	1	2	2
			2	Gavadankere ..	303	55	128	.	.	59	426	..	1	59	427	
			3	Ammanakere	702	38	281			324	1,944	..	...	324	1,944	
			4	Idaludu	1,012	39	625	37	49	...	..	6	2	38	51	2
			5	Silemanhalli	227	11	104	23	32	.	..		.	23	32	
			6	Handiganalu	229	57	32	15	19	1	5	1	3	17	27	
			7	Hitalhalli	863	111	317	84	136	.	.	1	2	85	138	3
			8	Anuru ..	772	21	354	38	71		.	1	7	39	78	3
			9	Hunsehalli	781	10	528	25	56		.	2	9	27	45	2
			10	Taladunmanhalli	296	26	49	46	65	6	26	4	12	56	103	
			11	Kotnuru ..	1,383	20	943	46	68	17	84	..	..	63	152	2
			12	Bommenhalli	280	50	98	43	68	5	26	.	1	48	95	7
			13	Gyardi	600	19	375	44	62		..	1	2	45	64	11
			14	Yarannallenhunchalli ..	352	33	165	34	52	.	..	...	1	34	53	11
			15	Bagatarhalli	1,671	210	203	454	819	170	945	7	21	631	1,785	51
			16	Malamachenhalli	1,622	161	804	132	168	22	165	4	16	158	369	38
			17	Beluti	699	112	185	7	16	117	743	2	11	116	770	24
			18	Bedjuru	645	55	358	41	52	35	235	...	..	76	287	11
			19	Kaivara ..	1,533	163	690	76	114	5	30	11	26	92	170	44
			20	Konganhalli ..	822	30	426	161	244	14	62		..	175	306	17
			21	Mutakadahalli	436	39	71	107	175	7	46	.	.	114	221	17
			22	Vaijkuru	1,172	67	235	340	465	52	283	2	6	394	754	42
			23	Gunnahalli ..	762	38	465	73	107		..	6	31	79	138	14
			24	Talagavara ..	664	65	263	69	117	42	231	2	9	113	357	18
			25	Kotturu	153	15	60	38	61	.	.	..	...	38	61	4
			26	Marpalli	346	16	217	36	65	5	22	1	2	42	89	6
			27	Bunahalli	156	12	36	30	45	21	88	2	12	53	145	9
			28	Batiganhalli ..	379	23	252	15	23	..	..	..	1	15	24	8
			29	Kendanhalli ...	670	110	235	187	260	17	86	1	2	185	348	12
			30	Chapu	361	20	242	29	39	1	2	1	3	31	44	6
			31	Perinachanhalli	630	89	260	135	201	10	46	5	10	150	257	10
			32	Kalhalli ...	634	135	111	70	145	8	37	...	...	78	180	23
			33	Chikpalya ...	110	15	15	42	58	...	...	.	...	42	58	38
			34	Barjenhalli ..	192	21	91	36	52	4	15	...	..	40	67	40
			35	Hirapalya	92	8	13	11	13			...	..	11	13	5
			36	Langadiranhalli	320	17	212	41	62	..	..	...	1	41	63	42
			37	Kasaba Jangamkote	196	34	71	3	3	6	33	1	5	10	41	43
			38	Hospete ...	652	77	351	16	29	20	130	2	8	38	167	165
			39	Kurlarhalli	435	73	205	18	29	5	24	..	1	23	54	112
			40	Devaganhalli	317	37	188	5	6	...	...	1	2	6	8	99
			41	Sundrahalli ..	316	21	234	14	19	..	..	..	..	14	19	41
			42	Bhadrankere Amani	1,284	31	688	77	156	438	2,378	..	.	515	3,034	15
			43	Baladkere Amani	244	35	93	3	6	74	432	2	8	79	446	...
			44	Nagamangala	909	95	370	125	172	..		2	6	127	178	286
			45	Tadura ..	426	45	171	99	114	..	..	..	..	99	114	101
			46	Hoshalli ...	224	33	17	67	101	1	2	...		68	103	96
			47	Yenanguru ...	1,062	104	714	4	6	14	86		...	18	92	203
			48	Sugaturu	1,320	203	500	111	172	76	447	15	45	202	664	388
			49	Chokondhalli	386	66	124	32	52	11	54	1	3	44	109	144
			50	Kasaba Vadigenhalli	1,082	160	432	14	19	5	35	6	25	25	79	307
			51	Dandiganhalli	827	73	539	1	3	64	423	1	5	66	431	101
			52	Hardipura ...	228	54	23	42	45	..	..	...	.	42	45	93
			53	Chikkatatamangala	713	6	460	74	94	1	4	...	..	75	98	149
			54	Godlemudenhalli	357	21	160	37	52	..	...	5	12	42	64	116
			55	Chansandra ..	318	20	145	39	52	..	...	...	..	39	52	108
			56	Venkatenhalli	187	59	21	26	26	12	64	2	6	38	96	65
			57	Kokkarpadya	187	4	133	.		...		...	...	.		.
			58	Dasarapadya	193	...	92	101	153	..	.	...	.	101	153	...
			59	Hunsepadya	173	...	173	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
			60	Chandenhalli	189	19	14	54	78	12	92	..	...	66	170	60
			61	Vadigenhalli Amanikere ..	459	67	126	2	3	190	1,161	...	..	192	1,164	...
			62	Bodenhalli ...	1,319	121	699	375	686	..	..	26	75	401	761	81
			63	Shettihalli ...	126	29	12	40	107	...	.	..	...	40	107	25
			64	Dodmudenhalli	179	20	15	39	62	4	22	5	12	48	96	59
			65	Teluvahalli ..	185	5	68	7	16	8	44	...	..	15	60	80
			66	Chikanhalli ...	679	44	457	45	75	15	81	...	1	60	157	87
			67	Kondanhalli ...	489	11	277	106	140	5	24	...	...	111	164	88
				I Class Total.....	98,531	3,728	17,300	4,119	6,453	1,593	11,583	193	407	6,127	[illegible]	[illegible]

(*Revenue*),—*dated* 28*th April* 1885.

DIX A.

proposed Survey Assessment of the 455 villages of the Sidlaghatta Taluk of the Kolar District, reported Letter No. 825, dated 13th March 1885.

Standard Assessment.						Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	200	1,458	469	1,957	1,979	498	1,830	2,328	122	...	122	6,995	1,109	249	
84	639	7	59	113	748	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	264	24	217	59	481	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	151	62	487	310	1,067	835	34	308	342	...	...	...	179	31	17	
...	...	3	11	89	175	142	2	2	4	...	...	...	8	3	1	
15	110	21	142	123	413	307	60	183	243	7	...	7	170	25	30	
2	15	15	92	350	704	508	25	89	114	3	...	3	132	26	12	
...	...	30	218	358	860	526	90	564	654	27	...	27	293	50	42	
...	...	4	23	207	390	274	30	116	146	5	...	5	79	21	15	
17	72	52	234	165	481	417	46	257	303	10	...	10	252	49	23	
65	423	27	180	357	1,117	771	75	459	534	8	...	8	131	36	37	
...	...	7	42	84	199	179	39	395	434	7	...	7	92	13	16	
31	162	18	105	161	474	288	20	121	141	3	...	3	61	12	10	
...	...	7	42	120	252	218	33	244	277	9	...	9	99	14	16	
66	426	42	184	627	1,666	1,424	148	699	847	29	...	29	561	86	73	
55	428	55	427	499	1,543	1,505	172	793	965	67	...	97	687	109	85	
24	177	16	100	286	795	426	108	582	690	29	...	29	323	66	54	
12	86	31	169	156	438	265	40	206	246	12	...	12	173	26	20	
46	277	88	525	583	1,624	1,601	164	251	415	34	...	34	911	270	82	
4	18	13	76	191	401	290	32	105	137	4	...	4	115	25	16	
34	242	5	18	212	549	348	14	353	397	10	...	10	139	29	22	
29	167	27	122	476	1,004	629	103	465	567	24	...	24	295	56	51	
9	56	26	155	180	464	357	56	483	539	12	...	12	157	37	28	
9	67	32	301	223	689	690	82	455	537	15	...	15	246	50	41	
...	...	...	...	40	65	65	30	286	316	2	...	2	95	19	15	
4	18	6	25	71	140	100	6	25	31	...	...	...	29	5	3	
1	5	17	109	55	185	190	40	326	366	8	...	8	106	20	20	
4	18	1	2	89	159	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	58	6	36	140	292	268	60	544	604	12	...	12	220	48	30	
2	7	2	7	68	102	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	21	23	113	131	323	238	48	188	236	7	...	7	156	39	25	
20	99	23	96	310	688	762	150	904	1,054	35	...	35	722	105	75	
...	...	5	15	38	67	59	36	340	376	8	...	8	103	17	18	
...	...	...	1	40	63	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	6	55	84	44	2	8	10	...	...	...	27	8	1	
...	...	1	8	50	83	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	33	217	77	309	220	157	469	626	29	...	29	1,163	214	71	
6	45	15	96	186	419	422	72	419	491	12	...	12	193	26	36	
...	...	22	83	134	272	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	26	106	185	106	8	185	193	3	...	3	30	4	3	
1	2	...	1	47	78	25	10	126	136	1	...	1	26	4	5	
30	235	3	33	50	303	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	159	12	105	37	264	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	31	188	317	781	541	76	519	595	20	...	20	411	80	37	
...	...	12	59	113	241	125	41	210	251	11	...	11	103	18	20	
...	...	10	42	106	215	160	20	140	160	10	...	10	48	6	10	
16	97	7	50	226	536	358	86	470	556	28	...	28	333	55	42	
4	21	23	99	415	852	870	142	662	804	20	...	20	449	84	71	
...	...	8	46	152	328	264	54	269	323	20	...	20	147	23	27	
23	170	135	925	465	1,688	2,077	312	1,564	1,876	60	...	60	3,220	525	156	
30	221	15	144	149	565	671	49	354	403	13	...	13	237	43	21	
...	...	16	65	109	239	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	75	9	46	172	389	395	46	401	447	4	...	4	136	21	23	
8	40	10	27	134	281	240	48	234	282	10	...	10	149	24	24	
3	21	3	17	114	184	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	23	69	137	181	33	251	284	5	...	5	85	11	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	40	20	132	85	293	257	12	42	54	3	...	3	49	7	6	
58	423	16	128	74	551	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	17	77	89	251	205	11	17	28	1	...	1	45	10	5	
...	...	20	75	45	132	118	16	66	82	1	...	1	91	25	8	
15	84	22	99	96	287	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	11	15	77	97	248	230	42	164	206	6	...	6	97	21	21	
10	59	21	81	118	290	246	35	210	245	4	...	4	99	14	17	
...	...	2	5	90	159	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
853	5,711	1,408	8,769	11,366	31,153	27,669	3,542	18,353	21,895	761	...	761	20,717	3,619	1,746	

APPENDIX—

Class.						Survey Area and Kamal or													
									Government Culturable Waste.										
									Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village		Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class maximum rate Rs. 2 10 0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Second class maximum rate for tank Rs. 12 0 0 and for well Rs. 9 0 0.	1	Budiholu ...	...	549	15	251	15	22	.	...	3	3	18	38	206	371
			2	Abaludu	...	642	138	213	27	37	1	8	1	3	29	48	193	322
			3	Vandanayakanhalli	...	778	48	477	27	44	...	...	1	5	28	49	193	322
			4	Tagui ...	..	683	51	350	37	47	..	...	...	1	37	48	218	392
			5	Taganikale ...	.	374	...	368	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	5	12
			6	Gudihalli ...	.	389	78	115	12	19	6	26	...	..	18	45	162	281
			7	Narasimhanhalli	.	143	5	41	14	19	..	...	...	...	14	19	63	99
			8	Harihalli ..	..	275	40	150	3	6	.	..	...	..	3	6	55	90
			9	Payelhalli ...	..	183	10	116	.	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	50	84
			10	Mutakadhalli ...	.	147	14	64	19	25	1	5	...	...	20	30	33	53
			11	Lakkihalli .	..	271	31	83	37	50	..	...	...	...	37	50	98	150
			12	Dandiganhalli ...	..	107	2	67	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	50
			13	Dodmumanhalli	...	438	58	210	42	47	21	116	...	..	63	163	90	122
			14	Basvanapurti ...	.	247	4	136	31	47	4	22	...	...	35	69	51	89
			15	Namnihalli ...	.	283	2	226	24	37	..	...	4	9	28	46	27	44
			16	Kutadhalli ...	.	490	12	383	23	31	.	..	...	..	23	31	62	110
			17	Dogarnayakanhalli	..	756	34	557	48	69	..	...	8	20	56	89	107	188
			18	Varahunsehalli...	..	778	14	566	50	62	..	..	1	3	51	65	136	240
			19	Goremadgu .	..	1,753	42	1,324	146	225	1	2	2	5	149	232	215	412
			20	Marpalli .	...	240	8	166	36	59	...	...	...	..	36	59	26	50
			21	Gejiganhalli ...	...	925	28	82	16	22	.	...	...	...	16	22	93	168
			22	Chik Dasenhalli	.	378	24	204	18	25	10	57	..	...	28	82	110	199
			23	Dod Dasenhalli...	..	597	24	388	32	44	5	37	...	..	37	81	123	226
			24	Mugaludapi ...	..	326	8	240	22	28	...	...	...	..	22	28	56	94
			25	Kokarnakanhalli	...	70	16	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	51	81
			26	Dabaiganhalli ...	..	404	8	313	31	56	.	...	...	...	31	56	52	81
			27	Jeptihoshalli ...	...	283	18	211	21	41	...	...	..	...	21	41	32	53
			28	Kunenhalli ...	...	365	12	191	58	75	...	...	4	9	57	84	96	179
			29	Mahshettipura ..	..	472	23	330	41	56	..	..	3	7	44	63	74	125
			30	Gundlanarsimharahalli	...	313	8	202	27	31	...	...	..	1	27	32	70	116
			31	Tummanhalli ..	..	355	32	199	8	12	..	..	...	...	8	12	102	168
			32	Sorekayelhalli ..	..	642	42	398	34	47	29	183	3	8	66	238	111	196
			33	Dod Dasarhalli...	..	387	22	216	28	41	25	151	...	...	53	192	96	172
			34	Tippenhalli ...	...	669	19	440	15	16	28	196	..	..	43	212	136	237
			35	Bairnayakanhalli	...	335	12	230	23	37	6	33	1	3	30	73	58	97
			36	Hunguru ...	...	608	12	666	...	..	4	30	3	10	7	49	104	165
			37	Barihalli ...	...	271	.	228	43	62	..	...	...	...	43	62	...	...
			38	Kadahalli ...	...	759	22	515	9	12	7	33	..	...	16	45	195	316
			39	Talagvar Amamikere	...	243	37	16	15	28	106	758	...	...	121	786	...	...
			40	Shyamraohosgyate	..	264	1	233	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	2	28	37
			41	Mandahalli ...	...	775	26	533	18	25	...	...	1	4	19	29	190	307
			42	Kardautta ...	...	160	18	104	30	41	...	...	1	1	31	42	7	9
			43	Madarkallu ...	...	283	24	152	21	29	..	...	...	1	21	29	76	126
			44	Gutrahalli ...	...	529	36	346	56	78	4	15	1	4	61	97	64	116
			45	Jangumpura ...	...	380	14	328	15	22	..	...	1	2	16	24	20	28
			46	Byalhalli ...	...	327	33	125	69	94	1	5	1	4	71	103	88	134
			47	Gurpanet ...	..	167	5	133	2	3	...	...	...	..	2	3	24	34
			48	Malkapura ...	...	597	43	349	145	200	...	...	...	..	145	200	60	94
			49	Bodgurn ..	...	205	12	73	92	128	...	...	...	...	92	128	24	37
			50	Nerlakallu ...	...	383	8	313	10	19	..	...	..	...	10	19	52	75
			51	Mastenhalli ...	...	750	24	557	33	47	...	...	...	...	33	47	125	202
			52	Gidden halli .	...	178	11	109	3	6	2	11	6	12	11	29	43	65
			53	Huligummanhalli	...	721	51	512	33	50	...	...	1	4	34	54	101	168
			54	Nagatenhalli ..	...	475	57	165	114	162	19	86	...	...	133	248	106	182
			55	Dod Gatigenhalli	...	568	71	208	164	231	16	81	3	15	183	327	85	141
			56	Narayenhalli ...	..	313	13	42	237	316	12	46	...	...	249	362	9	12
			57	Rajapura ...	...	889	51	663	36	50	16	75	1	5	53	130	104	171
			58	Mankapura ..	...	727	82	399	50	69	13	75	...	1	63	145	146	223
			59	Nalagutrahalli ...	...	199	15	99	36	50	12	34		..	48	120	36	56
			60	Venkateshapura	...	98	...	75	7	12	...	...	...	..	7	12	16	25
			61	Jidarhalli ...	...	310	44	158	3	3	3	15	.	1	6	17	85	134
			62	Chikkatigenhalli	...	214	24	48	77	103	6	33	...	..	83	136	46	69
			63	Kannamangla ..	...	1,166	87	780	59	69	3	22	...	...	62	91	188	309
			64	Mutakadhalli ...	...	461	14	303	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	128	192
			65	Chintupi ...	...	454	19	329	4	6	...	...	2	7	6	13	95	157
			66	Nallenhalli ..	...	406	45	309	20	22	...	...	...	...	20	22	32	41
			67	Nagenhalli ..	...	130	...	66	62	69	...	...	...	...	62	69	2	3
			68	Sigehalli ...	...	413	22	271	10	12	11	57	1	4	22	73	86	130
			69	Surjanhalli ...	...	146	24	45	26	37	...	...	..	...	26	37	49	69
			70	Adapanhalli ...	...	237	26	142	4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6	65	97
			71	Bacheppanhalli..	...	251	24	114	53	72	.	...	...	...	53	72	59	84
			72	Akkamangla ...	...	910	128	386	116	159	44	196	2	4	164	359	218	350
			73	Akkimangal Bisanhalli	...	153	6	90	22	31	...	...	...	...	22	31	35	50
			74	Kadarapura ...	...	219	8	135	21	41	...	...	...	...	21	41	50	81
			75	Atturu ...	...	639	30	381	58	72	24	116	2	5	84	193	125	209

venue),—dated 28th April 1885.

inued.

rd Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
ment Cultivated.																
ice.		Garden.		Total.												
Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Past collections on Cultivated lands.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	59	431	265	802	650	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
43	62	537	262	902	1,044	130	462	592	38	...	38	492	106	65	
...	32	203	225	525	389	82	941	1,023	19	...	19	260	38	40	
..	27	210	245	602	539	78	372	450	17	..	17	324	46	39	
...	1	4	6	16	6	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
19	13	48	178	348	370	80	166	246	18	...	18	222	48	40	
..	20	110	83	200	168	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
89	15	80	82	259	197	36	211	247	7	..	7	106	20	18	
10	5	23	57	117	69	2	14	16	1	...	1	8	3	1	
8	14	113	49	174	119	13	78	91	5	...	5	62	7	6	
...	22	152	120	302	184	30	129	159	24	...	24	119	24	15	
...	...	...	38	50	35	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	1	4	107	225	328	47	220	267	3	...	3	166	38	23	
123	...	...	72	212	153	12	130	142	3	...	3	24	4	6	
...	...	...	27	44	35	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	10	48	72	158	154	26	60	86	1	...	1	71	15	13	
...	2	10	109	198	216	40	225	265	5	...	5	112	23	20	
.	11	74	147	314	251	40	314	354	8	..	8	86	16	20	
15	19	93	238	520	418	82	561	643	12	..	12	165	38	41	
...	4	16	30	66	52	10	93	103	2	...	2	41	7	5	
..	6	39	99	207	222	46	287	333	6	...	6	139	26	23	
40	5	22	122	261	190	38	333	371	6	...	6	98	19	19	
94	13	82	148	402	423	67	446	513	23	...	23	220	34	33	
...	...	...	56	94	102	22	128	150	...	...	...	86	12	11	
...	1	2	52	83	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	52	81	83	6	134	140	2	...	2	49	11	3	
...	1	2	33	55	45	14	243	257	4	...	4	41	8	7	
...	9	34	105	213	207	32	167	199	2	...	2	91	14	16	
...	1	4	75	129	118	19	82	101	1	...	1	50	17	9	
...	6	31	76	147	202	35	282	317	5	.	5	83	15	17	
...	14	100	116	268	299	54	224	278	10	..	10	175	23	27	
13	24	129	137	338	294	30	146	176	4	...	4	88	14	15	
...	...	..	96	172	226	66	449	515	14	..	14	184	24	33	
70	21	108	167	415	304	48	286	334	8	...	8	103	19	24	
...	7	34	63	131	82	10	130	140	2	...	2	35	8	5	
5	18	115	123	285	143	28	177	205	6	...	6	73	15	15	
...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	8	36	206	370	246	82	318	400	50	...	50	221	40	41	
531	...	...	69	531	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	6	30	43	39	12	80	92	...	...	...	35	1	6	
21	3	9	197	337	299	60	258	318	15	...	15	156	28	30	
...	..	1	7	10	27	2	5	7	...	...	...	6	1	1	
...	10	46	86	172	149	25	138	164	6	...	6	78	15	13	
75	10	53	86	244	168	29	289	318	...	...	...	98	18	12	
...	2	7	22	35	18	8	53	61	...	...	...	17	5	4	
10	7	39	98	133	123	32	222	254	9	...	9	99	18	16	
...	3	11	27	45	29	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	60	95	29	11	39	50	1	...	1	24	5	5	
5	3	13	28	55	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	52	75	44	12	75	87	2	...	2	36	8	5	
5	10	21	136	228	255	48	548	596	9	...	9	124	23	23	
2	3	17	47	84	59	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23	106	124	274	215	53	399	452	10	...	10	216	28	26	
21	10	59	120	262	175	26	163	189	5	...	5	93	19	13	
75	7	25	104	241	219	42	165	207	4	..	4	147	37	21	
...	...	...	9	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	13	56	122	253	247	32	173	205	7	..	7	76	16	16	
13	25	184	173	430	410	62	330	392	17	...	17	178	37	31	
5	1	1	39	62	45	14	29	43	...	...	...	30	8	7	
...	...	...	16	25	8	10	67	77	4	...	4	21	6	5	
35	10	39	102	208	148	52	368	420	10	...	10	119	15	26	
48	4	26	59	143	93	16	62	78	4	...	4	33	99	8	
248	13	61	237	618	432	68	471	539	8	...	8	188	40	34	
...	16	70	144	262	278	39	379	418	8	...	8	105	20	19	
...	5	20	100	177	157	30	149	179	6	...	6	110	21	15	
...	...	...	32	41	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2	11	73	98	205	191	40	150	190	7	...	7	103	24	20	
...	2	6	51	75	83	4	6	10	...	...	...	8	3	2	
...	...	...	65	97	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	40	85	45	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	12	58	232	440	381	73	796	869	16	...	16	249	37	36	
...	...	...	35	50	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	17	55	100	56	14	41	55	2	...	2	38	6	7	
13	16	61	144	283	297	77	435	512	14	...	14	301	52	38	

APPENDIX.

Class. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal. Total Area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Government Culturable Waste. Dry Crop. Acres	Assessment.	Rice. Acres.	Assessment.	Garden. Acres.	Assessment.	Total. Acres	Assessment.	Dry Crop. Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Second class maximum rate Rs. 2—10—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Second class maximum rates Rs. 12 and 8.	76	Gummanhalli ..	193	11	89	60	78	1	5	...	...	61	83	31
			77	Virupakshipura	221	26	114	75	106	2	8	..	.	77	114	5
			78	Vadhalli ...	918	34	690	45	68	16	75	2	7	63	148	115
			79	Balavanhalli ...	580	46	325	[illegible]	0	6	44	46	274	57	324	130
			80	Hiribella ..	516	32	340	35	54	.	.	3	8	38	64	88
			81	Valapanhalli ...	571	29	359	65	100	..	..	1	3	64	106	88
			82	Atiganhalli ...	621	51	365	19	22	..	...	1	2	20	24	172
			83	Kumbiganhalli ...	611	22	558	59	78	.	..	..	.	59	78	169
			84	Kalnayikanhalli ..	964	41	49	52	69	15	64	.	..	47	133	116
			85	Bairsandra ...	742	17	588	17	25	5	26	8	23	30	71	103
			86	Yeddanatippanhalli	209	14	68	73	78	..	...	2	4	55	82	68
			87	Voblapura ...	163	6	149	8	12	.	.	..	.	8	12	...
			88	Sugaturabusonhalli ...	161	18	42	61	91			..	1	61	92	22
			89	Timmasandra	244	23	131	22	51	..		.	.	22	31	68
			90	Basvapatna	510	33	329	10	6	.		...	...	10	6	127
			91	Pura	187	18	29	50	100	.	..	.	..	50	106	84
			92	Kakachokondhalli ...	204	29	106	15	28	..	..	.	..	15	28	50
			93	Malepura	141	4	137			..	.	..	...	...	..	.
			94	Arikere	409	50	265	14	19	.	..	...	...	14	19	74
			95	Chikmangla	456	22	169	27	41	2	8	..	1	29	50	181
			96	Narayandasarhalli ...	934	9	727	65	91	..	..	2	11	67	102	116
			97	Yemuru . ..	360	22	183	8	9	..	...	...	...	8	9	143
			98	Yerjanapura	135	5	5	54	87	6	30	..	..	60	117	62
			99	Mallenhalli	287	16	201	16	22	..	...	.	...	16	22	45
			100	Gambiranhalli	517	40	101	107	156	.	..	..	...	107	156	248
			101	Dyavanhalli	190	18	88	9	16	.	...	...	..	9	16	73
			102	Barlapadya	41	6	1	26	37	...	...	...	.	26	37	8
			103	Jijerpanhalli	42	..		42	50	...	...	..	...	42	50	..
			104	Ramasandra	438	22	201	120	175	.	...	3	11	123	186	77
			105	Appozandanhalli ..	609	43	131	216	309	...	.	1	4	217	313	198
			106	Pattalmannahalli ...	122	2	27	44	53	1	4	.	..	45	57	49
			107	Kambadhalli	171	13	22	71	87	...		.	.	71	87	53
			108	Ganganhalli	187	10	28	78	122	..	..	..	..	78	122	71
			109	Bandappanhalli... ...	179	18	75	22	37	...	.	..	...	22	37	61
			110	Maluru	350	50	53	40	91	..	..	..	...	40	91	141
			111	Malluru	681	78	95	159	219	34	186	8	34	197	439	222
			112	Tummanhallikunte ..	85	9	5	43	59	...	..	..	..	43	59	28
			113	Kachihalli	155	12	23	53	109	..	...	.	..	53	109	61
			114	Chinnappanayikanhosuru ...	262	8	156	29	41	..	...	1	2	30	43	66
			115	Ragimakalhalli... ..	115	14	8	4	16	1	2	.	..	8	18	79
			116	Bairapur	273	3	193	4	6	8	39	.	...	12	45	59
			117	Sigehalli	892	60	594	8	16	10	51	...	1	18	68	162
			118	Dabkunte	220	16	183	6	9	...	...	.	...	6	9	15
			119	Chandasandra	989	124	462	39	53	65	412	...	.	104	465	201
			120	Chikdasarhalli	1,335	16	986	190	244	41	178	.	..	231	472	95
				II. Class Total.....	50,013	3,217	29,277	4,857	7,003	653	3,684	135	562	5,645	11,249	10,267
Third class maximum rate Rs. 2—8—0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Third class maximum rates Rs. 12 and 8.	1	Pattenhalli	548	2	489	49	69	...	...	..	..	49	69	8
			2	Nellitnaradhalli ..	301	55	77	..	.	...	..	1	5	1	5	126
			3	Kempanhalli	205	6	121	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	74
			4	Tiramalenadinne ..	368	7	361	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			5	Chinnamanhalli	321	29	185	8	15	1	2	...	...	9	17	93
			6	Malehalli	224	16	61	8	9	..	...	1	2	9	11	118
			7	Vankmaradhalli ...	98	12	29	9	9	..	...	...	..	9	9	48
			8	Shettihalli	494	51	123	14	15	...	...	...	..	14	15	186
			9	Palcherlu	1,118	70	694	87	111	30	181	2	6	119	298	178
			10	Kannappanhalli ...	602	63	264	141	210	1	64	..	.	154	274	89
			11	Tarabahalli	225	24	79	13	18	1	2	1	6	15	26	97
			12	Chikmummanhalli ...	126	18	80	24	30	2	8		...	26	38	2
			13	Balraddihalli	201	...	201	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
			14	Gadamaradhalli ...	191	...	191	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
			15	Ungrallhalli	61	4	3	40	45	...	...	...	...	40	45	14
			16	Venkatapura	1,521	...	1,521	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
			17	Malluru	986	115	520	47	60	...	...	1	7	48	67	258
			18	Amanimallurukere ...	278	43	101	49	114	31	191	..	...	80	305	3
			19	Gummanhalli	226	4	173	13	24	...	...	2	11	15	35	30
			20	Kasaba Ganjigunti ...	1,180	191	575	111	138	55	275	5	25	171	438	165
			21	Goulmaradhalli ...	73	5	9	23	24	...	...	...	...	23	24	36
			22	Chankanhalli	348	7	178	137	153	...	...	...	...	137	153	17
			23	Pulhalli	325	10	246	9	9	4	22	...	...	12	31	40
			24	Kurubarhalli	922	20	746	42	48	...	30	..	1	49	79	101
			25	Hosuru	327	2	306	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	9	...

(Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

Continued.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands	Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	1	3	32	53	31	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
...	...	1	5	4	8	2	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1	5	15	84	131	273	392	58	487	545	19	...	19	207	41	29	
...	...	22	145	152	392	342	56	369	425	18	...	17	245	40	28	
...	...	15	55	103	216	205	32	270	302	5	..	5	135	24	16	
...	..	1	2	89	157	120	26	205	231	2	...	2	99	18	13	
...	...	13	66	185	399	255	41	167	208	8	...	8	103	19	20	
...	...	3	7	172	272	199	58	352	410	12	...	12	133	20	29	
4	15	7	44	127	221	246	34	209	243	12	...	12	111	17	17	
...	...	4	10	107	189	243	48	189	237	7	...	7	135	19	28	
...	...	14	12	72	131	83	20	86	106	...	...	...	41	9	10	
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
3	11	15	106	40	151	52	...	.	...	...	.		..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	66	103	52	24	142	166	6	...	6	78	15	17	
...	..	11	51	138	281	221	50	414	464	11	...	11	150	28	25	
...	...	6	25	90	169	106	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	
...	...	4	22	54	119	63	42	287	329	..	..	...	107	17	21	
...	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
..	...	6	33	80	167	159	22	216	238	5	...	5	84	12	11	
16	108	39	231	236	627	571	63	360	423	12	.	12	219	40	24	
..	..	15	96	131	298	219	50	283	333	10	..	10	127	19	25	
...	.	4	14	147	274	255	40	229	269	5	...	5	83	19	20	
1	5	2	14	65	97	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	29	51	98	80	25	74	99	...	..	..	83	8	4	
...	...	21	111	269	544	351	74	275	349	12	...	12	180	30	55	
..	...	7	25	80	147	70	14	165	179	4	..	4	59	12	7	
...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	15	66	92	225	155	18	173	191	3	...	3	61	12	9	
...	...	20	104	218	485	379	84	389	473	21	...	21	262	44	43	
...	...	6	32	48	113	61	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
...	...	12	62	65	162	134	90	147	177	8	...	8	90	15	15	
...	...	...	..	71	134	111	16	743	759	5	...	5	74	11	8	
...	..	3	12	64	112	64	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	76	419	217	721	817	20	368	456	14	...	14	544	89	45	
14	80	75	411	311	899	924	73	536	609	29	...	29	412	81	36	
...	...	...	...	28	50	27	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
..	...	6	33	67	191	193	26	112	138	5	...	5	122	21	13	
...	..	2	9	68	131	93	18	604	622	4	..	4	80	16	9	
3	13	3	14	85	192	161	12	79	91	4	...	4	93	16	6	
2	13	4	23	65	139	76	10	83	93	...	...	...	30	6	5	
46	284	12	83	220	655	593	93	491	584	14	...	14	361	64	46	
...		...	0	15	22	7	..	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
59	399	39	238	299	1,032	566	90	314	404	20	...	20	239	55	45	
7	32	...	..	102	191	152	38	185	223	...	...	...	167	32	19	
435	2,780	1,172	6,677	11,374	27,075	22,562	3,572	22,699	26,279	744	...	744	11,596	2,191	1,767	
...	...	...	293	8	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	42	24	168	471	428	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
...	...	4	.	78	129	86	34	191	225	9	.	9	91	17	17	
...	..	...	12	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	
2	8	3	141	98	164	130	30	115	145	3	..	3	85	13	15	
...	...	20	1	138	326	352	52	209	261	21	...	21	202	37	25	
..	...	...	226	43	67	84	4	4	8	...	...	...	8	1	2	
2	10	28	9	216	513	561	98	646	744	20	..	20	355	52	49	
53	345	4	8	235	631	639	80	380	460	14	...	14	274	54	40	
29	183	3	54	121	337	289	50	612	662	3	...	3	156	28	25	
3	16	7	...	107	228	239	31	660	691	6	...	6	73	12	15	
...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	14	18	23	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
22	181	23	131	305	728	674	85	466	551	16	...	16	324	48	42	
51	356	...	...	54	366	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	4	25	34	73	44	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	364	21	142	243	750	838	136	815	951	26	...	26	481	109	25	
2	5	...	...	38	44	49	14	132	146	2	...	2	35	7	7	
9	45	...	...	26	66	37	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
15	78	2	9	57	143	144	10	91	101	3	...	3	33	6	5	
33	183	3	18	137	340	264	25	223	248	...	...	...	109	20	12	
9	48	...	...	9	48	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPEN

Third class maximum rate Rs. 2—8—0.

Third class maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.

Third class maximum rate Rs. 12 and 8.

Class. Dry Crop.	Class. Rice.	Class. Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey area and			Government Culturable Waste. Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry
					Total area.	Inam area.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			26	Ganganhallli	202	11	73	105	114	...	...		...	105	114	1
			27	Advibrambarhalli ...	425	12	359	13	18	20	88	...	...	33	106	
			28	Pulkunthalli ...	1,075	25	840	89	90	5	24	1	2	95	116	9
			29	Birappagaudanhalli ..	162	5	10	144	162	3	15	...	...	147	177	.
			30	Dod Bandargatta ..	2-2	9	130	21	27	...	...	1	3	22	30	5
			31	Chik Bandargatta	716	66	400	108	129	35	162	...	...	143	291	4
			32	Peddanhalli	142	7	30	82	96	8	37	1	4	91	137	
			33	Lakkihalli	477	5	306	84	99	7	37	...	...	91	136	5
			34	Halegaupigunte .	291	16	156	55	60	1	5	...	...	53	65	5
			35	Deraguddahalli . —	773	43	589	20	24	6	30	2	13	28	67	9
			36	Kondarajanhalli ..	186	5	154	23	27	...	..	...	...	23	27	
			37	Chik Chanapanhalli ...	157	15	34	71	96	4	15	...	...	75	111	3
			38	Chengavahalli	384	16	289	24	3	5	21	...	...	29	24	3
			39	Dasenhallikere	82	13	40	...	...	12	75	...	...	12	75	.
			40	Kundalgurki .	430	67	184	7	9	...	...	1	2	8	11	15
			41	Gollhalli	327	32	156	71	90	...	...	1	3	72	93	5
			42	Nakalhalli	98	8	17	45	51	...	...	2	11	47	62	2
			43	Kubarhalli .. .	288	15	177	23	30	...	...	...	...	23	30	7
			44	Nadavanhalli .. .	136	2	116	15	21	...	...	...	...	15	21	
			45	Bommenhalli ..	202	15	141	25	30	...	...	...	...	25	30	2
			46	Donnehalli	219	21	59	13	18	...	..	5	12	18	30	11
			47	Chikapadanhalli ...	348	47	151	43	57	12	59	...	...	55	116	8
			48	Vadlankunte	162	5	93	56	75	...	...	...	...	56	75	
			49	Gangapura	502	1	440	12	15	11	46	...	...	23	61	2
			50	Siddapura	679	18	558	32	39	4	19	...	...	36	58	3
			51	Kasaba Bashettihalli ...	1,528	140	956	86	108	52	348	...	...	138	456	19
			52	Kumbarahalli .. .	214	13	30	10	12	10	43	1	7	21	62	12
			53	Gandanhalli	143	11	21	20	24	2	8	...	1	22	33	8
			54	Yedagaidmne	134	15	33	50	54	8	40	...	...	58	94	1
			55	Dod Gummanhalli ...	150	5	87	29	30	6	38	...	...	35	77	1
			56	Kempanhalli	82	5	30	16	18	16	84	...	...	32	102	1
			57	Kambalhalli	131	5	53	31	36	...	...	...	...	31	36	4
			58	Buttenhalli	215	1	162	51	60	...	...	...	...	51	60	..
			59	Krishnarajpura... ..	308	..	306	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	..
			60	Maddenhalli	269	...	227	13	21	1	4	2	5	16	30	2
			61	Chendaganhalli	98	1	65	19	27	1	4	...	...	20	31	
			62	Chilbommanhalli ...	96	...	51	16	21	...	...	...	...	16	21	2
			63	Dod Tekhalli	1,322	112	604	178	213	70	354	3	18	251	585	15
			64	Bairganhalli	807	..	663	16	21	..	...	...	...	16	21	12
			65	Sadahalli	712	6	595	66	123	12	55	...	...	99	178	1
			66	Chik Tekohalli... ...	313	9	78	53	54	...	...	...	...	53	54	17
			67	Chintalhalli	140	...	115	10	12	...	...	...	...	10	12	1
			68	Venkatamanahalli ..	241	...	199	20	27	...	...	...	...	20	27	2
			69	Pargichinnenhalli	23	1	5	6	9	...	..	...	...	6	9	1
			70	Vennagundlahalli ...	43	...	15	28	27	...	...	...	...	28	27	..
			71	Tirmallenhalli	163	...	147	5	6	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
			72	Kondagarhalli	640	1	589	44	48	2	8	...	...	46	56	..
			73	Gormilahalli	462	...	404	35	45	...	...	...	...	35	45	2
			74	Ajakadarenhalli ...	129	1	66	36	45	...	...	...	...	36	45	2
			75	Kachalli	128	...	105	17	21	6	24	...	...	23	45	..
			76	Krishnammanhalli ...	1,128	...	1,081	24	33	...	...	...	...	24	33	2
			77	Chik Nagenhalli ..	446	...	414	28	42	...	...	...	...	28	42	4
			78	Viramanahalli	160	...	152	8	12	...	...	...	...	8	12	..
			79	Mouthalli	54	...	10	35	51	1	4	..	...	36	55	7
			80	Pachammahathalli ...	401	27	294	52	69	1	8	...	...	53	77	25
			81	Kurbarhalli	213	23	31	99	114	...	...	...	...	99	114	60
			82	Korataguthalli	178	9	55	58	69	...	...	...	...	58	69	56
			83	Pedanhalli	258	6	154	34	39	...	...	...	...	34	39	62
			84	Valsenhalli	517	44	249	8	9	..	..		...	8	9	173
			85	Dyavarhalli	350	11	228	5	6	3	13	...	...	8	19	93
			86	Yervobanhalli	170	1	137	21	27	8	42	2	6	31	68	..
			87	Tamballhalli	421	1	374	19	24	...	...	...	...	19	24	18
			88	Chandnayikanhalli ...	47	1	15	30	36	1	2	...	...	31	38	...
			89	Rame-wara	438	63	212	27	30	4	26	1	2	32	58	97
			90	Danamitenhalli... ...	241	24	126	51	60	...	...	...	...	51	60	35
			91	Amagarhalli	390	18	162	67	75	3	13	...	...	70	88	115
			92	Nalralhalli	78	...	48	7	8	2	8	...	1	9	15	16
			93	Germardahalli	68	9	6	10	12	...	...	...	...	10	12	41
			94	Jeptugalhalli	207	...	159	40	51	5	19	3	8	48	78	...
			95	Gordagummanhalli ...	820	21	621	73	75	11	64	...	1	84	140	79
			96	Tekalhalli	473	14	412	41	54	...	...	...	...	41	54	6
			97	Kelanhalli	691	17	486	105	182	12	62	2	13	119	207	58
			98	Sedahalli	399	13	237	94	123	2	11	...	...	96	134	53
			99	Bisanamangla	371	19	266	22	24	...	...	...	...	22	24	68
			100	Marihalli	1,094	16	879	120	138	7	35	1	1	128	174	60

Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

ntinued.

ndard Assessment.						Past Cultivation on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.						
vernment Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	13	18	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	81	2	10	21	97	58	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
21	110	...	1	115	230	232	37	305	342	2	...	2	107	25	13	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
5	29	5	37	61	132	105	16	120	136	5	...	5	26	5	8	
54	302	4	22	107	393	385	20	69	89	2	...	2	60	17	10	
7	35	11	1	14	48	39	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	88	3	1	75	173	193	28	238	266	1	...	1	66	15	14	
12	59	...	...	63	128	142	26	168	194	1	...	1	52	13	13	
21	132	1	9	113	270	327	58	340	398	10	...	10	121	20	27	
1	5	...	...	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	33	39	31	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	43	4	19	50	111	179	28	169	197	...	...	...	76	12	14	
13	95	4	38	17	133	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	88	2	8	171	344	503	146	1,164	1,310	30	...	30	435	93	72	
14	64	...	...	67	143	136	10	21	31	3	..	3	20	5	5	
...	...	4	20	26	50	45	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	5	...	...	73	110	135	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	5	...	...	21	29	33	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
6	32	3	9	131	212	236	36	305	341	...	...	...	146	13	18	
3	10	4	22	95	179	194	21	140	161	8	...	8	54	10	10	
1	5	...	...	10	17	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	59	1	3	38	92	58	6	129	135	2	..	2	22	2	3	
2	8	2	14	37	67	51	24	140	164	2	...	2	58	11	12	
96	688	5	41	294	1,015	1,077	98	686	784	23	...	23	514	123	49	
3	15	24	189	150	375	412	56	235	291	10	.	10	131	24	28	
7	38	...	1	89	154	185	34	196	230	11	...	11	104	17	15	
13	78	4	37	28	133	128	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
4	24	...	..	23	51	51	12	106	118	3	...	3	30	5	6	
2	11	...	...	15	26	31	4	15	19	1	...	1	7	2	2	
...	...	...	...	42	57	26	8	46	54	2	...	2	31	5	4	
1	5	...	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	13	26	43	36	18	282	300	3	..	3	35	12	9	
9	54	...	...	12	57	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	29	39	13	4	17	21	...	.	...	14	3	2	
167	1,095	33	256	355	1,595	1,903	154	717	871	18	...	18	641	130	77	
2	11	2	3	128	212	157	38	74	112	5	...	5	92	25	19	
...	...	2	9	13	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	173	254	359	66	442	508	17	...	17	175	31	31	
...	...	...	...	15	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	30	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	..	...	11	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	11	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	27	4	27	43	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	30	49	16	435	451	2	...	2	40	5	8	
...	...	...	...	26	33	41	16	29	45	1	...	1	26	8	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	33	26	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	6	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	1	4	8	16	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	
2	13	...	...	27	49	33	6	18	24	...	...	...	9	2	2	
...	...	...	...	60	92	109	4	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	56	79	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	6	64	91	106	16	221	237	3	...	3	54	9	8	
24	145	19	178	216	568	639	85	288	373	18	...	18	280	50	42	
4	19	7	64	103	218	195	36	167	203	5	...	5	20	17	16	
1	8	...	...	1	8	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	35	—	...	27	56	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	—	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	220	3	27	131	382	464	61	304	365	10	...	10	144	27	29	
4	26	1	3	40	81	95	6	31	37	1	...	1	15	3	3	
15	78	10	98	140	324	327	36	385	421	9	...	9	85	15	18	
...	...	7	56	23	77	67	2	7	9	...	...	...	19	5	1	
...	...	2	11	43	62	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	78	4	24	94	210	170	32	331	363	5	...	5	68	12	16	
...	...	...	...	6	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	40	4	25	69	150	131	18	108	126	2	...	2	60	12	9	
..	...	...	...	53	69	46	14	41	55	...	...	...	40	11	1	
...	...	1	2	64	83	68	20	312	332	2	...	2	54	9	10	
10	51	1	8	71	141	116	20	499	519	3	...	3	38	7	10	

APPENDIX—

Class: Dry Crop.	Class: Rice.	Class: Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal or: Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Government Culturable Waste. Dry Crop. Acres.	Dry Crop. Assessment.	Rice. Acres.	Rice. Assessment.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Total. Acres.	Total. Assessment.	Government Dry Crop. Acres.	Government Dry Crop. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Third class maximum rate Rs. 2—8—0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Maximum rates Rs. 12 & 8.	101	Vedamachanhalli ..	181	2	130	46	57	3	13	...	..	49	70	...	.
			102	Bachenhalli	283	32	104	22	33	...	..	1	2	23	35	120	174
			103	Koppalachinapanhalli .	184	...	142	42	45	...	.	...	...	42	45	...	.
			104	Algurki	955	37	715	41	4	...	...	...	1	41	49	163	188
			105	Somanahalli .	134	8	25	48	51	..	...	...	...	48	51	50	69
			106	Yerpalli .	302	25	149	63	78	..	...	...	...	63	78	52	7.
			107	Avaladdihalli ...	183	...	133	49	57		...	...	..	49	57	..	.
			108	Rayapalli	490	29	301	119	156	...	..	2	7	121	163	37	45
			109	Loginayakanhalli .	636	11	510	21	24	18	67	...	...	39	91	48	66
			110	Sitihalli .	353	8	185	28	33	1	5	..	1	29	39	92	161
			111	Kachinayakanhalli	284	25	128	63	84	9	40	1	6	73	130	1	3
			112	Pahinayakanhalli .	100	3	77	18	21	..	..	...	...	18	21	2	3
			113	Kurbachanhalli .	75		17	58	54	..	...	..	...	56	54	2	3
			114	Avalkondrainhalli	71	1	10	39	30		..	...	...	39	30	21	24
			115	Dibburhalli	1,156	105	552	268	375	13	78	4	21	285	474	166	244
			116	Muchatalhinne ..	216	...	124	59	72	..	...	...	...	59	72	33	42
			117	Kardgurki . ..	268	3	236	5	6	...	...	...	...	5	6	25	30
			118	Purabanahalli ...	685	...	648	6	9	..	..	2	10	8	19	24	33
			119	Kudrakante . ..	418	77	148	103	150	5	24	1	2	109	176	67	89
			120	Sigdasanhalli . ..	275	.	265	6	9	...	..	3	7	9	16	1	3
			121	Yelagalhalli	188	7	127		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	52	76
			122	Venkatakrishnamanhalli .	473	4	403	6	6	..	...	...	—	6	6	51	66
			123	Mandappanhalli ..	249	37	178	17	24	1	2	2	6	20	32	26	36
			124	Chikyalchenhalli ...	203	105	109	31	42	2	4	..	..	33	46	54	78
			125	Hiriyalchenhalli .	783	9	694	77	99	...	...	2	6	79	105	...	...
			126	Marvehalli	139		128	11	12	...	...	...	...	11	12	..	.
			127	Bijayapanhalli . ..	1,025	86	595	39	36	16	81	...	...	49	117	238	351
			128	Timmanayakanhalli ..	2,084	130	1,200	279	331	121	771	2	5	402	1,157	285	300
			129	Anamidgu	1,282	105	575	175	189	55	359	2	12	232	560	271	[illegible]
			130	Muddappandinne	36	...	3	15	18	.	.	...	...	15	18	18	
				III Class Total	51,609	2,620	33,860	5,715	7,083	767	4,162	64	262	6,546	11,507	6,889	9,9
Fourth class maximum rate Rs. 2—4—0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Maximum rates Rs. 12 & 8.	1	Nakalhalli .	418	10	333	22	22	6	30	...	1	28	53	39	
			2	Kyasage e	455	36	132	122	137	1	4	1	2	124	143	128	1
			3	Nandanhoshalli ...	520	62	271	64	66	14	67	...		78	133	51	
			4	Yeramaraddihalli	322	19	173	53	52	11	54	...	...	64	106	49	
			5	Polnayilanhalli ...	474	16	379	18	19	4	15	...	...	22	34	43	
			6	Sigalgutta	379	8	312	7	8	8	38		..	15	46	38	
			7	Nadalsenhalli	246	20	136	73	75	2	10	3	9	78	94	6	
			8	Ambarhalli	782	20	599	114	118	0	32	...	..	120	150	35	
			9	Dodgurthalli	358	16	280	21	25	.	..	2	6	23	31	31	
			10	Potarlahalli	327	13	296	15	16	...	..	...	...	15	16	...	
			11	Mitahalli	665	33	364	69	74	1	2	...	...	70	76	170	2
			12	Rachalli	833	22	684	67	85	40	210	...	..	107	295	3	
			13	Annampalli	349	15	183	109	115	13	67	...	..	122	182	24	
			14	Yerpalli	345	15	222	82	74	7	35	...	...	89	109	9	
			15	Gonenhalli	224	21	23	114	121	3	18	1	3	118	142	48	
			16	Shettinayakanhalli ...	937	16	814	41	47	4	22	..	...	45	69	41	
			17	Kancharlhalli	785	127	482	56	60	3	11	...	.	58	71	88	1
			18	Gaudanhalli	592	16	467	24	25	9	51	1	3	34	79	55	
			19	Chikanayakanhalli ...	194	12	156	16	16	...	..	...	...	16	16	...	
			20	Talagavachante	232	4	143	79	77	3	16	...	...	82	93	...	
			21	Nakalhalli	127	2	106	9	11	...	..	..	...	9	11	10	
			22	Kodagandlu . ..	869	27	551	187	225	8	46	...	...	195	271	73	
			23	Kotigenhalli	596	18	398	96	107	4	19	1	8	101	134	63	
			24	Kommepalli	400	13	276	69	71	5	27	...	...	74	98	24	
			25	Nandipalli	855	31	595	101	118	2	11	...	...	103	129	83	1
			26	Kasaba Chikkalnerpu ...	1,442	1[illegible]	983	58	68	23	110	32	115	113	288	117	1
			27	Baddanhalli	333	21	194	34	53	2	11	...	...	56	65	39	4
			28	Minchelhalli	851	21	650	[illegible]	121	14	54	10	45	114	220	42	
			29	Davarpalli	719	38	579	36	41	6	30	4	10	46	81	34	4
			30	Hasandya	636	36	353	96	110	6	26	18	83	120	219	84	1
			31	Yenagadale	920	66	670	90	102	11	67	4	10	105	179	54	7
			32	Kashamalli	1,128	20	1,035	16	19	6	26	2	13	24	58	39	4
			33	Chokanhalli	696	17	547	72	91	4	16	1	3	77	110	31	4
			34	Bodraddihalli	186	4	156	19	19	.	...	4	7	23	26	3	
			35	Motamakalhalli... ...	874	45	595	138	151	5	30	...	...	143	181	51	6
			36	Kaschenhalli	503	23	379	14	14	...	...	4	15	18	29	58	7
			37	Pommepalli (Bommenhalli)...	1,205	47	955	16	19	10	59	5	23	31	101	108	15
			38	Chinnampalli	529	23	426	15	19	..	...	2	6	17	25	35	4
			39	Vungimartu	331	29	139	66	63	7	37	...	...	73	100	31	3
			40	Gandahalli	736	37	480	144	157	...	...	2	5	146	162	49	6

evenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

ntinued.

ndard Assessment.						Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
hvated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Half Bandis.	Total.				
9	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	...	..	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	4	10	124	184	157	64	682	746	10	...	10	130	19	32	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	151	1	5	164	144	183	38	795	833	6	...	6	93	22	21	
1	5	2	13	53	87	120	26	275	301	6	...	6	77	16	13	
3	13	10	69	65	154	129	12	23	35	1	...	1	33	10	6	
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	8	39	53	53	14	109	123	1	...	1	34	8	7	
28	151	...	2	76	219	175	28	182	210	5	...	5	79	18	12	
14	69	5	24	111	254	154	22	130	152	2	..	2	49	10	11	
4	15	3	16	8	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	21	24	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	151	23	217	214	612	639	75	454	529	9	...	9	225	52	37	
...	...	...	1	33	43	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	25	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	
5	26	...	2	29	61	43	10	202	212	1	...	1	20	2	5	
5	24	12	94	81	207	196	38	645	683	7	...	7	87	15	19	
...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	2	5	54	81	103	16	204	220	1	...	1	54	10	8	
3	11	2	10	56	87	59	18	153	171	4	...	4	44	8	9	
.	...	8	47	34	83	83	21	90	111	2	...	2	45	7	10	
1	2	1	2	56	82	70	24	137	161	6	...	6	59	14	12	
..	...	1	4	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	
35	227	22	215	295	793	820	136	1,149	1,285	23	...	23	291	82	68	
53	343	14	98	352	837	541	69	684	753	4	...	4	229	37	34	
95	685	4	30	370	1,068	1,634	150	1,150	1,300	28	...	28	586	103	65	
...	...	...	...	18	26	11	8	30	38	1	..	1	21	4	4	
,236	7,693	458	3,262	8,583	20,873	21,318	2,754	20,949	23,703	460	...	460	8,560	1,665	1,303	
5	32	3	17	47	93	116	14	168	182	1	...	1	14	9	7	
19	117	16	135	163	415	340	71	662	733	14	...	14	162	35	35	
34	224	34	260	119	544	620	55	488	543	7	...	7	270	62	26	
16	95	1	4	66	153	210	20	173	193	4	...	4	52	9	10	
11	67	3	13	57	131	217	47	119	166	...	...	...	47	12	9	
2	11	4	25	44	84	128	26	189	215	1	...	1	51	13	13	
1	4	5	33	12	42	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	19	4	24	43	81	79	14	105	119	1	..	1	35	8	7	
...	...	8	40	39	76	84	23	100	123	...	...	...	31	6	11	
2	8	1	4	3	12	39	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
4	24	24	136	198	366	418	96	538	634	13	...	13	284	55	48	
1	8	18	97	20	108	106	8	57	65	...	...	..	42	10	4	
...	...	5	24	29	51	57	10	134	144	1	..	1	20	3	5	
7	38	3	17	19	63	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	45	4	24	62	121	98	22	166	188	3	...	3	52	12	11	
2	11	19	125	62	190	180	39	290	329	1	...	1	99	21	19	
2	8	28	203	118	323	364	53	438	491	3	...	3	204	44	25	
8	40	12	68	75	171	183	28	146	174	...	...	...	59	14	14	
6	31	4	31	10	62	54	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
3	15	..	...	3	15	32	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	..	10	11	17	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	
...	...	23	124	96	217	299	50	255	305	6	..	6	139	25	25	
7	35	9	57	79	170	153	36	291	327	4	...	4	87	17	17	
...	...	13	97	37	124	119	2	...	2	...	...	...	19	3	1	
11	62	32	182	126	353	371	51	337	388	6	...	6	139	31	24	
8	43	110	635	235	834	974	132	457	589	9	...	9	598	116	66	
...	...	23	139	62	187	295	45	155	200	8	...	8	114	22	22	
1	2	33	200	76	260	219	18	133	151	4	...	4	57	14	9	
...	...	22	140	56	181	190	26	188	214	1	...	1	79	14	13	
...	...	48	245	127	354	333	58	399	457	7	...	7	179	33	29	
3	21	22	125	79	218	266	68	451	519	7	...	7	215	43	34	
...	...	10	59	49	103	102	18	299	317	1	...	1	47	9	9	
2	11	22	142	55	199	188	46	181	257	...	..	...	93	20	23	
...	...	...	...	3	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	159	15	100	91	323	296	66	587	653	8	...	8	113	20	33	
...	...	25	153	83	231	213	40	228	268	5	...	5	115	21	20	
...	...	54	342	172	499	405	89	698	787	4	..	4	207	42	44	
1	2	27	164	63	214	313	30	278	308	2	...	2	62	14	7	
18	132	41	361	90	532	443	76	132	208	...	...	...	183	32	37	
...	...	24	140	73	206	262	45	502	547	4	...	4	153	35	20	

APPENDIX.

Class.						Survey Area and Kamal													
									Government Culturable Waste.										
									Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.		
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.		Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Fourth class maximum rate Rs. 2—4—0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Maximum rates Rs. 12—0—0 and Rs. 8—0—0.		41	Balraddipalli ...	303	24	221	7	11	7	37	1	10	15	58	21	
				42	Tulavanuru ...	752	43	465	105	132	5	30	...	...	110	162	97	1
				43	Chenkrampalli ...	447	7	378	40	44	1	5	5	29	46	78	5	
				44	Ramayenhalli ..	333	13	268	18	22	...	...	12	36	30	58	19	
				45	Burdgunte ..	1,898	226	1,906	279	335	19	110	27	146	325	591	57	
				46	Ragmakalhalli ...	222	8	164	21	25	...	...	...	...	21	25	13	
				47	Ulibele ...	596	31	305	202	231	5	24	1	3	208	258	34	
				48	Basvapura ...	594	15	497	95	110	14	75	3	12	112	197	40	
				49	Nandanavana ..	397	18	88	112	143	11	54	4	10	127	207	143	1
				50	Devpalli ...	582	24	335	74	88	5	22	9	37	88	147	51	
				51	Burdihalli ...	234	5	179	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	39	
				52	Anepalli ...	384	9	247	60	55	...	...	2	7	62	62	57	
				53	Konapalli ...	423	5	256	124	146	1	5	1	3	126	154	23	
				54	Apsanavalli .	611	23	277	190	280	..	...	1	6	191	286	90	1
				55	Timmasavi Amanikere ..	262	61	26	...	...	136	739	...	...	136	739	4	
				56	Deevarhalli ...	350	11	309	10	11	1	5	5	15	16	31	3	
				57	Singarajudinne ...	360	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				58	Tatruvirenadinne ..	70	..	70	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				59	Korlapatri ...	705	78	363	35	36	65	380	8	49	106	465	59	
				60	Devaganhalli ...	598	17	444	21	25	...	...	..	1	21	26	98	1
				61	Mammaramuddanhalli ...	540	20	425	37	41	...	...	...	...	37	41	49	
				62	Golhalli ..	272	36	140	23	25	...	...	...	...	23	25	54	
				63	Neradaguthalli ...	151	.	120	18	19	..	...	...	...	18	19	13	
				64	Papathimmanhalli ...	500	79	101	139	146	19	95	...	...	158	241	67	
				65	Bandenhalli ...	331	6	251	3	3	5	24	..	...	8	27	60	
				66	Kadrenhalli ...	639	16	531	49	44	2	11	...	...	51	55	26	
				67	Kutapanhalli ..	663	51	414	92	91	4	19	...	...	96	110	84	
				68	Nalasandra ...	488	8	415	19	19	2	8	...	...	21	27	1	
				69	Sahikasandra ...	160	12	114	28	30	6	32	...	...	34	62	..	
				70	Jengalhalli ..	304	16	125	92	102	5	24	1	1	98	127	54	
				71	Bestarhalli ..	93	6	56	17	19	..	...	2	4	19	23	11	
				72	Bachinganhalli ...	95	7	15	70	77	...	...	...	...	70	77	...	
				73	Aksanhalli ...	89	7	60	21	22	...	...	1	1	22	23	...	
				74	Gadigeravahalli .	3,760	154	3,148	112	148	7	43	13	52	132	243	231	3
				75	Golhalli ...	859	45	600	28	36	...	.	5	19	33	55	125	1
				76	Kasaba Sadah ..	2,184	264	1,022	152	184	22	121	1	4	175	309	592	5
				77	Nalappanhalli ...	435	28	200	94	110	...	...	.	...	94	110	72	
				78	Upakuntahalli ...	382	13	214	24	27	...	...	...	...	24	27	129	1
				79	Ladavanilavarathalli ...	232	19	85	39	71	10	43	...	...	69	114	59	
				80	Assanhalli ...	206	...	164	35	44	...	...	...	...	35	44	7	
				81	Devanhalli ...	542	63	148	35	44	39	181	3	13	77	238	209	3
				82	Gundlahalli ..	138	1	31	21	22	..	...	...	...	21	22	82	1
				83	Mauchiganhalli ...	233	6	136	73	88	..	...	1	2	74	90	15	
				84	Yeranagenhalli ...	404	24	189	74	77	...	...	...	...	74	77	115	1
				85	Kurbarhalli ...	284	15	119	59	77	15	58	2	9	76	174	56	
				86	Putusatenhalli ...	125	6	37	18	19	..	...	..	...	18	19	64	
				87	Sanaganhalli ...	958	76	537	63	69	41	199	...	...	104	268	188	2
				88	Kotagallu ...	575	45	579	17	19	27	145	...	..	44	164	88	1
				89	Ramanhalli ...	932	20	788	19	22	6	29	...	2	25	53	83	1
				90	Pulguravanhalli ...	183	7	155	13	14	...	...	..	..	13	14	8	
				91	Bandarihalli ...	519	1	494	11	14	...	...	2	6	13	20	21	
				92	Ujalhalli ...	116	3	26	45	52	...	...	...	...	45	52	42	
				93	Marvehalli ...	102	1	80	6	8	...	...	...	...	6	8	15	
				94	Iragappanhalli ...	718	78	428	129	154	14	67	5	32	148	253	52	
				95	Godiminchanhalli ..	338	15	205	37	52	...	...	...	..	37	52	77	1
				96	Vardganhalli ...	262	25	140	32	38	..	...	...	...	32	38	54	
				97	Chikenhalli ...	513	...	294	15	19	2	11	...	...	17	30	...	
				98	Nayinavarahalli ...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				99	Golavarhalli ...	272	2	259	...	.	11	40	...	.	11	40	...	
				100	Golhalli ...	449	12	272	30	36	7	43	3	15	40	94	115	1
				101	Venkatapura ...	669	11	589	4	5	4	15	...	2	8	26	32	
				102	Nerlemaradahalli ...	440	13	275	29	30	...	...	...	...	29	30	117	1
				103	Pusganadoddi ...	155	7	42	14	16	...	...	...	...	14	16	92	1
				104	Mullukurbarhalli ...	397	2	367	11	14	1	2	...	...	12	16	...	
				105	Krishnapura ...	280	2	253	12	14	...	...	...	...	12	14	13	
				106	Mullunilavarathalli ...	167	...	154	10	11	...	...	...	...	10	11	3	
				107	Basvanparti ...	502	8	428	29	33	10	51	1	7	40	91	23	
				108	Jargenhalli ...	984	31	743	69	71	5	19	...	1	74	91	110	1
				109	Timmasandra ..	1,554	143	979	42	52	143	934	4	25	189	1011	134	1
				110	Kauvenhalli ...	392	2	283	33	38	3	11	...	1	36	50	51	
				111	Igalenhalli ...	597	21	480	23	22	...	...	...	...	23	22	66	
				112	Kariyeppanhalli ...	581	36	409	8	11	1	8	...	...	9	19	93	1
				113	Halehalli ...	524	40	351	20	19	2	8	...	...	22	27	78	
				114	Pandilhalli ...	419	12	236	133	148	11	62	...	...	144	210	22	
				115	Sadlavarhalli ...	681	25	480	84	88	3	15	...	...	87	103	75	

(*Revenue*),—*dated* 28*th April* 1885.

Continued.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on Cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	5	21	156	43	188	127	24	134	158	3	...	3	106	19	9	
7	45	30	173	134	344	297	48	285	333	6	...	6	157	30	24	
1	5	10	65	16	75	43	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	18	22	43	22	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	
22	156	62	413	141	653	750	87	769	856	7	...	7	624	158	43	
4	21	12	63	29	100	95	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	18	113	52	161	182	32	82	114	5	...	5	69	17	18	
...	...	20	128	60	179	166	28	128	156	..	...	..	54	14	14	
6	26	15	55	164	301	359	90	685	775	12	...	12	193	31	45	
...	...	26	126	77	192	206	50	297	347	7	...	7	113	19	25	
..	...	3	13	42	61	46	14	28	42	6	.	6	46	8	7	
...	...	9	18	66	84	126	44	428	472	5	..	5	95	11	22	
...	...	13	86	36	111	92	10	73	83	2	...	2	27	3	5	
...	.	30	156	120	274	324	56	260	316	7	...	7	148	33	28	
30	216	5	51	39	273	378	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	
10	59	1	6	14	68	43	2	6	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	
5	30	..	...	5	30	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
88	553	16	97	158	722	855	32	102	134	3	...	3	171	43	16	
8	48	10	60	116	234	180	42	463	505	5	...	5	110	21	21	
9	56	...	..	58	113	80	24	245	269	2	..	2	54	12	11	
13	78	6	39	73	181	185	18	90	108	4	..	4	57	11	9	
...	...	...	..	13	14	14	6	4	10	...	..	...	19	5	3	
48	275	47	342	162	705	664	40	202	242	...	..	...	149	42	20	
1	2	5	27	66	92	40	14	31	45	..	..	...	26	6	7	
9	45	6	45	41	120	89	26	225	251	2	...	2	48	11	13	
8	40	10	43	102	179	172	50	291	341	2	...	2	134	19	25	
8	42	5	33	14	78	57	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
1	8	10	32	65	103	150	46	157	203	3	...	3	93	16	23	
...	...	1	8	12	22	28	4	30	34	1	...	1	5	1	2	
...	.	3	5	3	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
31	188	64	347	326	846	763	124	1,415	1539	12	...	12	421	83	62	
..	..	35	186	161	348	306	80	445	525	2	...	2	218	40	40	
99	655	32	200	723	1685	1394	208	1,123	1331	32	...	32	812	193	104	
38	259	1	7	111	357	145	17	18	35	2	...	2	45	12	8	
...	...	2	5	131	184	117	35	212	247	6	...	6	95	17	18	
...	...		...	59	71	61	20	151	171	2	...	2	63	12	10	
...	...	...	.	7	8	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	67	29	216	249	585	482	58	324	382	7	...	7	287	57	29	
1	5	2	5	85	118	76	46	248	294	5	...	5	103	22	23	
1	2	1	6	17	27	24	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	7	117	150	154	40	333	373	8	...	8	152	25	20	
13	86	5	31	74	186	141	32	400	432	8	...	8	91	18	16	
...	..	..	..	64	77	61	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	67	20	134	229	434	539	94	656	750	21	...	21	297	51	47	
14	88	5	27	107	236	255	45	169	214	4	...	4	122	24	22	
5	26	11	90	99	224	245	44	360	404	2	...	2	110	22	22	
...	...	...	...	8	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	21	28	33	8	48	56	...	..	...	20	3	4	
...	...	...	...	42	53	41	16	28	44	3	...	3	31	9	8	
...	...	...	...	15	19	17	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
3	19	9	66	64	157	113	35	181	216	3	...	3	95	21	17	
3	11	1	1	81	124	116	24	162	186	8	...	8	68	16	11	
1	8	10	58	65	135	89	6	54	60	1	...	1	18	2	3	
2	13	...	...	2	13	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	54	2	14	125	225	242	50	641	691	7	...	7	154	26	25	
14	78	15	109	61	228	232	24	198	222	3	...	3	49	10	12	
...	...	6	22	123	182	104	32	188	220	...	...	...	52	15	16	
...	...	. .	...	92	112	80	28	486	514	4	...	4	101	15	14	
13	69	3	17	13	86	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	14	15	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	26	26	51	48	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
10	51	16	110	136	309	439	52	510	562	12	...	12	173	34	27	
48	342	61	483	243	1008	970	97	891	988	7	...	7	398	91	48	
14	62	6	29	71	154	112	78	472	550	4	...	4	75	15	30	
1	5	6	29	73	124	127	40	229	269	9	...	9	109	21	20	
20	116	14	114	127	351	299	44	225	269	4	...	4	86	25	22	
30	205	3	17	111	315	298	25	123	148	4	...	4	82	20	12	
...	...	5	30	27	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
8	51	6	34	89	170	124	28	413	441	5	...	5	68	8	14	

APPENDIX

Class.					Survey Area and Kam													
								Government Culturable Waste.										
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Fourth class maximum rate Rs. 2—4—0.	Do maximum rate Rs. 9—0—0.	Do maximum rates for tank Rs. 12—0—0 and for well Rs. 8—0—0.	116	Turakachanhalli ...	595	9	461	40	36	1	2	2	6	43	46	67	
			117	Abrakamanhalli	414	10	355	49	49	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	
			118	Malishettihalli ...	237	17	121	14	14	2	3	...	...	16	22	73	
			119	Arlimaradinne	166	..	163	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
			120	Golvarhalli	203	9	168	5	5	3	13	...	...	8	18	15	
			121	Shettikere	1,123	121	549	209	258	30	188	2	7	241	453	151	1
			122	Bairedinne	192	3	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
			123	Gaudlachinte	315	42	100	22	22	5	26	1	2	28	50	86	1
			124	Talakayalbetta	1,773	53	1,580	88	113	...	...	1	2	89	115	47	
			125	Huhketanhalli ...	432	3	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
			126	Bandhalli	226	5	101	37	36	1	4	...	...	38	40	81	
			127	Atagolhalli	552	7	469	37	30	...	...	...	...	37	34	37	
			128	Tummenhalli	426	4	382	14	16	4	20	...	...	18	36	22	
			129	Marabhalli	275	4	230	27	22	...	..	...	...	27	22	14	
			130	Nakalhalli	300	3	204	52	52	1	2	...	...	53	54	39	
			131	Heshalli	166	5	111	15	14	...	...	...	...	15	14	32	
			132	Baslemaradhalli ..	252	...	224	28	30	...	...	...	...	28	30	...	
			133	Kempanhalli	238	2	207	29	27	...	...	...	...	29	27	...	
			134	Jengvarhalli	348	..	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			135	Kambadhalli	202	...	187	8	8	1	4	...	...	9	12	...	
			136	Krishnapura	70	...	13	54	58	...	...	3	10	57	68	...	
			137	Tilaballi	780	...	755	25	27	...	...	...	..	25	27	..	
			138	Buttagerhalli	465	5	441	7	8	7	37	5	15	19	60	...	
				IV Class Total	71,550	3,595	49,853	7,041	7,989	999	5,393	234	969	8,274	14,350	7,259	9,3
			455	Grand Total.....	2,11,703	13,160	1,30,290	21,732	28,527	4,312	24,822	558	2,200	26,602	55,549	38,520	53,53

(*Revenue*),—*dated* 28*th April* 1885.

Concluded.

Standard Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
9	48	6	28	82	160	183	14	196	210	1	...	1	34	9	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	51	2	5	83	149	140	53	500	553	4	...	4	138	30	26	
1	5	...	...	3	8	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
3	13	...	...	18	32	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
50	321	11	74	212	576	463	48	156	204	4	...	4	136	29	24	
...	...	...	...	12	14	6	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	280	13	86	145	478	497	39	258	297	6	...	6	138	43	15	
...	...	4	10	51	68	91	18	175	193	3	...	3	39	9	8	
...	...	...	..	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	1	4	82	97	107	26	168	194	4	...	4	48	11	13	
1	2	1	3	39	50	69	18	340	358	5	...	5	38	6	8	
...	...	...	1	22	28	44	10	360	370	2	...	2	24	8	4	
...	...	...	...	14	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	4	40	48	51	14	100	114	...	...	...	47	12	7	
2	11	1	3	35	47	46	20	226	246	2	..	2	58	10	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	15	3	13	6	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	..	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,011	6,227	1,558	9,738	9,888	25,292	24,676	3,899	27,541	31,440	423	..	423	11,616	2,438	1,903	
3,535	22,411	4,596	28,446	41,651	1,04,391	96,225	13,767	89,542	1,03,309	2,388	...	2,388	52,489	9,913	6,739	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing all the Inam Villages in the Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Number.	Name of Village.	Description of Inam.	Nature of Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
1	Yeddalapade	Mahal Jodi ...	Valuation.	
2	Tatihalli	" ...	"	
3	Choga	" ...	"	
4	Keshevapura	Kayamgutta ..	"	
5	Kottahalli	Mahal Jodi ..	"	
6	Somenhalli	" ..	"	
7	Pidipapanhalli	" ...	"	
8	Kadarnayikanhalli	" ...	"	
9	Halasurdinne	" ...	"	
10	Kadapankunte	Kayamgutta ..	"	
11	Kurabajanpade	" ...	"	
12	Chennammanayikanpade	" ...	Traverse.	
13	Nallenhalli	" ...	Valuation.	
14	Kempsanipade	Jodi ...	Traverse.	
15	Birappalli	Kayamgutta ...	Valuation.	
16	Gatarlhalli	" ...	"	
17	Melkunte	" ...	"	
18	Hanumenhalli	" ..	"	
19	Bachihalli	" ...	"	
20	Chenahalli	" ...	"	
21	Hoshalli	Jodi ...	"	
22	Doddihalli	Sarvamanya ...	"	
23	Subrayanpyate	Kayamgutta ...	"	
24	Kariyanpura	" ...	"	
25	Kachihalli	Mahal Jodi ..	"	
26	Nadenhalli	" ...	"	
27	Gajalvarhalli	" ...	"	
28	Yerbachanhalli	" ...	"	
29	Nagireddihalli	" ...	"	
30	Balegaudanhalli	" ...	"	
31	Gurampalli	" ...	"	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

Number.	Name of Village.	Description of Inam.	Nature of Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
32	Rangenhalli	Mahal Jodi ..	Valuation.	
33	Marabahalli	" ...	"	
34	Agraharhalli	" ...	"	
35	Vemgallu	Kayamgutta ...	"	
36	Roparlhalli	" ...	"	
37	Tirumalapura	Mahal Jodi ...	"	
38	Karijengalhalli	" ...	"	
39	Chitmakalhalli	Jodi ...	"	
40	Aivarhalli	" ...	"	
41	Kurbarhalli	" ...	"	
42	Nalaguthalli	" ...	"	
43	Kakarlachinte	" ...	"	
44	Kukaldinne	Kayamgutta ...	"	
45	Sillardinne	" ...	"	
46	Chakappanhalli	Jodi ...	"	
47	Kamsandra	" ...	"	
48	Varsandra	" ...	"	
49	Bairaganhalli	" ...	"	
50	Dasarhalli Dibbaralhalli	" ...	"	
51	Kondrajanhalli	Sarvamanya ...	"	
52	Marganparti	Kayamgutta ...	"	
53	Ramayinhalli	" ...	"	
54	Gurutimmanhalli...	" ...	"	
55	Avalkondrayinhalli	" ...	"	
56	Pendlivarhalli	" ...	"	
57	Marabhalli	" ...	"	
58	Dodgatta	" ...	"	
59	Amurutimmanhalli	Jodi ...	"	
60	Pakiranhalli	" ...	"	
61	Totliganhalli	" ...	"	
62	Hardi	" ...	"	
63	Nadipinayikanhalli	Kayamgutta ...	"	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

Number.	Name of Village	Description of Inam.	Nature of Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
64	Akatatti	Kayamgutta ...	Valuation.	
65	Pura	" ...	"	
66	Hemmaranhalli .. .	" ...	"	
67	Krishnanhalli	" ...	"	
68	Chik Balla	" ...	"	
69	Abiganhalli	" ...	"	
70	Gatmaruhalli	Sarvamanya ...	"	
71	Venktapura	" ...	"	
72	Mitanhalli	" ...	"	
73	Golhalli	" ...	"	
74	Basavapatna	Kayamgutta ...	"	
75	Amravati	" ...	"	
76	Harnur-Nagenhalli	Jodi ...	"	
77	Mangsandra	" ..	"	
78	Pura	" ...	"	
79	Batrenhalli	" ...	"	
80	Mutturu	" ...	"	
81	Buddappenpadiya	Kayamgutta ...	"	

NOTE.—The above list cannot be implicitly relied upon and will require revision.

No. 756-65—22 of 28th April 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—In the papers above read, the Survey Superintendent submits proposals for the revision of the assessment in the 455 Government villages of the Sidlaghatta Taluk in the Kolar District.

2. The taluk is generally healthy and the rain-fall equally distributed. The wet crops raised are above the average; a double rice crop is generally obtained in the northern portion of the taluk, the conformation of which is favorable to the retention of moisture in the soil. The taluk on the whole is one of the most prosperous in the District.

3. The existing assessment is evidently very unequally distributed and is oppressively high in some cases. The large extent of arable land remaining unoccupied as shown in the margin is quoted as a proof of the oppressive nature of the existing rates. But judging from the loss of *population between the years 1871 and 1881 and the large decrease of revenue since the year 1875—76, a great deal of the waste area must be due as much to relinquishments owing to the late famine as to any other

	Occupied Area, Acres.	Unoccupied Arable Area, Acres.
Dry ...	33,520	21,732
Rice ...	3,535	4,312
Garden ...	4,596	558

*Population according to Census of 1871 ...	91,849
Do of 1881 ...	67,872

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 28th April 1885.

4. For purposes of assessment, the taluk is divided into 4 groups with reference chiefly to facilities of communication. The maximum rates proposed are as follows:—

	Dry Rs.	Rice. Rs.	Garden. Tank, Rs.	Garden. Well. Rs.
1st Group ..	.. 2 12 0	9	12	8
2nd Group ..	.. 2 10 0			
3rd Group ..	. 2 8 0			
4th Group ..	.. 2 4 0			

5. The results of the adoption of these rates on the occupied area are shown below:—

	Acres by Survey.	Survey Assessment.	Average Rate.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.
Dry	33,520	53,534	1 9 6	48,919	1 7 4
Rice	3,535	22,411	6 5 5	33,289	9 15 9
Garden	4,596	28,446	6 3 8	13,468	2 14 11
Total	41,651	1,04,391		95,676	

It will be seen that the proposed settlement gives a small increase of Rs. 8,715, which is not sufficient even to provide for the remuneration of Village officers and for the Irrigation Fund, which together require about Rs. 10,600. But the taluk requires a specially moderate settlement calculated to encourage additional lands being taken up. The rates proposed, though somewhat lower than would be justified by soil, climate and irrigational resources, offer such a settlement, the introduction of which is accordingly sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja's Government with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

6. The necessity for the division of inconveniently large fields into smaller survey numbers cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The Survey Superintendent will give his particular attention to this point during the settlement, and, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner, arrange for the work being carried out as soon as possible.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Survey Superintendent.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.
Other Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers.

PART I.

FINANCIAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Financial),—dated 13th April 1885.

READ—

Petitions dated 17th March 1884 and 28th March 1885, from Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior, Proprietor of the Bangalore "Daily Post."

No. 162—3, DATED 13TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER.—By Proceedings No. 2770—95, dated 16th August 1883, the grant to "The *Daily Post*" on account of Government advertisements of all Departments was fixed at Rs. 1,700 per annum, and in fixing this amount, the rate of 300 Rs. for every 258 inches of space occupied, which had been accepted as regards Government advertisements from Coorg, was adopted. The Proprietor of the Daily Post brings to notice that much more space than what is covered by the Government grant at the above rate is taken up by Government advertisements every year, and applies for an enhancement of the grant.

2. In 1883—84 the Government advertisements published in the *Daily Post* occupied 2518¼ inches, or 1056¾ more than what is covered by Rs. 1,700. It is represented that the advertisements continue to increase.

3. Under these circumstances the Dewan is pleased to sanction an increased maximum grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum, not to be exceeded under any circumstance, with effect from 1st April 1885. Heads of Departments will be requested, when sending advertisements for publication in the *Daily Post*, to note in every case the number of times they should be inserted. Ordinarily a single insertion ought to suffice, but in special cases, where wide publicity is required, the advertisement may be ordered to be published in three issues, and in no case should the publication exceed three insertions.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Proprietor, Daily Post, Bangalore.
The Comptroller.
The Heads of Departments.

READ—

Letter No. 683, dated 16th instant, from the Sanitary Engineer, complaining that in a case where he had made a journey and a return journey by Railway with an interval of less than a month between the two journeys, the Comptroller disallowed the double single fare which he had charged and allowed instead only double return fare for the two journeys together.

No. 526-43—13, DATED 22ND APRIL 1885.

ORDER.—As it appears that the Railway Department does not make refunds of the excess amount paid over the value of the single ticket, in case the holder should exceed the time allowed by the return ticket, the Comptroller is requested to pass double fares to public officers for each journey made by them when on Government duty. This order will have retrospective effect.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Comptroller.
The Sanitary Engineer.
The Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Secretary, Police Department.
The Secretary, Educational Department.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Military Secretary.
The Audit Bakshi.

PART I.

GENERAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th April 1885.

From the Adjutant-General, To the Resident in Mysore, N. A. Pensioners 211, dated Ootacamund, 30th January 1885.

In continuation of the letter D. O.—43, dated 15th October last, from the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed by His Excellency to forward to you the enclosed copy of instructions issued to Officers Commanding Regiments on the subject of obtaining, when possible, employment for pensioned soldiers of the Madras Army.

2. It has been thought that it will be more convenient and save delay if, instead of communicating with the Military Secretary in the event of your being able to find work for a pensioner, you would ask one of the officers named in the enclosed list to recommend a pensioner to you.

3. I would specially bring to your notice that, irrespective of the careful estimate of the character of men seeking employment ordered to be made by Commanding Officers, employers of pensioners have a further guarantee of good behaviour and honesty in the fact that any pensioner who may be convicted of theft, or any other felonious or disgraceful act is liable, on being reported to the Superintendent of Pensions, to forfeiture of pension in addition to such other punishment as the law may award.

From the Adjutant-General, To the .. .. N. A. Pensioners 210, dated Ootacamund, 30th January 1885.

I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to submit to you the following proposals for bettering the condition of deserving Native soldiers, who may be discharged from the service with gratuity or pension whilst they are still young and active enough to do something to earn their livelihood in a civil capacity.

2. Amongst native employés of all grades, there obtains, in this Presidency, a regular system by which appointments are jealously guarded from open competition and are handed down from father to son, from elder to younger brother, or from uncle to nephew. This is natural enough, but it is at least probable that employers may often suffer from the desire of their subordinates to keep everything in the family. It is in consequence of this system that discharged soldiers, whose connections and influence have, as a rule, entirely concentrated themselves in the Army, find it most difficult to make a start or get any sort of opening in civil life,—for certain departments of which they are nevertheless peculiarly well qualified by their military training and antecedents.

3. For instance, it seems to His Excellency that the habits of obedience, cleanliness and punctuality, which are acquired during a soldier's career, would find a most fitting application in such appointments as those of peon to public offices or mercantile firms, of gate-keeper along lines of Railway, of postal or telegraph messenger, or any similar employments, which demand reliable and steady men.

4. With a view of assisting discharged soldiers of good character to obtain employment, the Commander-in-Chief directs the adoption of the following system :—

I. When men are sent before a Medical Invaliding Committee, in addition to the remarks at present required by regulation, the Committee should enter in the column "Remarks of the Medical Committee," against the name of each man, their opinion as to whether the man is physically fit to perform the duties of a peon, gate-keeper, watchman, jail guard or warder, police reserve, telegraph or postal delivery peon, or any similar employment.

II. In the case of men passing voluntarily to pension after 32 years' service, the Officer Commanding will himself make the entry.

III. The proceedings of the Medical Committee will be sent to the Officer Commanding by the Staff Officer of the Adjutant General's Department in view to the Officer Commanding entering the "Remarks of the Medical Committee" referred to in (i) in the register, Form A attached.

IV. The Officer Commanding will then enter in the register, Form A attached, the names of all men wishing for employment ; this register to be prepared in duplicate, by stations at which men desire employment ; the names of such men as are willing to

accept work anywhere will be entered in a separate register; the names of those willing to accept work at one or more stations to be entered in the register for each such station.

V. One copy of the register will be sent to the Superintendent of Pensions; One to the officer charged with the payment of pensioners in the District in which the pensioner intends to reside.

VI. The last named officer will send to the Superintendent of Pensions monthly, immediately after the disbursement of pensions.

(*a*) A roll showing casualties amongst the men registered.

(*b*) A roll of men that have obtained employment.

VII. The heads of Government Departments, of Mercantile Firms, &c, &c., will be communicated with in the first instance by the Adjutant-General and invited to apply to the officers named in clause V for the services of pensioners.

VIII. If applicants for the services of pensioners are residing at, or near, the same place as the man selected by the officer named in Clause V, the man will be sent to the applicant for approval with an extract from the register giving all particulars regarding the man. In other cases a similar extract will be sent by post.

IX. Every pensioner entered in the register will be furnished before he leaves his Regiment with a full extract therefrom as far as concerns himself in view to his trying to obtain employment for himself, he should be instructed to report to the officer paying him when he succeeds in obtaining a situation in view to the fact being noted in the register, and he should be required to deliver up extract therefrom received before leaving his Regiment.

X. The name of a man who has once found employment will not again be entered in the register unless he produces a certificate of good conduct while in his former situation.

XI. The officer referred to in Clause V will not fail to report to the Superintendent of Pensions the case of any pensioner who while in a situation may be convicted of theft or any other felonious or disgraceful act and who has thus become liable to forfeiture of pension in addition to such other punishment as the law may award.

5. Any subsidiary instructions that may be found necessary for the satisfactory working of the scheme will be issued to all concerned by the Superintendent of Pensions with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief to be obtained through the Adjutant General.

6. The ultimate success or failure of the whole scheme will depend on the character of the men who are supplied to employers. It is therefore most important that Commanding Officers should be careful not to send in the name of any man on whom they cannot thoroughly depend. On no account should a willingness to accept employment be considered sufficient ground for submitting a man's name. The fact that a man has but few entries in his Defaulter Sheet is not of itself sufficient to warrant his name being entered in the register; the Commanding Officer before permitting a man's name to be placed thereon must, by careful and personal enquiry from the candidates Wing Commander, and the Native Officers of his Company, *thoroughly* satisfy himself that the man is steady, sober, trustworthy and intelligent.

A *strict* observance of these instructions is *essential* to the success and permanency of this scheme.

7. The instructions given in para 4 of this letter will be at once carried out in the case of those men whose names were included in the rolls referred to in para 8 of D. O. letter No. 37, dated 2nd August 1884 from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

8. In conclusion I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that His Excellency hopes much benefit may accrue to the Madras Native Army from this project. Nothing is more calculated to encourage men to enter on a career, than the thought that they will not be forgotten as soon as they cease to be worth their pay. His Excellency therefore trusts you will give your cordial support to the scheme.

Register of Men who on discharge from the Regiment, are desirous and are specially recommended by their Commanding Officer to have their names registered for employment as Peons, Watchmen, Gate-keepers, &c., &c.

Pension No. (To be filled in by Officer in charge of Pensioners.)	
Rank and Name.	
Former Corps and Regimental No.	
Caste.	
Age on 1st January 188 .	Years. / Months.
Length of Service on 1st January 188 .	Years. / Months.
Date of Discharge.	
Extract from Proceedings of Medical Committee *i. e.*, "Remarks of the Medical Committee".	
Personal appearance and particular marks.	
War Service.	
Educational Qualifications.	Reading and Writing. / Arithmetic. / Languages. / Whether he understands English.
Whether in possession of Certificates of Education, if so, what Class.	
General intelligence apart from Education.	
Character and conduct during Service.	
What particular situation the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first.	
Where he wishes to be employed.	
Commanding Officer's recommendation.	
Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	
Remarks.	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th April 1885.

List of Officers in charge of Pensioners in the Madras Presidency.

Stations.	Address.	Remarks.
Arcot ...	Lieut.-Colonel J. Kelly, Unattached.	
Arnee ...	Do do do	
Aurangabad	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Anuntapore	Deputy Collector of Anuntapore.	
Akola ...	Commissioner of Akola.	
Bangalore	Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Smith, s. c.	
Bellary ...	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Berhampore	Do do do	
Calicut ...	Deputy Collector of Malabar.	
Cannanore	Do of do	
Chicacole	Bt.-Colonel J. C. Hay, s. c.	
Chingleput	Deputy Collector of Chingleput District.	
Chittoor	Captain R. Mayne, E. V.	
Cochin ...	Deputy Collector of Malabar.	
Coimbatore	Do of Coimbatore.	
Combaconum	Do of Tanjore.	
Condapily	Major Haleman, s. c.	
Cuddalore	Deputy Collector of South Arcot.	
Cuddapah	Do of Cuddapah.	
Cumbum	Sheristadar of Cumbum.	
Cuttack ...	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Dindigul	Deputy Collector of Madura.	
Ellore ...	Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Raikes, s. c.	
Elichpur	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Guntoor	Major Haleman, s. c.	
Hingoli ...	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Hoshangabad	Do do do	
Jalna ...	Do do do	
Jubbulpore	Do do do	
Kamptee...	Major S. L. Hunt, s. c.	
Kurnool...	Deputy Collector of Kurnool.	
Madras ...	(Major Lieut-Colonel) C. C. Morris, Cav.	
Madura ...	Deputy Collector of Madura.	
Mangalore	Do of South Canara.	
Manantoddy	Do of Malabar.	
Masulipatam	Major Haleman, s. c.	
Mercara...	Bt.-Colonel R. C. Budd, s. c.	
Moulmein	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Mount...	Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Oakes, s. c.	
Mominabad	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Negapatam	Deputy Collector of Tanjore.	
Nilgiris	Do of Nilgiris.	
Nellore ...	Do of Nellore	
Ongole ...	Do do	
Palamcotah	Deputy Collector of Tinnevelly.	
Palaveram	Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Oakes, s. c.	
Palcondah	Deputy Tahsildar of Palcondah.	
Paulghaut	Deputy Collector of Malabar.	
Poonamallee	Do of Chingleput District.	
Port Blair	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Quilon ...	Do do do	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th April **1885.**

Stations.	Address.	Remarks.
Ryepore	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Rajahmundry	Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Raikes, s. c.	
Ramnad	Deputy Collector of Madura.	
Rangoon	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Royacottah	Deputy Collector of Salem.	
Salem	Do do	
Sambalpore	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Samulcottah	Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Raikes, s. c.	
Saugor	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Seetabuldeo	Major S. L. Hunt, s. c.	
Secunderabad	Bt.-Colonel A. G. D. Logan, s. c.	
Tanjore...	Deputy Collector of Tanjore.	
Tellicherry	Do of Malabar.	
Thayetmyo	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Tongoo	Do do do	
Trevandrum	Lieut.-Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, Cav.	
Trichinopoly	Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Lys, s. c.	
Trichoor	Officer in charge of Pensioners.	
Tripassore	Deputy Collector of Chingleput District.	
Vellore	Captain R. Mayne, E. V.	
Vizagapatam	Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Sheffield, s. c.	
Vizianagrum		
Bellary District	Deputy Collector, Bellary.	
Ganjam District	Do Ganjam.	
Godavery District	Do Godavery.	
Kistna District	Do Kistna.	
Trichinopoly District ...	Do Trichinoply.	
Vizagapatam District ...	Do Vizagapatam.	
DIVISIONS IN MYSORE.		
Ashtagram Division. Mysore District ...	Assistant Commissioner.	
French Rocks	Do.	
Hassan Sub-Division	Do.	
Nagar Division.		
Kadur District	Do.	
Shimoga District	Do.	
Nundydroog Division.		
Bangalore District	Do.	
Kolar District	Do.	
Tumkur District	Do.	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th April 1885.

No. 155-65—5, DATED 13TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, Public Works Secretary and District Officers in continuation of Proceedings No. 4330-40—89, dated 24th October 1884.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Manager, Mysore State Railway
The Secretary in the Public Works Department
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Sub-Division Officers.

READ—

Letters from the Hassan Sub-Division officer, Nos. 3 and 95, dated 13th January and 10th February 1885.
Replies to Circular No. 5836—121, dated 23rd January 1885.

No. 653-62—18, DATED 27TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—Application for two teakwood almirahs for the safe custody of the survey and topographical maps of the Manjarabad and Belur Taluks, one for each, is sanctioned. The Sub-Division officer will have them made at Hassan.

2. It is observed from replies to this office Circular No. 5836—121 of 23rd January last, that no uniform rule is observed as to the custody of the survey and topographical maps · they shall be carefully preserved in tin boxes or wooden almirahs under lock and key of the Revenue Sheristadar in the District office, Sheristadar in the Sub-Division office, Taluk Sheristadar in the Taluk and Head Munshi in the Deputy Amildar's office, these officials being strictly held responsible for the safe custody of these important and valuable documents.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Comptroller.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 8, dated 1st April 1885.

I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1884—85.

The total number of visitors during the year was 304,735, being 83,871 less than in the previous year.

The average daily number was	1,026

against 1,317 in 1883—84.

The largest number in one day (the Dasara festival) was ..	6,795
The smallest number in one day was	140

Out of 304,735 visitors,

173,640 were males.

131,095 were females.

Signed in the Book—

Males	34,672

Tally kept.

Men and Boys ..				138,968
Women and Girls ..				129,691
Visitors signed in the book in English ..		Europeans ..	3,715	10,963
		Natives ..	7,248	
Do	Kanarese			13,528
Do	Tamil			5,444
Do	Hindustani			2,904
Do	Telugu			2,459
Do	Mahratta			684
Do	Guzarati			57
Do	Malayalam			24
Do	Marvadi			10
Do	Sindhi			3

Of the 36,076 persons able to write their names, it is found that upwards of 37¾ per cent signed in Kanarese, 30½ in English, 15 in Tamil, 8 in Hindustani, and 6 in Telugu. The percentage in the previous year was 36½ Kanarese, 31 English, 15 Tamil, 7 Hindustani, and 6 Telugu.

The total number of visitors who have now entered the Museum since it was first opened in 1865 amounts to 4,466,042.

The building is in good repair. During the year the upper floor was matted. This is a great improvement as the noise of persons walking in the gallery was very distracting to visitors on ground floor.

The gallery has been protected by light iron railings and thus there is no longer a risk of children falling down from it into the body of the building.

Some cases have been removed from the gallery so as to enable the peons on guard to command a better view of the movement of visitors in the building.

The want of a godown in the vicinity of the Museum is much felt.

A collection of oils was sent to the Calcutta International Exhibition and a certificate obtained.

A collection of butterflies was purchased for Rs. 65 from General McLeod of Madras.

The Taxidermist was out to collect specimens of birds. About 300 birds were procured by the kindness of Major D. Cowie of the Revenue Survey.

The additional specimens acquired during the year number 28 and were usually contributions of trifling value. The donors were 14.

The collection of coins now consists of :—

Copper coins ..	958
Gold do	257
Silver do	196
Zinc do	24
Plated do	23
Gilt do	8
Lead do	6

The decrease in the number of gold and silver coins is owing to 11 gold and 4 silver coins being presented to Lord Ripon.

Twenty books have been added during the year. The library now consists of 554 volumes.

The manuscripts are in good order and are carefully kept.

The following is a statement of the expenses incurred during the year :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries ..	1,692	0	0
Contingencies ..	189	6	0
Purchase of specimens	65	0	0
Total Rs. ..	1,946	6	0

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 27th April 1885.

The establishment of the Museum is the same as heretofore.

The Curator, B. Santappa, attended a course of lectures on botany and obtained a certificate. He continues to give close attention to his responsible charge.

Hitherto this institution has been made merely a show, so to speak, or to serve for amusement: it would be well were it given a wider utility and made to minister in some way more directly to educational purposes also.

No. 663—43, DATED 27TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER.—Recorded: the attention of Mr. Cameron, recently appointed to the charge of the Government Museum, is drawn to the last para of the report. He will submit for the orders of Government a scheme for the utilization of the institution for educational purposes.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary

To—The Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum.

PART I.

MILITARY.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military),—dated 15th April 1885.

From the Military Secretary, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, General No. 1, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1885.

In conformity with instructions received some time ago I have had under consideration the question of concentrating the Siledar Horse in order to ensure better drill and supervision than has been found possible when they were distributed over the Province and am of opinion that the best and indeed the only method of doing this, so long as the force is required for out-post duty and police patrol, is to reduce the Head-Quarters of Regiments from three to two by withdrawing the Head-Quarters of one Regiment from Shimoga where a large force is not actually required and concentrating the Siledars as much as possible at Bangalore and Mysore.

2. Instead therefore of detailing a Regiment for duty for several years at Shimoga, it is proposed to supply such detachments as are necessary for duty in the Districts from Bangalore and Mysore, Bangalore furnishing those for the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts including Chitaldroog, and Mysore furnishing those for Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga.

3. None appears to be needed at present for Kadur.

4. These detachments would be regularly inspected and relieved annually and the result would be both that a larger number of men would be kept together at Regimental Head-Quarters, that drill and discipline could be better maintained and that a body of troops could be much more promptly provided for special service than was possible under the former system as proved by the experience gained at the Camp of Exercise.

5. Having been directed to proceed at once to carry out these proposals with special reference to the possibility of a strong Regiment being required for service, I am withdrawing the Head-Quarters of the 1st Regiment from Shimoga to Mysore and transferring to Bangalore by three Risalas of the 2nd from Mysore.

6. I beg to enclose a memo showing what the ultimate results of this measure would be, but as directed the fewest possible changes will, at present, be made as regards reduction of supernumerary officers.

MEMORANDUM.

Siledars.

The Dewan is aware that an important question connected with the Siledar Force has been for some time under consideration, which is how the Regiments can be most conveniently stationed so as to bring them as much as possible within the control of the European officers for the purpose of inspection, drill and discipline, and at the same time provide for the several Districts the detachments which are required for out-post duty.

2. Before the Camp of Exercise last year, Siledars were dispersed in small parties all over the Province to an extent which made it extremely difficult to assemble a complete Regiment within a reasonable time while providing for the relief of only part of the out-posts, and for the same reason it was found that the officers and men had forgotten a good deal of their drill, many of the horses had been neglected or were unfit for service, and the equipments were greatly in need of repair or renewal.

3. To enable a sufficient number of men to join the camp, the number of out-posts was much reduced, as can be seen from the following statement.

4. Some slight changes have been made at the request of the Civil officers, but the statement is very nearly correct, and quite enough so, for a comparison. Distribution of total of officers and men before and after the Camp of Exercise :—

	Before the Camp.				After the Camp.				Head-Quarter Stations and Districts.	
Regiment.	Head-Quarters.	Out-posts.	Leave, sick, &c.	Total.	Head-Quarters.	Out-posts.	Leave, sick, &c.	Total.		
1st	107	194	107	408	192	102	107	401	Shimoga ...	Shimoga. Hassan. Chitaldroog.
2nd	148	165	95	408	269	39	95	403	Mysore ...	Mysore. Kolar part. Tumkur.
3rd	322	30	56	408	330	19	56	405	Bangalore ...	Bangalore. Kolar part.
Total...	577	389	258	1,224	791	160	258	1,209		

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military),—dated 15th April 1885.

5. It will be seen from this that the number at Head-Quarters was increased from 577 to 791, while that at out-posts was decreased from 389 to 160, but, as will be noticed hereafter, there was still a difficulty in having parades sufficiently strong for the exercise of a full Regiment, arising from the number of men on duty daily, which is approximately,

	On Duty daily.
1st Regiment, Shimoga	56
2nd Do Mysore	71
3rd Do Bangalore	110

6. The present distribution of the force with 3 Head-Quarter stations is objectionable on account of the remoteness of Shimoga from Bangalore, and the distance from Mysore of Tumkur and Kolar, which are much nearer Bangalore.

7. It is almost impossible that a Regiment at Shimoga could be properly looked after and supervised.

8. The detachments absorb a large number of men, and after deducting the sick men on leave, on duty at Kunigal, &c., not more than about 130 or 140 Siledars can be retained at Head-Quarters.

9. An annual muster and inspection is made in the cold weather, when all detachments are called in, and assembled at Shimoga, and this year the Staff officer was employed for some weeks in drilling the Regiment when so assembled, but this being over, the detachments again proceed to their stations, and nothing more of the kind can be done till the following season.

10. A Regiment stationed at Shimoga remains there according to the custom of the service for several years, and is therefore under a great disadvantage when compared with those at Bangalore or Mysore.

11. The question whether a better locality than Shimoga could be selected for the Head-Quarters of a Regiment has been much discussed, but after giving the matter very careful consideration, I can suggest no other place which would meet the objection now existing, and it appears to me that there is no actual necessity for maintaining 3 Head-Quarter stations of Regiments in the Province, as the strength of the force now stationed at Shimoga is greatly in excess of what is needed in that part of the country.

12. The final allotment of Siledars to each District has not yet been ordered, but the Dewan, some time ago, when conferring on the subject, came to the conclusion that the maximum for any single District, except Bangalore and Mysore, need not exceed a Risala.

13. In the Shimoga District there were formerly 11 small out-posts employing 10 Daffadars and 78 Siledars, but the present Deputy Commissioner has not objected to the withdrawal of all except those at Benkipur and Davangere, where 2 Daffadars and 8 Siledars are stationed, so that there can be no doubt that a Risala of the present strength would amply suffice for all the requirements of Shimoga; while it is also evident that as regards Chitaldroog, a Risala could as easily be detailed for duty from Bangalore as from Shimoga, and that detachments could be furnished for Kolar and Tumkur more conveniently than from Mysore.

14. Mr. Meiklejohn, when Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, considered that Siledars were not required in that District.

15. Assuming that the present Siledar force was embodied in 2 Regiments instead of 3, the Risalas being increased in strength by the absorption of the Siledars of the 3rd Regiment, detachments could with great ease be furnished thus :—

West.		East.	
Head-Quarters.	**Commands.**	**Head-Quarters.**	**Commands.**
Mysore.	**Mysore**	**Bangalore.**	**Bangalore** ... ...
	Hassan		**Kolar** ... ...
	Shimoga		**Tumkur-Chitaldroog** ... ...

with the advantage that additional men could be concentrated at the Head-Quarters where they could be better supervised and drilled in larger bodies, and that detachments could be

regularly relieved annually, while the same number of men as at present could be supplied for all duty with a considerable saving in expense to the State.

16. The head-quarter establishment of a Regiment necessitates the detail of a number of officers and men for daily duty in addition to the Regimental staff as can be understood from the following statement of the strength of the 1st Regiment at Shimoga on the 15th January last :—

Present.	Commissioned Officers.	Daffadars.	Siledars.	Regimental Staff.	Risala Staff.	Total.	Remarks.
On Duty	1	9	56	...	2	68	All on Regiment or Risala duty except a road patrol.
For Parade ...	5	16	78	7	10	116	
Total.....	6	25	134	7	12	184	

17. The present strength of the Risalas in the Siledars is much below that of some other Irregular Cavalry Regiments. A Regiment of Siledars consisting 6 Risalas with 318 Siledars or 53 to a Risala against 6 Risalas to a Regiment of 478 Troopers or about 80 to a Risala in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, and considering the much greater extent to which the Siledars here are employed on detached duties, there would be no objection to the Risalas here being even stronger.

18. Statement A shows —

(1.) The present strength of the 3 Regiments.

(2.) The proposed strength of the 2 Regiments.

The number of Risalas and Commissioned officers to each Regiment would remain the same. The total of Siledars also. The number of Daffedars and Lance Daffedars has been reduced from 144 to 108, which gives one Non-Commissioned officer to about 10 men, as in the Hyderabad Contingent.

19. This statment also shows how the two Regiments could be distributed.

20. The details of the distribution are given in Statement C, under the head "Proposed Distribution," which shows that after allowing 45 men for the Tumkur District where only 8 are at present stationed, and estimating the men for duty at head-quarters, Kunigal, sick, &c., as they now are, the total available for parade at Bangalore would be 299 and at Mysore 231.

21. With regard to the financial results a fair amount of saving would be ultimately effected which is calculated at Rs. 26,034 per annum if all the supernumeraries were pensioned or retired on gratuity, but the exact amount could not be stated till the individuals were inspected, and the question considered whether some should not be retained temporarily on personal allowances.

22. In the superior ranks there are at present 3 Risaldaris vacant ; of the remaining Risaldars 2 might be pensioned and one retained for duty at Kunigal.

23. The disposal of the Jamadars and others would have to be separately considered on the merits.

Proceedings of the Deccan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military)—dated 15th April 1885.

A

Comparative Statement showing the Present and the Proposed Strength of the Sawar Regiments with Cost, the Distribution of the Force on Out-post and other Duties and the Number of Officers and Men likely to be thrown out of employ by the amalgamation of the 3rd Regiment with the 1st and 2nd by increasing the number of men in each Risala from 53 to 80 men.

Corps.	Head-Quarter Stations.	Regimentdars at Rs. 300.	Risaldars at Rs. 120.	Sar-Zafardars at Rs. 60	Jamadars at Rs. 50.	Daffadars at Rs. 35.	Nishanbardars at Rs. 32.	Trumpet-Majors at Rs 30.	Trumpeters at Rs. 26.	Dunkanviz at Rs. 26	Lance Daffadars at Rs. 28	Sileadars at Rs 20	Sar-Teshkars at Rs 40	Teshkars at Rs 35	Farrier-Majors at Rs. 30	Farriers at Rs 26	Field Mahaldars at Rs 7—10—8	Jinada Daffadars at Rs. 6.	Jhemdarvilas at Rs. 5	Writers at Rs 15	Total	Total Monthly Cost of Establishment.
Present Strength.																						
1st Regiment	Shimoga	1	6	1	6	36	1	1	6	1	12	318	1	6	1	6	1	1	3		408	11,052 10 8
2nd Regiment	Mysore	1	6	1	6	36	1	1	6	1	12	318	1	6	1	6	1	1	3		408	11,052 10 8
3rd Regiment	Bangalore	1	6	1	6	36	1	1	6	1	12	318	1	6	1	6	1	1	3		408	11,052 10 8
Total Present Strength, 6 Risalas to the Regiment		3	18	3	18	108	3	3	18	3	36	954	3	18	3	18	3	3	9		1,224	33,158 0 0
Proposed Strength.																						
1st Regiment	Bangalore	1	6	1	6	42	1	1	6	1	12	483	1	6	1	9	2	2	5	1	587	16,560 5 4
2nd Regiment	Mysore	1	6	1	6	42	1	1	6	1	12	483	1	6	1	9	1	1	4	1	584	16,540 10 8
Total Proposed Strength, 6 Risalas to the Regiment		2	12	2	12	84	2	2	12	2	24	966	2	12	2	18	3	3	9	2	1,171	33,120 0 0
Distribution.																						
On out-post District and Head-Quarter duty as per Statement C. ..	...	1	5	...	4	60	...	...	5	..	14	597	...	4	1	3	1	...	4	...	641	
Off-duty at Bangalore as per do ..	...	1	5	1	3	9	1	1	5	1	7	241	1	5		9	2	1	3	1	299	
Do at Mysore as per do ...	...		2	1	5	12	1	1	2	1	3	188	1	3	...	6	...	2	2	1	231	
Total Distribution... ...		2	12	2	12	84	2	2	12	2	24	966	2	12	2	18	3	3	9	2	1,171	
Difference between the Present and the Proposed Strength of the Force ...	Loss	1	6	1	6	24	1	1	6	1	12	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	9,080 0 0
	More	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	14	342 0 0
																	Saving per Mensem ...					2,798 0 0
																	Do per Annum. ...					33,856 0 0
																	Deduct Pension, &c. —					7,182 0 0
																	Net Saving per Annum as per Statement B.					26,674 0 0
Strength of a Risala.																						
Present	...	...	1	..	1	6	...	...	1	...	2	53	...	1		1					...	
Proposed																						

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military),—dated 15th April 1885.

B

MEMORANDUM.

If this scheme for the amalgamation of the 3 Regiments with the 1st and 2nd by increasing the number of men in each Risala from 53 to 80 is sanctioned, the officers and men referred to in the accompanying comparative statement under the heading "difference between the present and the proposed strength of the force" will have to be selected for retirement on the following pensions :—

Rank.	Scale of Pay.	Total Pay.			Scale of Pension.	Total Pension.			Difference Saving per Mensem.			Difference Saving per Annum.		
1 Regimentdar	300	300	0	0	50	50	0	0	250	0	0	3,000	0	0
6 Risaldars	120	720	0	0	25	150	0	0	570	0	0	6,840	0	0
1 Sar-Zafardar	60	60	0	0	15	15	0	0	45	0	0	540	0	0
6 Jamadars	50	300	0	0	12	72	0	0	228	0	0	2,736	0	0
24 Daffadars	35	840	0	0	6	144	0	0	696	0	0	8,352	0	0
2 Nishanbardars... ...	32	32	0	0	6	6	0	0	26	0	0	312	0	0
1 Trumpet-Major ...	30	30	0	0	6	6	0	0	24	0	0	288	0	0
6 Trumpeters	26	156	0	0	3/8	21	0	0	135	0	0	1,620	0	0
1 Dankanavaz	26	26	0	0	3/8	3	8	0	22	8	0	270	0	0
1 Sar-Peshkar	40	40	0	0	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	240	0	0
6 Peshkars	35	210	0	0	17/8	105	0	0	105	0	0	1,260	0	0
1 Farrier-Major ...	30	30	0	0	6	6	0	0	24	0	0	288	0	0
12 Lance Daffadars ...	2	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	288	0	0
Total.....		2,768	0	0		598	8	0	2,169	8	0	26,034	0	0
Deduct Pay of two additional Writers provided for ...		30	0	0		...	...	...	30	0	0	360	0	0
Net Savings.....		2,738	0	0		598	8	0	2,139	8	0	25,674	0	0

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military),—dated 15th April 1885.

C

Comparative Statement showing the Present and the Proposed Distribution of the Siledar Force.

Present Distribution.

Districts.	Regimentdar.	Risaldar.	Sar-Zafardar.	Jamadar.	Daffadar.	Nishanbardar.	Trumpet-Major.	Trumpeters.	Dunkanavaz.	Lance Daffadars.	Siledar.	Sar-Peshkar.	Peshkars.	Farrier-Major.	Farriers.	Paidal Mahaldars.	Jhanda Daffadars.	Jhandavalas.	Writers.	Total.
On Out-post and District Duty.																				
Bangalore	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chitaldroog	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	3	30	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	43
Mysore ...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Hassan ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	2	38	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	1	58	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Kunigal...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	124	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	138
On leave, sick, &c.	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	5	55	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	74
Total.....	...	6	...	6	66	...	...	7	...	16	516	...	6	1	3	1	...	4	...	632
Off Duty at Head-Quarters.																				
Bangalore	1	5	1	3	14	1	1	4	1	9	183	1	4	...	5	1	1	3	...	238
Mysore ...	1	4	1	6	17	1	1	4	1	7	145	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	...	205
Shimoga	1	3	1	3	11	1	1	3	1	4	110	1	2	1	4	...	1	1	...	149
Total.....	3	12	3	12	42	3	3	11	3	20	438	3	12	2	15	2	3	5	..	592
Total Strength of 3 Regiments.....	3	18	3	18	108	3	3	18	3	36	954	3	18	3	18	3	3	9	...	1,224

Proposed Distribution.

Regiments	District.	Regimentdar.	Risaldar.	Sar-Zafardar.	Jamadar.	Daffadar.	Nishanbardar.	Trumpet-Majors.	Trumpeters.	Dunkanavaz.	Lance Daffadars.	Siledars.	Sar-Peshkar.	Peshkars.	Farrier-Major.	Farriers.	Paidal Mahaldars.	Jhanda Daffadars.	Jhandavalas.	Writers.	Total.
	On Out-Post and District Duty.																				
2nd Regt. 1st Regt.	Bangalore	...	...	...	3	17	...	...	1	...	1	75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
	Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	1	40	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	46
	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	40	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Chitaldroog	..	...	..	...	4	..	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	45
	Mysore	...	..	1	...	12	..	.	1	.	2	82		.	..	..	...	...	...	...	99
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	.	...	1	40	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	45
	Kadur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	40	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	51
1st & 2nd	Kunigal	...	...	1	..	..	4	...	..	1	..	1	124		1	1	1	...	..	4	. 138
Do	On leave, sick, &c.	...	...	2	..	...	9	.	...	1	...	5	55		1	..	.	1	..	...	... 74
	Total..	...	...	2	...	4	63	...	...	5	..	14	537	..	4	1	3	1	..	4	... 641
	Off Duty at Head-Quarters.																				
	Bangalore	...	1	5	1	3	9	1	1	5	1	7	241	1	5	1	9	2	2	3	1 299
	Mysore	...	1	2	1	5	12	1	1	2	1	3	188	1	3	...	6	...	1	2	1 231
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
	Total.....		2	7	2	8	21	2	2	7	2	10	429	2	8	1	15	2	3	5	2 530
	Total Strength of 2 Regiments.....		2	12	2	12	84	2	2	12	2	24	960	2	12	2	18	3	3	9	2 1,171

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Military),—dated 15th April 1885.

No. 215-25—7, DATED 15TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The revision of the Siledar force proposed by the Military Secretary in the letter read above is approved. The details regarding out-posts may require alteration from time to time, but as remarked by the Military Secretary, all out-posts are most conveniently supplied from the Regiments at Bangalore and Mysore.

2. It is in every way advisable that the present three Regiments should be formed into two, one to be stationed at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, the reduction of the officers of one Regiment required by this scheme being carried out gradually as vacancies occur.

3. Under these circumstances, the revision of the Siledar force, as per details given in Statement A submitted by the Military Secretary, is hereby sanctioned.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Military Secretary.
The Comptroller.
The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers for information.

PART I.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore in the Public Works Department, 17*th April* 1885.

READ—

Note by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 26th June 1884, suggesting that when the Public Works Officers carry out works for other Departments, the amounts allotted should be treated in the accounts as grants-in-aid to the Public Works Budgets, and the expenditure debited in the accounts of that Department, instead of as at present, to "Transfers Miscellaneous, Civil Department."

No. 1927-50—356-79, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH APRIL 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The Dewan approves of the above proposal, and accordingly directs that, in future, such portions of the grants under the marginally noted heads, as are intended for public works, should be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department at the beginning of each official year, and treated in the accounts as grants-in aid to the Public Works Budgets, *viz.*, 1, 3, & 4 to the Provincial Budget, and No. 2 to the District Fund Budget.

1 Forests
2 Education Cess Funds
3 Siledar Stable Fund
4. Barr Lines Repair Fund.

II. Under this arrangement, the Educational Secretary will cease to sanction works from education cess funds, but he will send requisitions to the Public Works Department, for such works as he may wish to have carried out from this source, in the same way as he does at present for educational works debitable to the Provincial Budget.

III. The allotments made from time to time, from the Palace Budget, for Palace works, should also be treated in the accounts as grants-in-aid to the Provincial Budget.

IV. All unexpended balances from the above funds at the close of the year will be recredited to the respective Civil Departments.

V. This order will have effect from 1st April 1885.

C. H. M. KENSINGTON, CAPTAIN, R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore, P. W. D.

To—The Comptroller of Mysore.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
The Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers of Ranges.
The Dy. Commissioners and Asstt. Commissioners of Sub-Divisions.
The Educational Secretary.
The Military Secretary.
The General Secretary

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A copy of the license to import ammunition from Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, granted to Captain W. Anderson, received from the Assistant to the Resident, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	1st April 1885.	
2	Summons in duplicate issued by the Small Cause Court, Lahore, to be served on Mr. R. Toad of the Topographical Survey, forwarded by the Assistant Resident, were returned duly served.	Do do	
3	The Assistant to the Resident was informed that Fakira bin Rama Ilga, whose arrest had been requested by the Political Agent, Kolapur and South Mahratta Country, was not found in the village of Mutal, Sorab Taluk, and that his whereabouts were not known.	2nd do	
4	As requested by the District Magistrate of Shimoga, sanction was accorded to the purchase of a copy each of the Indian Penal Code and General Clauses Act for the use of the Honnali Munsiff Magistrate's Court, the cost being met from the Deputy Commissioner's office contingencies.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
5	The Senior Surgeon was requested to issue detailed instructions to the Medical officers and the Chemical Examiner on the subject of chemical examinations connected with the sessions cases, and was informed that too much importance cannot be given to the careful drawing up of these reports which should invariably contain all the particulars pointed out by the Chief Court and by Mr. Prinsep in his commentaries on the Criminal Procedure Code.—Communicated to the Chief Judge.	4th do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was informed that full jurisdiction within land forming the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, vests in the Resident and the case referred to should be left to be dealth with by the authorities in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	6th do	
7	A copy of the license under the Arms Act granted by the Assistant to the Resident to Messrs. Best and Co., Madras, for the transport of gunpowder and fuses, was forwarded to the District Magistrate, Kolar.	13th do	
8	In forwarding a commission with currency notes for Rs. 110 on account of process fees, &c., received from the District Judge, Mysore to the address of the Civil Appellate Judge, Hyderabad, for the examination of certain witnesses residing at Hyderabad, the Assistant to the Resident was requested to transmit the same to the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.	Do do	
9	Copies of a list of releases of prisoners undergoing imprisonment at Port Blair, received from the Assistant to the Resident, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and Inspector Gener alof Prisons.	14th do	
10	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to publish in three successive issues, both in English and Canarese, the notification regarding the refund of the value of impressed court fees tamps in accordance with certain rules.	16th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The prohibitory order forwarded with the Bangalore Sub-Judge's No. 522 of the 1st March 1885 was duly served on the individual therein named and returned.	16th April 1885.	
12	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to report the result of the criminal proceedings instituted against Sinappa of Siralkoppa for making use of a forged document in connection with the case of areecanut smuggling of which he had been found guilty.	17th do	
13	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District and Sub-Division officers were requested to expedite their reports submitting their opinion on the resolution of the Government of India regarding the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts in jails.	Do do	
14	A copy of the license granted by the Resident to Mr. M. D Plummer, Superintendent, Mysore Gold Mining Company in Kolar District, for importing 400 lbs. of dynamite for mining purposes, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	18th do	
15	A copy of the license granted by the Resident to the Indian Consolidation Company, Devala, South East Wynad for importing into the Kolar gold fields certain quantities of dynamite, furze and detonators for mining purposes, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.	Do do	
16	A copy of the letter from the Assistant to the Resident forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting 1st Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, stating that the commission forwarded with this office No. 5972—275 of the 27th January 1885 cannot be executed owing to the non-appearance of the Vakil, was sent to the District Judge, Mysore, with reference to his docket No. 1372—26 of the 19th January 1885.	20th do	
17	Petition from certain coffee planters in the Tarikere Taluk, praying that the Amildar of that Taluk may be invested with certain powers, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Kadur for disposal, if he considers necessary, by needful recommendation through the Chief Court.	21st do	
18	A notfication appointing Mr. J. Sausman Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail and investing him with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of offences committed within the precincts of that jail, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons with reference to his No. 3, dated 6th April 1885.	Do do	
19	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of 50 copies of Mr. J. D. B. Gribble's Medical jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts, for the use of the Courts in the Mysore Province.—Communicated to Comptroller.	22nd do	
20	The release of convict Judiya No. 6550 of the Shimoga Jail on medical grounds was sanctioned as recommended by the Inspector General of Prisons.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.	28th do	
21	With reference to the statement showing the result of the trial of prisoners surrendered under the Extradition Act for the half year ended 31st December 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit certain information regarding one Lingappa.	Do do	
22	Copy of a license issued by the Resident in Mysore to Messrs. Wilson and Co., for exporting a certain quantity of dynamite to the Balaghat Mine in the Betmangala Taluk, Kolar District, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	29th do	
23	A copy of the letter with its enclosure No. 143—36, dated 20th instant, from the Assistant to the Resident, stating that the District Magistrate of Coorg has been ordered to execute the warrant against Syed Khadar, and that the Resident does not consider that there is sufficient reason to execute a warrant against Mahomed Ismail, was forwarded to the District Judge, Mysore, for information and guidance.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	Copy of a license issued by the Resident in Mysore to N. V. Ramanujam and Co. of Madras to export certain ammunition to Bangalore Town was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	29th April 1885.	
25	In forwarding copy of a letter from the Assistant to the Resident, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to give effect to the Delhi Deputy Commissioner's request to recover the fine imposed on the prisoner therein alluded to and to report the result to this office with information as to who the prisoner was and what his real name was.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 30*th April* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II

REVENUE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Mysore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 934, dated 24th March 1885, reporting on the closing of certain opium shops at Mysore, in consequence of the non-payment of the license fees, was recorded.	1st April 1885.	
2	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the Dewan declined to confirm the orders passed by him cancelling the sale certificate duly granted to one Hanumanta Rao in connection with the sale of the house of a revenue defaulter.	Do do	
3	The District Registrar of Kolar was requested to forward to this office the duplicates of certain mining leases said to have been left by Mr. Lavelle in that office.	Do do	
4	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that the sanction conveyed in Proceedings No. 6778-9—91 of the 12th idem to the alienation of certain land in the Kenchanapalya village, Tumkur Taluk, extended to the remission of assessment thereon.	Do do	
5	In continuation of this office letter No. 6821-2—328, dated 14th March 1885, a copy of "the prices of food grains and salt throughout India, 1861—1883," was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, with certain instructions to be observed by him as regards the checking of the prices given in that volume.	Do do	
6	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that the Survey Manual can be purchased at the Book Depot, Bangalore, the Financial Codes at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, and that the Revenue Manual and Audit Department Circulars are out of print.	Do do	
7	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to submit further information in connection with the retirement of Sanjivaiya, Judicial Gumasta of Heggaddevankote Taluk.	Do do	
8	Petition, dated 17th March 1885, from Nana Rao, late Deputy Munshi, Additional Munsiff's Court, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for report as to whether the appointment of Gumasta in the Kankanhalli Taluk was offered to the petitioner subsequent to the issue of the Dewan's Proceedings No. 4142-3—318, dated 16th October 1884, or whether it was filled up prior to the issue of the same.	Do do	
9	Sanction was accorded for the extension of the period of six months, allowed in Dewan's Proceedings No. 6898-9—32, dated 19th March 1885, to one year for the Anche line between Chikmagalur and Attigundi as that will include the coffee season during which time the correspondence would, as reported by the Anche Bakshi, be great.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and Comptroller.	Do do	
10	Certain Canarese papers connected with the petition of Chikkempegauda, claiming the Patelship of Bidarkere in the Mandya Taluk, were returned to the French Rocks Sub-Division officer as requested by him in his No. 330, dated 8th ultimo.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	S. Venkatrangaiengar, Amildar of Chitaldroog, who was suspended for one year with effect from 17th February 1884, and ordered to be provided with a ministerial appointment, was directed to be treated as a supernumerary on Rs. 150 per mensem, with effect from the 17th February 1885.—Communicated to Comptroller.	1st April 1885.	
12	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to obtain and forward to this office the Treasury Officer's certificate for Rs. 23—14—2, the excess amount recovered from one Srinivasraghvachar, the mortgagee of Doddapadam Krishnaiengar's land, on account of the land revenue due by the latter for 1883—84.	2nd do	
13	The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers were informed that as it was found inconvenient to bring into operation this year the revised scheme of ganja contracts referred to in Dewan's Proceedings No. 212, dated 27th February 1885, the existing arrangements should continue everywhere throughout the Province, the present contractors, where willing, being given an extension of their contracts on the same terms as heretofore for 1885—86.	Do do	
14	Certain vernacular correspondence connected with the Janardhanaswami temple in the Dodballapur Taluk, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
15	In returning the papers anent the gratuity sanctioned to the late Daroga Daso Pant by the Madras Government, the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was furnished with a copy of Order No. 1366, dated 16th ultimo of the said Government.	Do do	
16	A copy of the letter No. 199, dated 24th March 1885 from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Resident in Mysore, advising despatch of 40 cheetah skins, was forwarded to the Military Secretary for information.	Do do	
17	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was directed to interdict the cultivation of water melons in the bed of the Lakshmantirtha river, and punish the delinquents who disobey the order by an imposition of fine, after due enquiry.	Do do	
18	The Shanbhog Gumasta and the Shekdar of the Mavattur Firka of the Yedatore Taluk were directed to be dismissed the service on account of the defalcation committed by them.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	6th do	
19	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was directed to transfer the management of the Langarkhana of Bangalore together with the funds and all the accounts connected therewith to the Municipality.—Communicated to the President of the Bangalore Town Municipality and Comptroller.	Do do	
20	Seshappa, Shanbhog of Sikote in the Dodballapur Taluk, was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere in his case.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
21	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was directed to settle the dispute referred to amicably with the aid of some of the respectable inhabitants of Tirthahalli representing both sides of the matts alluded to, effect a compromise and report the same for the information of Government.	Do do	
22	Bhimachari's petition for the restoration of an inam resumed in 1870, was dismissed on the ground that he was not present at the time of settlement in spite of notice served on him.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, with reference to his letter No. 1452—1103, dated 6th March 1885.	Do do	
23	With reference to his letter No 50, dated 26th March, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishment was	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	directed to submit a full report regarding the difficulty of collecting the arrears of rent due by the inamdars of Tarigalala and other villages which are under mortgage to Government.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of Mysore and Sub-Division Officer, Hassan.		
24	With reference to his No. 868, dated 23rd February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, was requested to make the best arrangement possible for getting up the rent roll of the jodi Rampur villages and the detail of the balance still uncollected, entertaining a temporary establishment for six months, consisting of a Shekdar on Rs. 10 and two peons on Rs. 4 each.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Comptroller.	6th April 1885.	
25	With reference to his docket No. 1180, dated 12th February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that Shanbhog Krishnappa had no right to the land in dispute as he had sold it to one Gaus Sahib and as there has been a *bona fide* razinama from him praying for the transfer of patta in the name of the purchaser and that the patta will therefore be issued to the said Gaus Sahib this year.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that the sale of vritti lands in the jodi village of Ajjigudde, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, could not be set aside as there was nothing irregular in the sale proceedings.	Do do	
27	The Dewan's sanction to the repairs of the tank in Haralekunte village, Bangalore Taluk by one Venkatanarannappa on the condition of his being granted a remission of one-fourth in the assessment on the atchkat, was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, with reference to his No. D 1371, dated 27th March 1885. —Communicated also to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and the Secretary to the Public Works Department.	Do do	
28	With reference to his letter No. 729, dated 23rd February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that an advance of Rs. 5,000 applied for by him for giving loans to the ryots for the construction of irrigating wells in the Tumkur District, was sanctioned under the conditions specified in his letter.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
29	The Comptroller's attention was drawn to the Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 94 I. R., dated 21st November 1879 and was requested to state whether the duty of Rs. 700 per chest of Malwa opium imported into Mysore was duly credited to the Mysore revenue as therein directed.	Do do	
30	Adverting to Mysore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 814, dated 28th January 1885, it was observed that the Patel and the ryots were much to blame for raising the kodi of the tank and thereby submerging the land in the cultivation of one Madar Sahib, that they must be held responsible for the loss sustained by the latter and that the tank and its kodi should be restored to its original capacity at their cost.	Do do	
31	With reference to his docket No. 661 of the 11th March, the attention of the Kadur DeputyCommissioner was drawn to certain instructions under which arrack in quantities ranging from one quart bottle to 2 gallons may be issued to respectable private individuals, and to Hospitals, Museums and other public institutions.	Do do	
32	In reply to the representation of the Amildar of the Hassan Taluk forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District with his No. 1300—405, dated 29th March 1885, it was observed that the Amildar of Hassan had done fairly in the collection work of December 1884.	Do do	Camp 147.

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
33	In reply to his petition, dated 15th September 1884, Gudiboranapasa was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere and that the sale regularly held in May 1883 would not be cancelled.—Communicated to the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, with reference to his docket No. 188, dated 10th November 1884, forwarding Kanarese proceedings connected with the case.	6th April 1885.	
34	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that no remission could be granted under any circumstances in the case of dry lands which have suffered very badly from want of sufficient rain, but that extended time might be granted for payment of the revenue. He was requested to communicate the order to the Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, with reference to his letter No. 341, dated 14th February 1885, for the issue of necessary instructions to the Amildars concerned.	8th do	
35	The confirmation of the sale of the sarvamanyam Kalunjahalli village in the Tiptur Taluk, for Rs. 190 to one C. Krishnappa, Pleader, was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, with reference to his docket No. 738, dated 3rd March 1885.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that the Dewan declined to cancel the existing settlement, as the ryots of the jodi Belligere village were opposed to the restoration of the Inam tenure in favor of the vrittidars to whose default was due the attachment and resumption of the village.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	9th do	
37	In reply to his petition, dated 24th November 1884, Bandi Kempaiya of Mugina Hunasi, Gubbi Taluk, was informed that the Dewan declined to interfere and that the appeal was rejected.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur with, reference to his letter No. 806, dated 31st March 1885.	Do do	
38	Copies of Comptroller's letter No. 3961—25, dated 20th March 1885, reporting on the arrangements to be made for supplying opium to vendors from Taluk Treasuries, were forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers and enquired in what Taluk Treasury (in their District or Sub-Division) they would recommend a stock being kept and how much in each place.	10th do	
39	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that there appeared no necessity for a separate demarcation of Manavarte kaval lands belonging to Mr. Dalavayi's family at Tavarekere village, Magadi Taluk.—Communicated to Mr. Dalavayi Devaraj Ars.	Do do	
40	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain State lands in the Mudagere village of the Tiptur Taluk in favor of one Tigalar Sidda and others as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur in his docket No. 795, dated 27th March 1885.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	
41	In reply, Messrs. Best and Company, Agents, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Madras, were informed that the royalty payable is on the net sale proceeds and not on the cost of producing the gold.	11th do	
42	An assessment of Rs. 4—8—0 on a certain land in Bairapura village, Mudgere Taluk was written off the accounts with reference to Kadur Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 704, dated 31st March 1885.—Communicated to Superintendent. Mysore Revenue Survey.	13th do	
43	With reference to his docket No. 22—15, dated 31st March 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was informed that the alienation of land measuring 2 acres in the Goribidnur Taluk, and the remission of assessment thereon recommended by him were sanctioned.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
44	With reference to his docket No. 3, dated 1st April 1885, submitting explanation as regards land to be alienated for building purposes in the Chikbuksagar village, Kadur Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was required to submit certain information in regard to the exact number of houses to be constructed and the extent of land to be allotted for each.	13th April 1885.	
45	Copy of a letter No. 16—7, dated 1st April 1885 from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore with a request that an enquiry may be made regarding the reported encroachment into the Coimbatore District by the Mysore ryots.	Do do	
46	Copy of a letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Resident in Mysore directing that all communications, on matters of detail relating to the Exhibition, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, was forwarded to Colonel LeMessurier for information.	Do do	
47	Copy of a classified list received with the Resident's No. 35—12, dated 8th April 1885, showing divisions and sections under which exhibits will be ranged, in connection with the London Exhibition of 1886, was forwarded to Colonel LeMessurier for information.	Do do	
48	Copy of the despatch (Statistics and Commerce) No. 14, dated 12th February 1885, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, received with the Resident's No. 36—13, dated 8th April 1885, was forwarded to Colonel LeMessurier for information.	do	
49	In reply to his docket No. 349, dated 27th March 1885, the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division was informed that the alienation of land to be made in favor of Siddegauda and others for the extension of the village site of Sompura in the Maddur Sub-Division was sanctioned and the assessment thereon remitted.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	14th do	
50	With reference to his letter No. 302, dated 15th August 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that the stamp duty on the coffee pattas referred to in his letter was remitted and that the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was requested to grant new title-deeds.—Communicated to Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	
51	The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division were requested to expedite the submission of the quarterly returns showing the particulars of lands containing date trees given out for cultivation, for the quarter ending 31st December last.	Do do	
52	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to direct Mr. Madaiya to put himself in communication with Mr. Peet, District Forest officer of Coimbatore and to report in due course the result of difference of opinion regarding the boundary line between Mysore and Coimbatore.	15th do	
53	The Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, was requested to expedite his report relative to demarcation of Amrut Mahal Kavals by Shekdars and Shanbhogs, as called for in this office Circular No. 4576—93, dated 31st October 1884.	Do do	
54	As recommended by the Sub-Division officer of Hassan, the alienation of certain land in favor of Rameganda and Puttegauda for rebuilding the depopulated village of Bagurnahalli in the Arsikere Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do o	
55	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, the alienation of certain lands in favor of the ryots of the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Chirdoni village for building purposes was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.		
56	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that this office Proceedings No. 6035—333, dated 20th March 1885, declining to prohibit the cultivation of water melons in the Lakshmitirtha river bed during the hot season, has been recalled.	15th April 1885.	
57	In reply, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was requested to forward to this office a statement showing the particulars of the amount of subscription paid up by the villagers towards the repairs of the temple of Yoganarasimmaswami at Holal and certain other particulars regarding the allowance granted to the said temple.	16th do	
58	With reference to his letter No. 15, dated 7th April 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was informed that his suggestion to change "Sanabu" to "Ganja gida" would be adopted when there is an occasion to issue a notification on the subject.	Do do	
59	The Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, was requested to forward an early reply to this office Circular No. 5836—121, dated 23rd January 1885, calling for a report as to how survey maps are kept in his Sub-Division.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to report whether he has been able to identify the western boundary of the land granted to Mr. Porter in 1878 and also to make some amicable adjustment of the difference between Sitarama Shastri and Mr. Leslie.	Do do	
61	The Compiler was requested to publish in the *Mysore Gazette* statement of land revenue demand, collection and balance in the several taluks of the Mysore Province for the months of December and January last.	Do do	
62	In reply, the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, was informed that the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey would be requested to report whether the ryots of Kadambige assented to survey Nos. 12 and 13 being assigned as Gomal land.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, with a copy of the French Rocks Sub-Division officer's letter No. 199, dated 16th November 1884.	Do do	
63	The Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, was requested to forward an early reply to this office docket No. 4726—250, dated 13th November 1884, calling for a full report in regard to a decree against the Pallegar of Molakalmuru.	17th do	
64	A notification stating that the name of the village of Turukarahalli in the Halebid Hobli of the Belur Taluk is changed into Mallikarjunapura was gazetted.	Do do	
65	With reference to his docket No. 332, dated 13th March 1885, the Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, was informed that remission of half assessment is allowed on account of wet or other lands irrigated from Government works only when they are laid waste.	Do do	
66	The Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's recommendation that the postponement of revenue may be granted to certain hoblis of the Taluks of Tumkur and Gubbi was sanctioned.	Do do	
67	The Revenue Survey Superintendent's proposal regarding the postponement of the introduction of a detailed survey and settlement in the case of inam villages attached and taken under Government management to one year after the attachment, was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar with reference to his No. 12—6, dated 3rd April 1885, and Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
68	A petition from one M. Kalappa of Arohalli of Kolar Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar with a request that a copy of Mr. Krishnaiengar's order No. 593 of 1880 may be submitted to this office. He was also directed to report if the petitioner has exceeded the total irrigable land fixed by the arrangement made in 1880.	17th April 1885.	
69	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit without further delay the return of estimated jamabandi, Class III, No. 1 for the past year called for in this office Circular No. 5692-5—445, dated 20th January 1885.	Do do	
70	Petitioner Virappaji Ars was informed that his claims to the office of Patel of Gavalu in the Bankanhalli Taluk will be taken into consideration when the next vacancy occurs.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with reference to his letter No. 1270, dated 25th February 1885.	Do do	
71	Certain orders were passed on the petition of Gunda Shastri of Saddah, Sidlaghatta Taluk, regarding his claims on certain honge trees on the embankment of a feeder of the Mailappanahalli tank in the Chikballapur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.	Do do	
72	French Rocks Sub-Division officer's order directing the removal of the Ane constructed by Habib Sahib on the Kodihalla for the purpose of diverting the kodi water into a new Ane excavated by him, was confirmed.	Do do	
73	The Mysore Deputy Commissioner's order confirming the office of Shanbhog of Harupura and 5 other villages, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, on Venkataramu, was confirmed.	Do do	
74	In regard to the smuggling of arecanut by one Sivappa, certain orders were passed to the effect that there have been grave irregularities in the proceedings connected with the disposal of the smuggled sapari, and the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was accordingly directed to adopt certain measures regarding the same.	Do do	
75	Ramaswami, Kapanipataiya and Gurureddi of the Anekal Taluk were informed that the Dewan declines to interfere in the matter of the grant to them of remission of half assessment on their land.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
76	Orders were passed retransferring the patta of survey No. 3 in the Settibidi village, Kunigal Taluk either in the name of the widow of Nanja, the original pattadar or his brother.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	18th do	
77	The collection of banjar rates on certain land held by one Lingegauda of Kirgaval, Malvalli Range, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	Do do	
78	The proposal by the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, to change the name of Turukarhalli to Mallikarjunapura in the Belur Taluk, was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District and Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	
79	Certain explanation was called for regarding the delay in the submission of fortnightly price current of food grains and salt of the Mysore District for the fortnight ending 31st March 1885.	Do do	
80	A petition from one Mahomed Khan of Mysore, complaining of the imposition of a heavy quit-rent on his jodi village of Haltanahalli in the Nelamangala Taluk, was forwarded to the Inam Superintendent to explain to the petitioner how the quit-rent is fixed.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
81	Two season reports for December 1884 and darkhast and razinama statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar were returned for correction of mistakes and for filling up omissions, with an intimation that such statements if not compared and corrected before their despatch will have to be returned without any remarks.	18th April 1885.	
82	One Basappa of Yalavatti in the Davangere Taluk having complained of the permanent imposition of water rates on his dry lands the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement was requested to sub-divide the fields in question into smaller numbers, a measure that would save the necessity of restoring the old assessment, as when the wet lands remain waste, they will be entitled to half remission under the present rules.	Do do	
83	A refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division for Rs. 4—8—0 payable to one Basaiya, being the sale proceeds of survey No. 6 in Bettada Naganahalli village, Chitaldroog Taluk, the sale having been subsequently cancelled, was returned with a request that the vernacular correspondence connected with the sale of the land in question may be transmitted to this office for reference.	20th do	
84	The transfer of certain villages from the Attikuppa, Nagamangala and Yedatore Taluks to Channaryapatna, Nagamangala and Attikuppa Taluks was notified for general information—Communicated to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
85	Five printed copies of the returns of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th March 1885, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
86	A copy of the letter from the Assistant Resident, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, intimating that the opium indented for by this office would be purchased and forwarded with all possible despatch, was sent to the Comptroller for information.	Do do	
87	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to submit as early as practicable the several annual accounts and statistical returns for the past official year 1884—85.	21st do	
88	In reply, it was stated that the cost of repairing the Hosahalli inam tank may be met from the surplus funds belonging to the Sravanabelagula Matt.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, with reference to his No. 348, dated 27th March 1885, and Comptroller.	Do do	
89	The sale of the right of collecting tolls at the Haidarghar and Lakshmipur ghats from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886 was sanctioned—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, with reference to his letter No. 1588—1209, dated 31st March 1885, and Comptroller.	Do do	
90	The Comptroller was requested to furnish this office with a talukwar statement showing the amount of takavi advances remaining uncollected on 31st March 1885.	Do do	
91	Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's recommendation for (1) the grant of takavi advance of Rs. 50 on tangible security to one Kalamma, residing at Genesakuni, (2) the remission of a certain portion of kandayam due by her for the current year, and (3) the grant of wood required for rebuilding her house, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
92	Certain observations were made regarding the demand collection and balance statements Nos. 2, 528 for the month of February last. —Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
93	Orders were passed on a petition from Narasi, wife of Iregauda in the Attikuppa Taluk, regarding certain land.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	21st April 1885.	
94	Orders were passed on a petition from Venkataramaiya, Shanbhog of Jatka Firka in the Nagamangala Taluk, directing the reduction of the fine imposed upon him.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division.	Do do	
95	Orders were passed regarding the alienation of the Mastinahalli village by the Guru of the Rajapur Matt in the Anekal Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
96	A notice of sale of the right to collect pasari products in certain forests of the Mysore District during the current year, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests.	Do do	
97	A copy of this office docket No. 4273—126 of the 13th November last to Mr. Wallace was forwarded to the Comptroller and at the same time he was informed that his tender accepted by the Railway Department for the supply of timber has not been disturbed.	Do do	
98	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was informed that the title-deed No. 60988 General—67 T. D., dated 1st December 1880, received with his docket No. 21, dated 7th instant, has been cancelled and retained at this office.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Inams.	22nd do	
99	A copy of the docket No 15, dated 13th April 1885, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, who was requested to explain the cause of the discrepancies pointed out by the Survey Superintendent between the figures furnished by him in the statement received with his No. 591 of the 13th September 1884, and those now given by the Amildar of Nelamangala.	Do do	
100	The sale of certain vrittis in the jodi village of Krishnapur, were confirmed.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division.	Do do	
101	The Deputy Commisssioner of Mysore was informed that the title deeds Nos. 60930 G.—9 T. D. and 60932 G.—11 T. D., received with his docket No. 31, dated 11th instant, have been cancelled and retained at this office.—Communicated to the Superintendent of the Inam Settlement.	Do do	
102	The Proprietor of the Daily Post, Bangalore, was requested to publish in 3 successive issues of that paper a notification of the sale of jodi Aradesahalli village in the Bangalore Taluk.	Do do	
103	The orders passed by the Sub-Division officer, regarding the excavation of a temporary channel through the Amrut Mahal kaval, by the ryots of Nayikanhatti village to irrigate their lands, were approved of by the Dewan.—Communicated to the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, and the Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog.	Do do	
104	A notification of the sale of jodi Aradesahalli village in the Bangalore Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in 3 successive issues.	Do do	
105	Certain vernacular records connected with the case of Shanbhog Subbaiya of Paradesapatna in the Chikballapur Taluk were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
106	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was directed to prohibit the felling of dindiga trees by the fuel contractor and to report upon	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the sale of thin pieces of firewood disposed of in the forests by head loads from November to February last.		
107	A copy of a letter No. 46—27, dated 10th instant, from the Assistant to the Resident, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey for such information as he may be able to give regarding the private forests in Mysore.	23rd April 1885.	
108	The restoration of inam lands belonging to Prasanna Nanjundesvaraswami temple was sanctioned —Communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, and Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division with reference to his No. 1318—415, dated 30th March.	Do do	
109	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that certain forms regarding the cultivation, possession and sale of ganja indented for by him, would be sent to him shortly as they were being printed.	Do do	
110	The alienation of the village of Honasigere in the Honnudike Sammat of the Tumkur Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey and Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, with reference to his No. 27, dated 16th April 1885.	Do do	
111	Certain further information was called for from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in connection with the petition of Bettadpur Narasappa, complaining that a stream with its bund is included in his land.	Do do	
112	The Public Works Department Secretary was informed that remissions of assessment such as that granted in this office Proceedings No. 96—9, dated 6th instant, are always permanent subject to the condition of his keeping up the tank and that it is so in Venkatanaranappa's case.	24th do	
113	The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers were requested to submit *immediately* to the Comptroller, the approximate results showing the demand for 1884—85 for all items of revenue.	Do do	
114	The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to report the circumstances under which the individual Shamanna referred to was granted a patta for the permanent enjoyment of the pasture lands, and at the same time to submit a copy of Circular No. 177, dated 17th August 1880, under which the Amildar stated he granted the numbers on one-third assessment.	Do do	
115	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that no sannads connected with the inam villages belonging to the Sivaganga Matt have been submitted to this office, but that on an enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore in his docket No. 43 of the 25th June 1879, whether such documents in the possession of third parties should be sent up for transmission to the Inam Department, he was informed that they may be returned to the owners.	Do do	
116	With reference to his No. 65, dated 16th April, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the draft written statement asked for in this office Proceedings No. 261-2—22 of the 16th instant is awaited.	Do do	
117	With reference to his docket No. 930 of the 23rd ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to submit certain information regarding Nanjundesvara temple at Yadatore.	Do do	
118	In reply, Mr. H. Whymper, Managing Brewer, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Ootacamund, was informed that permission	26th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	to establish a Brewery at Kadgodi could be granted to him on terms to be settled through the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.		
119	Out of the sum of Rs. 433—2—5, recommended as remission in favor of certain individuals in the Sorab Taluk, the writing off the accounts of Rs. 407—14—2 was sanctioned and certain explanation was called for from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga for the balance of Rs. 25—4—3.	27th April 1885.	
120	With reference to his No. 10—3 of the 5th instant, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was requested to report when and for what reason the resumption of the inam attached to the Ramadevar temple at Angavali in the Hassan Taluk took place and whether any púje is taking place in the temple.	Do do	
121	The Revenue Return No. 4 of miscellaneous revenue proceedings, &c., for the month of February last, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, for correction of the discrepancies pointed out and resubmission.	Do do	
122	Sanction was accorded to the grant of certain coffee land in the Koppa Taluk to Mr. Quickes on permanent assessment.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, the Survey Superintendent, and Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association.	28th do	
123	Sanction was accorded to the grant of the becharakh village of Lingapur in the Tumkur Taluk, to Muhammad Abbas on shraya tenure.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
124	Sanction was accorded to certain land transferred from one Manjanna to Srikanthaiya in the Manjarabad Taluk being brought under permanent assessment.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.	Do do	
125	The Superintendent of Government Gardens was informed that the house-tax demanded by the Bangalore Municipality on the building occupied by him will be paid by Government.	29th do	
126	Sanction was accorded to the grant of certain coffee land in the village of Byadarahalli in the Mudgere Taluk, to Mr. C. W. Rowland on permanent tenure.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
127	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the land referred to should be sold, and that if there should still be balance due by Krishnappa, Shekdar of Yeslur in the Manjarabad Taluk, it should be struck off.	Do do	
128	A notification regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Hassan Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication.	30th do	
129	Do do to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, with a request that 25 copies of the notification in Canarese be forwarded direct to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan.	Do do	

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th April 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FORESTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was requested to report the number of sandal trees standing on the compound of the Wesleyan Missionary at Gubbi and if any are fit for felling.	1st April 1885.	
2	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, the Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the former for Rs. 16,000 to meet the forest expenses during the first quarter ending 30th June 1885.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that 12 and odd tons of sandal is not a small item to be at once accepted as loss from driage and that it is not clear why this driage in the wood collected in the previous year has not been shown in the accounts of that year.	2nd do	
4	As the temporary establishment consisting of a Mutsaddi and two Peons had been originally entertained for the watch and ward of the timber collected at the Palace Workshop but not at the Wood-yard at Mysore, the continuance of the same being unnecessary and unauthorized, the Superintendent of the Forests was requested to do away with it at once.	Do do	
5	With regard to the working charges bill for December last, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to transmit voucher No. 5 in support of the charge incurred in the purchase of green grass for Government bullocks and to submit Forest officer's explanation with his remarks as to the necessity for such repeated repairs of the newly purchased carts.	4th do	
6	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to explain certain inconsistency as regards the cost of weighing out, sandal sold by the Darogas of Seringapatam and Hunsur.	Do do	
7	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District was requested to submit certain information in connection with the working charges bill for January last, and was informed that the charge amounting to Rs. 540 for which no voucher had been furnished had been passed on the Deputy Commissioner's authority.	Do do	
8	The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District and Anché Bakshi were requested to try for a year the plan of submitting an indent of fire sticks required by the Anché Department to the Amildars of such of the Taluks as produce the wood and obtain the supply at cost of felling and transit and then to report the result with their opinion for the information of Government.	6th do	
9	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was requested not to accept any darkhasts for sandal without the previous sanction of the Government.	Do do	
10	Timmegauda and other ryots of Hirihalli, &c., villages, Grama Hobli, Hassan Taluk, were informed that their petition is rejected, as the Sub-Division officer who enquired into their complaint has reported that it is groundless.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	A copy of Colonel Magrath's letter was sent to the Amrut Mahal officer and his attention was drawn to this office Proceedings, dated 13th June 1884, No 1659-60—100, and to the Amrut Mahal officer's letter No. 66 of 20th idem showing that there is no further necessity for retaining the services of Narasaiya.	6th April 1885.	
12	The arrangements suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District in connection with the appointment of Monteiro and D'Souza as Ranger and Head Clerk respectively were approved.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
13	With reference to his application for sandalwood, Haji Mitta Kasim Sait of Bangalore was informed that the prices offered by him were low and could not be accepted.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	8th do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner was referred to this office No. 6912—382 of the 20th instant, regarding the issue of orders for the free grant of building materials to some of the ryots of Kamasagara village in the Channagiri Taluk	Do do	
15	The Sub-Division officer of Hassan was informed that no orders could be passed on the incomplete reference received regarding the loss said to have been sustained by one Chabu Shaib on account of the delay in weighing out the sandal purchased by him and the consequent forfeiture of money he had advanced to cartmen, that the Government was not responsible for the delay of a few days and that the statement as to the number of carts engaged cannot be relied upon.	9th do	
16	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 6,000 for forest expenditure during the current quarter.	Do do	
17	As requested, a copy of the "List of forest trees in Mysore and Coorg" was forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.	13th do	
18	The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Mysore were requested to state if any work could be found in the Forest Department for Srinivasa Rao, Daroga of the Sorab Koti, Shimoga District.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was informed that a well may be sunk at the Devanhalli Plantation and the cost entered in the working charges bill.	14th do	
20	As the circular issued by him is misunderstood, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to issue another circular saying that no previous passes are required to cut small wood in the district forests for making ploughs and other implements.	Do do	
21	The Comptroller was requested, pending orders on the District Forest Budget for the current year, to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 1,000 in favor of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, for expenditure during the quarter ending 30th June next.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to state whether the allowances of sandal wood granted to the temples had been confirmed by the Inam Superintendent, and to what funds the charge was to be debited.	15th do	
23	As requested, sample pieces of the savay bark were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, and he was requested to submit an early report on the subject.	Do do	
24	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 3,600 in favor of the Superintendent of Forests for forest expenditure during the current quarter.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	As requested by the Superintendent of Forests, sanction was accorded to the purchase of a copy of the sixth edition of the Financial Codes for the use of his office, the charge being met from the contingencies thereof.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	16th April 1885.	
26	The seigniorage due to the Forest Department, on account of timber supplied by it for the manufacture of the 12,000 sleepers amounting to Rs. 12,000 was ordered to be debited to the Railway Department, and to meet this cost, an additional grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Capital Budget of Mysore State Railway for 1885—86 was also sanctioned.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, the Comptroller and the Superintendent of Government Forests, Mysore District.	Do do	
27	The Srigandhada Kaval on the Bangalore-Magadi road, being more useful to the ryots of the surrounding villages than to the Amrut Mahal Department, it was ordered that the said kaval should be sold to the villages number by number or the whole for a moderate upset price.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, and the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to state what he would propose to do with the toramatti logs referred whether it would pay to bring them to Bangalore for sale.	18th do	
29	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was requested to take early steps for the recovery of the large outstanding balance of Rs. 44,26—6—5 under IIe "Other Minor Produce."	Do do	
30	The Forest establishment batta bill for January 1885 was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District for signature and re-submission.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District was requested to take early measures for the recovery of the large outstanding balance under Id "Sandal" and IIe "Other Minor Produce."	Do do	
32	The free grant of four cart-loads of timber and two of bamboos to the devotees of Hanumanta temple at Chikkakogalur, Channagiri Taluk, was sanctioned, the payment of half seigniorage being recovered from them.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District, with reference to his letter No. 1587—1208, dated 31st March 1885.	Do do	
33	The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District was requested to state the name of the Forester in charge of the Nandi Forest as this has been omitted in his docket No. 2—1, dated 1st April 1885.	Do do	
34	Sanction was accorded to the formation of a line of watch to prevent the unauthorized felling of sandal wood in the border forests of Shimoga and Kadur.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Shimoga Districts, with a request that they might consult together and submit a scheme for the orders of Government.	Do do	
35	The Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was requested to collect and return such timber as the Railway may require.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, with reference to his No. 1086—28, dated 13th April 1885.	20th do	
36	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District was, with reference to his No. 38 of the 11th April, requested to state whether the sum of Rs. 31—8—0 referred to by him was included in Rs. 243—11—2 shown under IIe in the Forest Demand Collection statement for February last.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was directed to submit a detailed report on the damage done to the sandal trees.	21st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
38	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed of the issue of a letter of credit in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 1,000.	23rd April 1885.	
39	The Canarese report of the Sandal Daroga was returned to the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore	Do do	
40	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 3,600 in favor of the Forest Apprentice in charge of Plantations for expenditure during the current quarter.—Communicated to Forest Apprentice.	Do do	
41	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit for Rs. 13,000 in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for expenditure under certain heads during the current quarter.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District was requested to forward the Amildar's Ittila No. 971 of the 11th March last referred to.	24th do	
43	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Hassan Sub-Division was requested to return at once the papers relative to the Forest School at Dehra Dun which were sent to him by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, in the course of circulation.	27th do	
44	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District was requested to expedite the memo called for in this office No. 7000—502 of 23rd March 1885, and to direct Hanumareddi to present himself at this office with his accounts.	Do do	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore District was directed to submit early his report on the sandal resources of the District as called for in his previous communications	Do do	
46	The Superintendent of Forests and Government Farms was with reference to his letter No. 7 of the 13th instant, informed that the existing arrangement must continue till the forest bill is passed by the Government, when the question of establishment and accounts and registers will be finally settled.	29th do	
47	A notification regarding the sale of timber in the Shimoga District was sent to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, and Proprietor, Daily Post, for publication. The former was also requested to send fifty English and eighty Canarese copies thereof to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, direct.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	30th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 30*th April* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A duplicate of the Madras Bank draft for Rs. 2,892—9—0 was duly endorsed and sent to the Comptroller.	1st April 1885.	
2	The Officer in charge of the Mysore District Treasury was requested to advance Rs. 500 for emergent camp expenditure, to be eventually adjusted.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
3	Sanction was accorded to refund of Rs. 23,180—11—7, being the amount of duty and cess on arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the month of December 1884.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and Comptroller.	Do do	
4	Two assessment bills amounting to Rs. 105, due on two Government building for the half year ending 31st March 1885, were sent to the Comptroller, with a request that the same may, after audit, be passed on to the Vice-President, Bangalore Town Municipal Commission.	Do do	
5	A refund bill for Rs. 2 in favor of Sankarappa, Patel of Surgondanakoppa village, Honnali Taluk, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, for the submission of information as to when the Patel was fined, for what month the amount of fine was deducted from the Baravard and when it was again recovered and credited in the accounts.	Do do	
6	A further amount of Rs. 134—12—0 was sanctioned on account of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of disinfectants and erecting a cholera shed at Shimoga.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
7	As requested by the District Magistrate of Bangalore, sanction was accorded to a bill for Rs. 2—12—0 to meet the expenses incurred in instituting a complaint on behalf of Government against certain parties who were convicted and punished under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
8	A sum of Rs. 155—2—0 was sanctioned for repairs required to the Potting Shed in the Government Garden, Bangalore.—Communicated to the Superintendent, Government Botanical Garden, Bangalore and Comptroller.	Do do	
9	In according sanction to the Capital Budget of the Mysore State Railway for 1885—86 amounting to Rs. 3,28,040, the Manager was requested to furnish details for the sum of Rs. 2,000 provided under "IX Establishment."—Communicated to the Consulting Engineer and Comptroller.	2nd do	
10	The Comptroller was requested to place Rs. 5,000 to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore in the Madras Bank at Ootacamund.	Do do	
11	Sanction was accorded to a bill for Rs. 2—4—0, being the amount of process fees advanced by the Amildar and 3rd-class Magistrate of Maddagiri in certain cases on the file of the Tumkur District Magistrate.—Communicated to the District Magistrate, Tumkur and Comptroller.	Do do	
12	A bill for Re. 1 being the amount of batta paid to witnesses in criminal case No. 78 of 1885 on the file of the Town Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore and Comptroller.	Do do	
13	Sanction was accorded to two bills for Rs. 2 and Annas 8 respectively, being the amount of witness batta paid in certain cases on	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the file of the Bangalore District Magistrate.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore and Comptroller.		
14	Two bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for Rs. 464—9—2, being the proportionate share of ganja contract revenue creditable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for September and October 1884, were sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	2nd April 1885.	
15	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, a notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 17—8—0 for repairing the Mahishi Asvathanarayana Devastan in the Tirthahalli Taluk, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned from the balance of Rs. 121 remaining at the credit of the temple on 28th February 1885, under the head "Surplus Funds".—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
16	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the vouchers regarding the charge of printing ganja forms sent with his No. 1189, dated 16th ultimo, were sent to the Head Supervisor on the 27th ultimo.	Do do	
17	Sanction was accorded to a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 350, being the amount provided in the budget estimates for 1884—85 for repairs of boundary marks in Government unoccupied waste lands. —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District and Comptroller.	Do do	
18	The Comptroller was informed that the General Secretary's pay for March 1885 and an advance of Rs 200 for expenses connected with Ootacamund trip, were drawn from the Mysore Taluk Treasury, subject to adjustment hereafter.—Communicated to the District Treasury Officer, Mysore.	3rd do	
19	Referring to his No. 1978—322, dated 14th January 1885, giving cover to instructions of the Government of India, restricting to certain cases only payment in the British Indian Treasuries of pensions granted by Native States, a list of Mysore State Pensioners paid through Her Majesty's Treasuries in almost all the Presidencies, was forwarded to the Resident, with a request that as the restriction to the existing pensioners would work a hardship, the Viceroy in Council might be requested to exempt the Mysore State from the ruling.	4th do	
20	A bill submitted by the Sub-Division Officer of Hassan for Rs. 481—13—4, being the expenses incurred for feeding, &c. in the Sub-Division on the occasion of the birth of the Prince to His Highness the Maharaja, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
21	A remittance transfer receipt No. 60, dated 25th March 1885, from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 20 on account of interest on a Government of India Pro-note belonging to the Mysore Government, was duly endorsed and retured to the Comptroller.	5th do	
22	The original letter No. 3460, dated 12th February 1885, on the subject of gratuity due to Murugesa Mudaliar, late Mutchi in the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was sent to the Assistant to the Resident, with an intimation that the Mysore Government would gladly pay Rs. 126 for service in Mysore.	6th do	
23	The Treasury Officer, Mysore District, was directed to pay to Narsamma, daughter of Dattu Rama Rao, the sum of Rs. 2,000 remitted to the Mysore District Treasury by Mr. P. N. Krishna Múrti, Jahagirdar of Yalandur, and to forward to this office the receipt taken from her.	Do do	
24	As recommended by the Inspector General of Prisons, sanction was accorded to the permanent appointment of a gardener on Rs. 6 per mensem, to be attached to the quarters of the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
25	The Comptroller was informed that the arrears of pensionary contributions amounting to Rs. 610—6—8 payable to the British	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Government by Apothecary J. Sausman, (Honorary-Surgeon) and the Hospital Assistants Arokyam Pille and Jirasamigaru from 1st October 1882 up to the dates from which they actually drew the extra allowances, will be paid by the Mysore Government.		
26	As recommended by the Comptroller, sanction was accorded to the passing of mileage as fixed by the rules to the subordinate officials without enquiring as to actual expenses incurred by the officials.	6th April 1885.	
27	As requested by the Vice-President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, sanction was accorded to the sum of Rs. 350, the estimated cost of the proposed annual vaccination.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	8th do	
28	The Sub-Division Officer of Hassan was requested to report whether the sum of Rs. 235—15—7 at the credit of Lakshminarasimhasvami temple at Jamagal in the Arsikere Taluk under Hosa-head is a pure Hosa-head Fund or any Puduvat Fund is included therein and whether the sum of Rs. 45—8—0 subscribed by the villagers had been recovered and credited to the Treasury.	Do do	
29	A bill for Rs. 20, being the cost of purchasing certain articles required for the use of the prisoners of Kankanhalli Taluk, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for submission to the Inspector General of Prisons.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner was informed that sanction would be accorded for the actual expenditure that may be incurred for printing the excise forms and was also requested to submit at once an explanation from the Head Supervisor as to why the latter did not get these forms printed in the Government Press.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to inform from what source the charge of Rs. 68—2—4 on account of certain articles purchased for distillery purposes was to be met since the balance of Rs. 150 left after deducting the fixed contingent allowances from the budget allotment of Rs. 342 for 1884—85 under the head "Abkari Contingencies," had already been advanced to the Head Supervisor for printing certain excise forms.	Do do	
32	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, a pension of Rs. 3—5—4 per mensem was sanctioned as a special case to be paid to Garudachar, late Shekdar of Hulekunte Sammat, Sira Taluk.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	9th do	
33	In passing orders on the monthly Proceedings and Accounts of the Municipal Board of Mysore for December 1884, it was directed that the Proceedings, &c., of the Board should be monthly published in the *Mysore Gazette*, that certain articles should be exempted from octroi duty, that levy of sayer duty on arecanuts imported from the British Territories and the storage fee levied on taxable articles should be discontinued, that one Monegar and 2 Peons should be appointed to watch on the recently opened road to Kukarhalli, and that the resignation of Mr. Evers for the post of Municipal Commissioner should be accepted.—Communicated to the President, Municipal Commission, Mysore, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers and Compiler, Mysore Gazette.	10th do	
34	A refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, for Rs. 24—15—0 payable to Channavira Chetti of Halebidu Hobli, Belur Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
35	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 2—8—0 on account of loss by driage of 8 tolas of Malwa opium, during January and February last, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
36	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 20,808—11—6, being the amount of duty including local cess on 6281 G—7-D of arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station during January last, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	The refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner of the Hassan Sub-Division for Rs 10 payable to Sankappaiya, Shanbhog of Halmudi Firka, Belur Taluk, being the amount deducted from his temporary remuneration for the recovery of arrears of kandayam from him, but which was subsequently paid by him, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	10th April 1885.	
38	As recommended by the Sub-Division Officer, Chitaldroog, the free grant of wood to the ryots of Kasavanahalli village for rebuilding their houses destroyed by fire was approved and Rs 190 to be paid to them for the purchase of clothing, house hold utensils, &c was also sanctioned as a special case. The amount of arrears of assessment, Rs 32—8—0 due from the said ryots was ordered to be written off the accounts —Communicated to the Comptroller with copy of remission statement.	11th do	
39	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an inferior compensation gratuity of Rs. 37—8—0 to Nanhu, Sweeper, late Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore —Communicated to the District Judge, Mysore and the Comptroller.	Do do	
40	Sanction was accorded to the payment of an invalid pension of Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem to Mahomed Akber, Naique No 1590 of 6th Company, 1st Regiment, Mysore Infantry, with effect from the 17th March 1885.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish certain explanation regarding the discrepancy between the two bills submitted by him, on account of the pay due to certain Shanbhogs of the Kankanhalli Taluk.	13th do	
42	The re-appropriation of funds *viz.* Rs 200 applied for by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District to meet charges for remitting treasures, &c, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
43	Two bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 44—1—8 on account of assessment due on two Government buildings in Bangalore, for the official year ending 31st March 1885, were countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller, with a request that they may after audit be passed on to the Vice-President, Town Municipal Commission	Do do	
44	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs 150 on account of stationery for phut pahani work in the Yedatore Taluk during June and September 1884, being in excess of the scale fixed by the Survey Superintendent in his No 533, dated 7th November 1883, was returned, with a request that it may be revised in accordance with that letter.	Do do	
45	With reference to a bill submitted by him for Rs. 35—8—0 for purchasing and repairing certain articles of furniture for the use of the Belur Taluk Cutcherry, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division was requested to inform from what source the charge in question was proposed to be met.	Do do	
46	The charges entered in a bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for repairing the bhands in the Government unoccupied waste lands in the Channagiri and Shimoga Taluks for 1884—85, being in excess of the fixed rates, the bill was returned with a request that it may be reduced to accord with the rules.	Do do	
47	The two muzarayi contingent bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 3—8—3 for the months of January and February 1885, were sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	14th do	
48	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 7—10—0, being the amount spent for sanitary arrangements at Kudli during the car festival, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
49	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. of Madras were requested to furnish full particulars for the sum of Rs. 5—6—0 said to be due by this office.	15th April 1885.	
50	The Comptroller in charge of the Huzur Treasury was requested to advance to Mr. J. W. Hayes Rs. 2,000 for payment on account of insertion of Government advertisements in the "Daily Post" newspaper from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.	Do do	
51	A bill for Rs 606, on account of the repairs to be executed to Gangadharesvarasvami temple in the Nelamangala Taluk, was countersigned and forwarded to Comptroller for audit.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and Secretary, Public Works Department.	16th do	
52	A bill submitted by the Manager, Mysore State Railway, with his Memo No 809—20 R, dated 20th ultimo, for Rs. 871—13—3, was duly countersigned and returned.	Do do	
53	As recommended by the Sub-Division officer of Hassan, sanction was accorded to an estimate of Rs. 1,426 for repairing Government Chuttrum at Belur.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
54	As recommended by the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, the remission of Rs. 150 in the amount of the Cubbon Park grass contract for 1884—85, in favor of Messrs. Abraham & Co., was sanctioned as a special case.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
55	Permission was given to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District to purchase for Government at a reasonable price the building occupied by the Executive Engineer at Shimoga.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, and Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
56	A revised pension of Rs. 50 per mensem to Gangadhara Rao, retired Amildar of Nagar Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1883.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
57	Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's proposals for a permanent advance of Rs. 10 to the Head Supervisor, Government Distillery, on account of his office contingencies, were approved.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
58	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was authorized to appoint a competent Pleader to defend the case instituted by the mortgagee of the inam lands of the Tyamagondlu temple, Nelamangala Taluk, against Government.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
59	The payment of a superior pension of Rs. 20 per mensem to Chitambra Rao, Sar-Peshkar of 3rd Regiment, Mysore Horse, was sanctioned with effect from 19th February 1884.	17th do	
60	The refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, for Re. 1 payable to Basappa and Lingappa of Chitaldroog Taluk, was returned for re-submission with certain explanations.	Do do	
61	A bill submitted by the Military Secretary for Rs. 300 payable to Mr. Narayana Sastri for conducting the prosecution of Sar-Peshkar Chitambra Rao of the 2nd Regiment, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
62	For the rule to be acted upon with regard to the gratuity payable to Venkata, a Sweeper in the Mysore Resident's office, the Comptroller was referred to this office Proceedings No. 6608—144, dated 2nd March 1885.	Do do	
63	An increase of Rs. 5 per mensem to the pay of the Sandal Daroga in the Hassan Sub-Division was sanctioned to have effect from 1st April 1885.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
64	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit certain explanation regarding his detailed contingent bill for the month of January 1885.	17th April 1885.	
65	The refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, for Rs. 2 in favor of Shankarappa of Honnali Taluk, being the amount of fine twice collected from him, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
66	As requested by the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, an estimate of Rs. 184—6—0 is sanctioned for repairing a well in the Pot-nursery in the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
67	An interest receipt for Rs 157—8—0 drawn on 7 Government of India Promissory Notes for Rs. 7,000 which are lodged in the Huzur Treasury as security deposit of the Mysore District Treasurer, was duly signed and returned to the Comptroller.	Do do	
68	An estimate amounting to Rs. 172, for re-constructing a verandah in the Mokhbara at Kolar was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, with reference to his letter No 1546—600, dated 30th March 1885, and Comptroller	Do do	
69	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was informed that the newly appointed Taluk Sheristadars, Subbanna of the Maddagiri Taluk and Surnaranappa of the Tiptur Taluk, will be required to deposit in cash or Government Paper the amount of security to be furnished by them, or that one half of the amount may be so deposited and immovable property equal in value to twice the remaining half may be offered as security.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
70	A copy of Assistant Resident's letter enquiring whether Syedkhan *alias* Nanbaharsha residing at Savar Line, Mysore, is, by virtue of his relationship to the family of Syed Yusuf, the makandar of Channapatna, entitled to any portion of the allowance assigned by Government to the makan from the Two Lakh Fund, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore for enquiry and early report.	18th do	
71	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that as the Tadasaghatta Narasimhaswami temple in the Nelamangala Taluk is not a muzarayi institution, no grant-in-aid towards its repairs can be granted by Government out of the muzarayi funds.	Do do	
72	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, the removal from the old site and the re-erection in the heart of the Nagar Kasaba, of the temple of Kalamma at the cost of the devotees, the Manager and Archak of the said temple, was sanctioned.	Do do	
73	The Secretary, Public Works Department, was requested to furnish to this office a list of Government buildings occupied by officers without rent and the orders which exempt them from the payment of the same.	Do do	
74	In reply, the Military Secretary was informed that the retention of B D. Govinda Rao, late 3rd Accountant in the Military Secretary's office, as a supernumerary on half pay till he should complete his service to entitle him to half pension, cannot be sanctioned, there being nothing exceptionally hard in his case.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
75	An inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 35 to one Dodda, Masinalchi, Arsikere Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, and Comptroller with reference to his docket No. 49, dated 11th April 1885.	Do do	
76	In reply, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore, was informed that the supplemental bill on account of his pay for the months of October, November and December 1884 has been countersigned and forwarded to Comptroller for audit.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
77	The payment of a superior compensation pension of Rs. 8—5—4 to Kumarasami Mudaliar, Munshi, late Sub-Judge's Court, Tumkur,	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	was sanctioned with effect from 1st November 1884.—Communicated to the Chief Judge and Comptroller with reference to his docket No. 49, dated 11th April 1885.		
78	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was authorized to appoint 2 sweepers to keep the temples at Bilagavi clean and watch that no damage is done to them.—Communicated to Comptroller, Secretary, Educational Department, Secretary, Public Works Department.	18th April 1885.	
79	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishment was informed that the Veterinarian Mr J. R. Royle's past service of 27 years under the British Government has been reckoned for purposes of pension as Mysore service and that he will get the pension when he retires, but that he cannot draw both pay and pension at one and the same time.	Do do	
80	With reference to his letter to the Comptroller, the Sub-Division officer Mr. Ananda Rao was requested to inform for what period before the issue of the Proceedings fixing the rents of official residences he occupied the Government building at Hassan alluded to in his letter.	20th do	
81	The batta bill of Mr B. G. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, was returned for correction with certain observation —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.	Do do	
82	The payment of an invalid pension of Rs 6 per mensem was sanctioned to Venkat Rao of the Mysore Horse.—Communicated to Military Secretary with reference to his letter No. 62, dated 14th April 1885 and Comptroller.	Do do	
83	The payment of Rs. 1—8—0 to Peon Buddu of the Hangal Range, being the balance of pay due to him for June last, was sanctioned. —Communicated to Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, with reference to his letter No. 8, dated 3rd April 1885, and Comptroller.	Do do	
84	In reply, it was stated that the Comptroller has been requested to accept the charge of a bill for Rs 33—5—2 being the cost of stencils supplied to this office.—Communicated to Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, with reference to his docket No. 1177—344, dated 10th March, and Comptroller in continuation of this office docket No. 6600—513 of the 20th February 1885, with the intimation that the sum, *viz*, Rs. 33—5—2, has been deducted in the contingent register for February 1885 from the balance at credit of this office.	Do do	
85	The payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 10 to Umar Sahib, Forest Watcher of Kakankote jungle, Heggaddevankote Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Superintendent of Forests, Mysore, with reference to his docket No. 211, dated 23rd March 1885, and Comptroller.	Do do	
86	As requested, the Hassan Sub-Division officer was furnished with a copy of the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1130—100, dated 2nd June 1873, in regard to the distribution of dispensary charges between District and Provincial Funds.	Do do	
87	The Comptroller was requested to issue a letter of credit in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, for Rs. 2,400 to meet certain forest expenditure.	21st do	
88	In returning the refund bill, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was directed to report the rate per ton originally allowed to the contractor Krishnappa and the rate at which payments have been made to him subsequent to the imposition of fine.	Do do	
89	The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was directed to report how the sandal collected at Halvallepal jungle was estimated to weigh 17 tons.	Do do	
90	The bill presented by the Public Prosecutor, Nagar Division, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, as requested by him.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
91	The following allowances were ordered to be granted to Mr. Rice while on special duty connected with the collection and deciphering of inscriptions :— (*a*) On *changing camp*, mileage at eight annas a mile, irrespective of distance. (*b*) On all other days batta at Rs. 5 a day. (*c*) Carriage of tent for accommodation.	21st April 1885.	
92	A sum of Rs. 7—2—3, being the price of a steel straight edge, was forwarded to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mysore State Railway.	Do do	
93	A circular was issued directing that the travelling allowance bills, &c. of the Police Assistant Commissioners and their establishments be submitted to the Secretary to the Dewan in the Police Department for disposal.	22nd do	
94	A refund bill for Rs. 0—4—3 in favor of one Chandappa, of Baragal village, Chikmagalur Taluk, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, for correction.	Do do	
95	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was requested to submit certain information in connection with the Municipal budgets of his District for the year 1885—86.	Do do	
96	In returning with certain observations the bill for Rs. 4—12—0, being the muzarayi allowance due to Narasa Pandit in the Holé Narsipur Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was directed to submit the Treasury officer's certificate showing that the said sum still remains in the Treasury undisbursed.	Do do	
97	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 20—12—0 in their favor was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras, on account of the Gazetteers of North and South Canara and of Dharwar supplied by them.	Do do	
98	Rupees 120 were forwarded by a public service remittance transfer receipt to the Agent, Indian Jurist, Madras, on account of subscription to ten copies of the Indian Jurist in advance for the year ending 31st December 1885.	Do do	
99	Rupees 48 were remitted to the Manager and Superintendent of the Pioneer Press, Allahabad, being subscription to the Pioneer for the year ending 31st March 1886.	Do do	
100	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 24 was sent to the Manager, Madras Advertiser, being the cost of inserting in the *Madras Advertiser* a notice regarding the sale of sandalwood.	Do do	
101	The Comptroller was directed to issue the necessary orders for the disbursement of pension from the Mysore District Treasury to Muniyappa, late Dalayet of the Coorg Chief Commissioner's office, with effect from 27th March 1885.	Do do	
102	Sanction was accorded to the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore for the re-appropriation of Rs. 300 to meet the increased expenditure under the head "Taluk Lock-up, charges" in the Kadur District for the quarter ending 31st March 1885.—Communicated to Comptroller.	23rd do	
103	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that a letter of credit has been issued in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 6,000 for forest expenditure during the current year.	Do do	
104	With reference to his docket No. 735, dated 9th January 1885, submitting for sanction a bill for Rs. 120 on account of difference of pay due to M. G. Krishnaiengar for having acted as Head Munshi of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court from the 14th November 1883 to 14th November 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to state what the permanent Head Munshi was doing during the period Krishnaiengar was acting for him and whether there was any saving in the pay of the former to admit the claim of the acting incumbent.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
105	A notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 27—12—3, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, for purchasing utensils for the use of Chélur Chuttrum, Honnali Taluk, was accepted.—Communicated to Comptroller.	23rd April 1885	
106	The payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs 96 to Mahomed Pir, Sepoy No. 179 of 3rd Company, 1st Regiment of the Mysore Barr Infantry, as recommended by the Military Secretary, was sanctioned and communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
107	The Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was informed of the issue of a letter of credit in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 3,600 for expenditure in district forests during the current year.	Do do	
108	The notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 19—7—4 for repairing Mahishi Asvatthanarayana Devasthan in the Tithahalli Taluk, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, was accepted.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
109	The attention of Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. was invited to this office No. 6586—392 of the 27th February 1885, remitting by a transfer receipt the sum of Rs. 39—10—0 in full payment of certain books supplied by them.	Do do	
110	The Rs 113 received from Colonel LeMessurier, R. E, in adjustment of the price of a sandalwood box supplied from the Palace to J. B. Lyall, Esq., was remitted to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments.	Do do	
111	The two bills for Rs. 115—12—0 and Rs. 203 respectively, being the arrears of allowance due to Venkatesa Yogabrahmanandaswami at Yedatore, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was sanctioned and communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
112	The estimate for Rs. 74—4—0 for making up new badges to Peons and Daffedars of Arsikere Taluk, received from the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller.	24th do	
113	A separate allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem for the audit of Municipal accounts in the District office, Tumkur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
114	Keddah bill for March 1885 was forwarded for adjustment to the Comptroller along with certain other bills received with his No. 3464, dated 12th February last.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Forests with reference to his No. 199 of the 2nd ultimo.	Do do	
115	The receipt from the Comptroller of a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 5,000 was acknowledged.	Do do	
116	A public service remittance transfer receipt No. 7, dated 24th instant, for Rs. 20 in favor of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, was forwarded to him with a request that a copy of the Calcutta Gazette for the year 1885 may be supplied for the use of this office together with back numbers from 1st January last.	25th do	
117	A public service remittance transfer receipt No. 13, dated 24th instant, for Rs. 10 in favor of the Manager of the Voice of India was forwarded to him on account of subscription to the said journal for the year ending 31st December 1885.	Do do	
118	A public service remittance transfer receipt No. 6, dated 24th April, for Rs. 6 in favor of Messrs. G. C. Bose and Co., Managers, Bengal Public Opinion, was forwarded to them on account of subscription to the said paper for 1885.	Do do	
119	A public service remittance transfer receipt No. 50, dated 24th instant, for Rs. 33, was forwarded to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, on account of certain books supplied by him.	Do do	
120	In continuation of this office docket No. 5969—461 of the 27th January 1885, a further sum of Rs. 15—2—7 was forwarded to	27th do	

PART II.

GENERAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copies of Resident's letter No. 2559—437, dated 28th March 1885, accepting the proposal to appoint Surgeon-Major McGann as head of the local Medical Department, and Surgeon P. H. Benson as Civil Surgeon, Mysore, and Mr. H. H. Sparkes as Superintendent of the Central Jail owing to the approaching retirement of Brigade-Surgeons J. Houston and Henderson, were forwarded to Dr. Henderson and the Comptroller.	1st April 1885.	
2	Compilations from the usual annual trade returns for the years 1882—83 and 1883—84, showing the figures for the exports and imports of grain between Mysore and the adjacent British Territory, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and he was informed that an abstract of current year's returns will be forwarded as soon as they are received from the Districts.	2nd do	
3	Notifications regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Belur Taluk were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, and the Proprietor, Daily Post, for publication in three successive issues. 25 copies of the notification were forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan.	Do do	
4	A notification granting Mr. A. Krishnaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 20 days' privilege leave in extension of that granted to him in this office Notification No. 213, dated 24th January 1885, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette—Communicated to Mr. Krishnaswamaiengar with reference to his telegram dated 22nd March 1885.	Do do	
5	With reference to his letter No. 922, dated 23rd March 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to depute a competent Assistant to inspect the village referred to and report upon the pecuniary circumstances of the ryots whose houses have been burnt down, submitting a detailed statement of the loss sustained by each, the building materials granted or proposed to be granted, the total kandayam paid by him and the amount remaining unpaid.	Do do	
6	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th March 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
7	A notification sanctioning the transfers and promotions of certain Munsiffs with effect from 20th May 1885 and 1st April 1885, respectively, was gazetted and communicated to the Chief Judge.	Do do	
8	Mr. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, a Munsiff in the Travancore State was appointed as Private Secretary to the Dewan in succession to Mr. C. V. Raghavacharlu with the remark that no contribution for pension will be required to be paid to the Travancore Government by Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer as he will be on leave from that Government on forfeiture of full pay.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
9	Two copies of each of the works registered in this Province under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
10	A statement showing the number and the respective areas of the European and the Native coffee plantations in the Mysore Province was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore with reference to his letter No. 1482—244, dated 20th October 1884.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	office, the required quantity of paper being supplied from the Stationery Department.		
38	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 31st March 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	11th April 1885.	
39	Fifteen copies of Dewan's Proceedings for the month of January 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
40	Copies of correspondence regarding the proposed tour through India of the Guru of the Sringeri Matt in the Mysore State, were furnished to the agent of the Sringeri Matt for information.	Do do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to expedite the transmission to this office certain correspondence relative to the non-payment of contribution by certain inamdars for the repairs of Nullahs in the Belur Taluk.	13th do	
42	Copy of letter No. 3998, dated 1st April 1885, from the Comptroller in Mysore regarding the pension application of Classer Tippanna bin Ramaiya was forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, for information.	Do do	
43	A list of works of scientific, historical or antiquarian interest published in Mysore during 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident with reference to his letter No. 2264—376, dated 17th February last, for transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
44	The Superintendent of Government Press was requested to print 100 copies of a certain memo of instructions in cases of suspected poisoning and forward them to the Officiating Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government.—Communicated to Senior Surgeon with reference to his docket No. 366, dated 9th April 1885	14th do	
45	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that his promised report on the petition of Rama Rao of Ramanathpur is awaited.	Do do	
46	Copy of letter No. 371, dated 31st March 1885, from the Curator, Mysore Government Library, bringing to notice that no books printed and published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were received in his office for registry, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore with reference to his letter No. 2483—417 of 19th ultimo.	Do do	
47	Mr. H. Nanjundaraj Ars, Attaché, was ordered to do duty under the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore until further orders, Mysore Nanjaraj Ars and Bagalur Kumarasami Nayik, B. A., were appointed Probationers in the Revenue Department on Rs. 70 and 50 per mensem and were attached to the Mysore and Bangalore Districts respectively; and Badami Bhima Rao was appointed Military Probationer on Rs. 50 per mensem.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Bangalore, the Comptroller and the officers concerned.	Do do	
48	The sale of ganja farm for the current year (1885—86) for Rs. 158 for the Mysore District and Rs. 10—12—0 for the French Rocks Sub-Division, was confirmed in favor of Mallegauda exclusive of local cess, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to draw up the usual contract bond in accordance with the prescribed form.—Communicated to the Comptroller in Mysore, and the Head Supervisor through Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	15th do	
49	The Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was requested to furnish to this office a copy of the order granting furlough to A. Gopalacharlu, late of the Bangalore Sub Judge's Court, with effect from 1st July 1883.	Do do	
50	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was requested to state the amount of estimate for the cholera shed proposed to be constructed at Kolar, and to submit a detailed report regarding the present financial condition of the Kolar Municipality which is said to be not in a position to meet the cost of the shed referred to.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
51	The attention of the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers was drawn to the standing orders under which cholera reports were required to be sent direct to certain persons.	15th April 1885.	
52	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to print 50 copies of forms of application for municipal letter of credit for the use of the Municipalities in the Bangalore District and forward them to Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore direct, with a bill of cost of paper and printing charges for adjustment.—Communicated to the Deputy Commis-ioner of Bangalore with reference to his letter No. 37, dated 8th April 1885 to the address of the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey was informed that copies of the Revenue Manual are not available.	16th do	
54	The Surgeon to the Mysore Government, the Civil Surgeons of Mysore and Hassan and the Assistant Commissioner, Palace Establishment, were requested to be informed whether a copy of the "Guardian of Health" a periodical on Hygiene published at Lahore has been regularly received by them during the years 1884 and 1885.	Do do	
55	A list of persons in Mysore holding titles conferred by the British Government was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
56	In reply, the Senior Surgeon was informed that if an additional peon for Mr Lincoln, the Civil Surgeon, Kadur District, is required, one of the peons of his establishment may be sent on to Chikmagalur.	17th do	
57	Notification granting 10 days' privilege leave to Syed Hamid, Amildar, Nagamangala Taluk, Mysore District, was gazetted.—Communicated to Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks with reference to his No. 2, dated 4th April 1885.	Do do	
58	The notification regarding the appointment of Mr. Svaminatha Iyer B. A., M. B., C. M., as Assistant Surgeon, 3rd grade with effect from the 21st March 1885, was sent to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government.	Do do	
59	Certain arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for filling up the post of the Sheristadar of the Tirthahalli Taluk, were approved.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Civil Surgeon, Mysore was informed that the conduct of Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu was highly unsatisfactory and that as this is his first offence he may be on the present occasion warned, that similar conduct on his part on any future occasion would be severely punished.	Do do	
61	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District was informed that he should have ascertained the value of the houses said to have belonged to Basamma who owes money to the Hariharesvarasvami temple at Harihar, and that the amount asked for by the Brahmins of the temple to file a civil suit against Basamma may however be advanced on the condition that it will be recovered from the monthly grant paid to the temple by Government.	Do do	
62	A notification containing certain alteration in para 10 of the Rules prescribing examinations for the appointments of Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs, Amildars and Deputy Amildars and contained in this office notification No. 215, dated 29th January 1885, was published in the Mysore Gazette for general information.—Communicated to Chief Judge and President, Board of Examiners and Educational Secretary.	Do do	
63	A notification stating that the Executive Transport Officer, Bangalore is prepared to employ bearers for field service and that they will receive Rs. 9 per mensem on entertainment with free rations and warm clothing on crossing the frontier, was published in the Mysore Gazette for general information.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division Officers with a request that wide publicity may be given to this notification in the various taluks in their Districts	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	A notification regarding the employment of men to take charge of ponies intended for field service on the frontier by the British Government, was gazetted.—Communicated to Executive Transport Officer, Bangalore.	4th April 1885.	
12	A silver plate belonging to the late Ashtagram Division Commissoiner's office which was in possession of Peon Nanjunda who was transferred to the Dewan's office was sent to the District Judge, Mysore.	Do do	
13	The Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division was informed that certain inam lands granted for the bajabajantri service to the Kesava Devaru temple at Hiresave and which were resumed during the Inam Settlement in 1879 owing to the state of disrepair into which the temple had then fallen were restored to the said temple.	Do do	
14	Copy of a statement received from the Secretary to the Kolar Concessionaries Company, showing the amount of kandayam due to Government by the said Company, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, with a request that the same may be verified and sent to this office with a report as to its correctness.	Do do	
15	The Assistant Resident was furnished with a list showing the localities within which shooting should be prohibited on the ground of sacredness of the spot, and the names of animals and birds that are considered sacred by the Hindus.	Do do	
16	A notification granting 4 days' leave to Mr G. F. Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, from the 8th to 11th April 1885, was gazetted.—Communicated to Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn.	5th do	
17	The Anche Bakshi was directed to warn Assistant Anche Mutsaddi Gopalaiya of Nelamangala, in writing, that if he did not join the station to which he might be transferred on public grounds, he would be removed from service.	6th do	
18	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was directed to inform Krishna Rao, Amildar of Kankanhalli Taluk that his claims for promotion will be considered on a vacancy occurring.	Do do	
19	The recommendation of the Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner to promote Subba Rao, 2nd Grade Taluk Sehristadar of Magadi to 1st Grade and the appointment of Subba Rao, Supernumerary Sheristadar of the Malur Taluk, were approved.	Do do	
20	With reference to Mysore Deputy Commissioner's No. 360, dated 23rd February 1885, submitting copy of the Mysore Municipal Board's Proceedings, dated 16th February, orders were passed prohibiting the manufacture and burning of bricks and tiles within the Municipal limits including the Kukarhalli tank bed without previously obtaining license from the Vice-President.	Do do	
21	A notification appointing Major G. M. Martin as Private Secretary to His Highness with effect from 1st April 1885, was gazetted and communicated to Major Martin.	7th do	
22	The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kadur were directed to submit as early as practicable the information regarding persons holding titles.	8th do	
23	The Officiating Surgeon, Mysore Government, was requested to report whether it would not be more convenient to draw up a form and have it printed as the work of the vaccinators will then be uniformly recorded and thereby admit of being easily compared, in lieu of the stationery intended for the vaccinators for writing up their diaries.	Do do	
24	In reply to his letter No. 4937—175, dated 30th March 1885, the Secretary to the Board of Examiners was informed that the Revenue Manual alluded to in Dewan's Notification No. 215, dated 29th January 1885 is the book entitled "A compilation of the principal	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Revenue Acts and Orders in force in Mysore" and that this book is now out of print; that a few copies of the Survey Manual are available for sale at the Government Book Depôt, Bangalore; that the Forest Conservancy Rules are those republished in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 29th June 1878 and that as regards the Audit and Account Department Circulars, his attention was drawn to the notification No. 367, dated 28th March 1885.		
25	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was informed that the application of P Nanjundaiya, Head-quarter Inspector of Police, praying for promotion as Amildar or Munsiff, has been registered.	9th April 1885.	
26	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was directed to submit the entire vernacular records connected with the complaint of Srinivasabhatta, Archak of Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Marenahalli Village, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk.	Do do	
27	The Arsikere Amildar's suggestion to prescribe some examination for Taluk Officials was recorded.—Communicated to Sub-Division officer, Hassan.	Do do	
28	A copy of the "Note on Persian Carpets by Mr. G. A. Wills, M D., received from Chief Commissioner of Coorg, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for information, and to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in the Gazette.	Do do	
29	The Treasury Officer, Mysore District, was requested to submit by return of post the fortnightly return of prices current for the fortnight ending 31st ultimo.	Do do	
30	Copy of Mr. Douglas' report on bee-keeping during the year 1884, received with Resident's No. 2508—424, dated 25th March 1885, was forwarded to Compiler for publication in the Mysore Gazette.	Do do	
31	A notification regarding the grant of seven days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he availed himself of the same to Raghavendra Rao, Amildar of Seringapatam, was gazetted and communicated to the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks with reference to his No 343, dated 24th March 1885, with the remark that the application of Police Inspector Ramanna to be in charge of the Taluk during Raghavendra Rao's absence, was approved.	Do do	
32	Three days' casual leave granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District to Amildar Krishnaiengar, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, was approved.	Do do	
33	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to print and forward to this office at a very early date 30 copies of the Forest Conservancy Rules of 1878 republished in the Mysore Gazette of 29th June 1878, page 170.	10th do	
34	A notification granting 20 days' privilege leave to Kuppusami Naidu, Amildar of Kunigal Taluk, was forwarded to Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District with reference to his docket No. 12, dated 1st April 1885.	Do do	
35	In reply to his docket No. 4, dated 2nd April 1885, the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey was informed that the size and paper of the Madras forms submitted with his letter No. 351, dated 10th August 1883 are considered suitable for the new Coffee Title-Deeds by the Dewan.	Do do	
36	A notification from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, regarding the sale of fruit crops in the Lal-Bagh and Cubbon Park, was forwarded to the Compiler for publication in the *Mysore Gazette* and the Proprietor, Daily Post, for publication in 3 successive issues.	Do do	
37	The Superintendent of Government Press was requested to print 4,000 slips as per form sent for the use of the current records of this	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and Sub-Divisions, and that every endeavor may be made for procuring the services of as many bearers as possible.		
64	A notification stating that the Executive Transport Officer, Bangalore is prepared to employ men to take charge of pack-bullocks intended for field service and that they will draw Rs. 9 per mensem on entertainment and free ration and warm clothing after crossing the frontier, was gazetted for general information—Communicated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division Officers with a request that wide publicity may be given to the notification in the various Taluks in their Districts and Sub-Divisions	17th April 1885.	
65	With reference to his letters Nos 38 and A B—9, dated 10th and 13th instant respectively, the Executive Transport Officer, Bangalore was furnished with a copy of the orders issued to the District and Sub-Division Officers in regard to his requisition for bearers and for men required to take charge of pack-bullocks intended for field service.	Do do	
66	Certain servants of the Dewan's Establishment, General Department, were transferred to the Public Works Secretariat with effect from 1st April 1885, their salaries being borne from the Public Works Department Budget.—Communicated to Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
67	The Military Secretary was requested to have warm clothing made up for the servants of this office who have proceeded to Ooty with the Dewan's Camp, and sent to this office as early as possible.	Do do	
68	In reply, Mr. Cameron, Superintendent, Government Gardens was informed that the two days station leave applied for by him has been sanctioned and that in future such applications should be submitted officially.	Do do	
69	In reply, the Assistant to the Resident was informed that it will be seen from this office letter No. 348, dated 27th March that it is not immediately necessary for the Durbar to avail itself of the sum of Rs. 2,000 kindly placed at its disposal by the Government of India, for the collection of exhibits for the London Exhibition of 1886.	Do do	
70	The Secretary, Public Works Department, was informed that no copies of the Mysore and Coorg Directory were available.	18th do	
71	With reference to his docket No. 9—8, dated 2nd April, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District was informed that Lingappa, Amildar of Sagar Taluk has been granted 3 days' casual leave.—Communicated to Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
72	Permission was granted to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Gnanasigamani Pille, for appearing before the Board of Examiners at the Madras Medical College in order to pass for a higher grade.—Communicated to Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government with reference to his letter No. 364, dated 9th April 1885.	Do do	
73	The Compiler was requested to publish in the Mysore Gazette copy of the Proceedings of the Mysore Town Municipal Board, dated 24th March 1885 and forward 20 copies printed on separate sheets, to the President of the Municipal Board of Mysore and 3 copies to this office.	Do do	
74	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore was requested to carry out certain works as explained to him personally by the Dewan in connection with the construction of the building on the land made over to Rudrappa.	Do do	
75	In reply to his petition No. 4059, dated 18th March 1885, B. Sankaraiya was informed that he has been granted 2 years' leave without allowance and that ⅔rd of pay could not be granted during this period as the State does not propose to grant any scholarship for the study of Law.	20th do	
76	Mr. Lavelle was requested to forward duplicates of certain mining leases to the Registrar of Bangalore District for the registration.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
77	The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to expedite the submission of the rain-fall returns of the District for the month of March 1885, as also the midday rain-fall from 20th to 31st ultimo.	20th April 1885.	
78	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to comply with the request made by the Munsiff of Nelamangala, in his Yadi No. 2106, as the papers asked for have been returned with this office correspondence ending with No. 6051-2—471, dated 30th January 1885.	Do do	
79	Copies of certain communications relative to the conservation of objects of archæological interest in the Province, were forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department with a request that needful early action in the matter may be taken.	Do do	
80	Copy of a Circular No. 598 G. from the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Resident in Mysore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Bangalore.	Do do	
81	In returning the original letter from the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph No. 1174, dated 12th idem, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was permitted to furnish the former with the information asked for.	Do do	
82	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was informed that H. Raghavendra Rao, 5th Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, will be borne as supernumerary on the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Head Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore.	21st do	
83	In continuation of this Office Proceedings No. 457-8—20, dated 21st April 1885, an extract of paras 3 and 4 from letter No. 123, dated 2nd instant, from the Major-General Commanding the Bangalore Division, to the Resident, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, with a request that an estimate may be prepared by the Public Works Department for adopting the building referred to the requirement of a Magazine and submitted to this office at an early date.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
84	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to inspect the buildings of the Infantry barracks required for the Mysore Company of Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for a Magazine and to decide what portion of it can be spared and ascertain whether the Observatory building is better suited for the Magazine.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
85	The Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks was requested to inform whether the old travellers' bungalow at Maddur is still in the occupation of Railway officials.	Do do	
86	M. Puttanna, M. Ramaswami and I. Narasimmiengar were ordered to be admitted to the Railway Workshop at Bangalore as apprentices on a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem each.—Communicated to the Manager, Mysore State Railway and the Comptroller.	Do do	
87	A notification granting 2 months' privilege leave to Mr. North, Amildar of Kolar and appointing Madhava Rao, Revenue Head Munshi, Kolar Deputy Commissioner's office, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Kolar Taluk during the absence of Mr. North or until further orders, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
88	A notification regarding the transfer of Amildar Svetadraiengar from Anekal to Maddgiri Taluk and Amildar Syed Amir Hassan from Maddagiri to Anekal Taluk, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Tumkur.	Do do	
89	The Principal of the Madras Agricultural College was informed that as the scholarships to be held at the Forest School at Dehara Dun are intended for men of higher educational qualifications, the Dewan is unable to grant Rama Rao the scholarship he applied for.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order	Date of previous Orders.
90	A notification appointing Mr. J. Cameron, Superintendent, Government Botanical Garden, Bangalore also to be the Superintendent of the Government Museum, Bangalore with an allowance of Rs 50 per mensem, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Comptroller, the Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson, and Mr. J. Cameron.	21st April 1885.	
91	A copy of letter No. 2347—395, dated 2nd March 1885 from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, stating that Messrs. Clerk and Hudson cannot be provided for at present under the Bombay Government, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.	Do do	
92	The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to submit the views of the Local Fund Board together with his own opinion on the subject of the proposed dispensary at Koppa.	22nd do	
93	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was requested to expedite the submission of a statement showing the distribution of work in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments.	Do do	
94	The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was informed that Mr. D. Appu Rao's application for transfer to the Revenue Department would be a move in the wrong direction.	Do do	
95	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. of Madras were requested to send 50 copies of Mr. J. D. B. Gribbles "Medical Jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts" with a bill for the price thereof.	Do do	
96	Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. of Madras were requested to forward to this office 20 copies of Sir Aurther Cotton's "Public Works in India" with a memo of cost to be adjusted in due course.	Do do	
97	The Manager of "the General Reader," Secundrabad, was informed that this Government would subscribe for one copy of the Magazine and was requested to furnish with a memo of the rates of subscription thereto.	Do do	
98	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th April 1885, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
99	Copy of Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's report No. 70 of the 17th instant, regarding the building in the Fort of Bangalore occupied by the Inspector of the Town Police, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
100	The Superintendent, Government Press, Fort Saint George, was requested to supply this office with a complete copy of the Fort Saint George Gazette from 1st January 1885, if the back numbers should not be available, from the 1st current.	Do do	
101	The Military Secretary was requested to forward an early reply to para two of this office Proceedings No. 1713-22—36 of 17th July 1884 regarding the withdrawal of the Barr guard from the duty of guarding property connected with Criminal Courts.	Do do	
102	A notification extending the leave on private affairs granted to Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, by two months and commuting the whole into leave on private affairs, was gazetted. —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
103	A notification granting 27 days' privilege leave to Narasanna, Amildar, Chamagiri Taluk, from 16th February 1885, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
104	The Secretary, Muslim Herald Committee, Mylapur, Madras, was informed that this Government will subscribe for a copy of the Muslim Herald" and was requested to forward a memo of account.	Do do	
105	The Military Secretary was requested to have a scarlet coat and a pair of black or dark blue pantaloons made up for Peon Khasim Khan of this office.	23rd do	

).	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
3	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to enjoin the Amildars to submit season reports in time for incorporation with the District report.	23rd April 1885.	
7	The demand notice submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District was returned to him duly served on Mr. P. A. Cole, with an intimation that the notice against Colonel G. W. Cole would be returned as soon as it is received from the Resident.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Comptroller was informed that the course suggested by him of printing and circulating to all Heads of Departments the publications of Government advertisements had already been adopted.	Do do	
9	The proprietor of Daily Post was informed in reply that a copy of his paper should be supplied to this office for purposes of check free of charge as he receives 2,000 Rs. annually for publishing Government advertisements.	Do do	
110	As requested by the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, the gratuity application of Murgesa Mudaliar, late Mutchi in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was returned to him.	Do do	
111	The statements of rain-fall gauged at the stations of Chitaldroog, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan were forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India with a request for a further supply of the printed forms for the returns.	Do do	
112	As requested, the Census Enumerators' Schedules of the Mysore Town were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Do do	
113	As requested, certain census abstract returns were returned to the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore.	Do do	
114	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division officers were requested to forward to this office all original receipts and bills for repairs executed to Trigonometrical Survey Stations, for transmission through the Resident to the Surveyor General at Calcutta, the duplicate receipts being as usual sent to the Comptroller for adjustment of the advance in communication with the Resident's Treasury.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
115	Mashalchi Mára of this office establishment having been convicted of theft was struck off the strength of the establishment with effect from the 1st February 1885.	Do do	
116	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was informed that there would be no technical illegality in Mr. Madhava Rao transferring cases to Mr. Srinivasaiengar for trial.	Do do	
117	Sanction was accorded to the retirement of Sunjivaiya, late Judicial Gumasta of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.—Communicated to Comptroller.	24th do	
118	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to expedite the submission of their reports regarding the condition of the principal stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey for the year 1884, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore being further requested to inform whether Nos. 3 and 6 stations are within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Do do	
119	A notification granting 6 days' privilege leave to Mr. C. Subba Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar with effect from the 27th instant was gazetted.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
120	As requested, the petition from Shanbhog Krishnappa of Bangalore was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
121	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was requested to move the Madras Government to sanction the issue, on payment, of a	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	shabracque to be used as a pattern in making others for equipment of His Highness' Body Guard.		
122	A notification appointing Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson M. D. to be the Senior-Surgeon to the Mysore Government with effect from the 22nd March 1885 and Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, on probation with a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem to start with, rising in two years to Rs. 600 per mensem, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Comptroller and the officers concerned.	24th April 1885.	
123	The return of sick prisoners in the jails of this Province for the month of March 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	Do do	
124	Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson was appointed Senior-Surgeon to the Mysore Government with effect from 22nd March 1885 with a monthly allowance of Rs 406—14—0 and house rent, besides an extra charge allowance for the period during which he was in charge of the Central Jail.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
125	A notification regarding the appointment of Captain A. H Macintire, Secretary to the Dewan in the Police Department, as the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, and the transfer of Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner, to the Kadur District, and the reversion of Khan-Bahadur Mahomed Ali, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, to his appointment of Town Magistrate of Bangalore, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the other officers concerned.	Do do	
126	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg was requested to inform whether the services of Abraham, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant of the Mysore Medical Establishment, at present attached to the Commissioner's Establishment in Coorg, can be replaced at the disposal of the Mysore Government.	26th do	
127	A copy of the Dewan's Proceedings No. 3531-42—94 of the 29th July 1881 regarding the submission of indents for tools, instruments and other materials for drawing purposes, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, as requested by him.	27th do	
128	In reply, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Principal, Madras Agricultural College, Sydapet, was informed that the Dehra Dun scholarships had been disposed of.	Do do	
129	The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was informed that the two draft duplicate pattas prepared in Mr. Ganesa Rao's name had been cancelled and retained in this office.	Do do	
130	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was requested to be kindly furnished with a few copies of "the House Conservancy Rules" for the information of this office.	Do do	
131	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was informed that there have been no casualties among the European uncovenanted officers serving in this Province during the month of March 1885.	Do do	
13	The recommendation of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner for the grant of two days' casual leave to K. Shamaiengar, Amildar of Goribidnur, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller.	Do do	
133	In forwarding in original the Assistant Resident's letter No. 2343—391 of the 28th ultimo with its enclosures for perusal and return, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was directed to submit an early reply to this office docket camp No. 10—11, dated 1st April 1885.	Do do	
134	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlement was informed that no copies of the Mysore Directory for 1885 were available.	28th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
135	With reference to his letter No. 420 of the 18th April 1885, the Senior-Surgeon to the Mysore Government was informed that the temporary arrangements recommended by him in consequence of the recall of Assistant Apothecary Mr. Hellien from Kolar were sanctioned.—Communicated to Comptroller in Mysore.	28th April 1885.	
136	Clerk Gulam Mahomed's transfer from the Amrut Mahal Department to the Plantation office in lieu of Murugesa Mudaliar was communicated to the Forest Apprentice in charge of Plantation and Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
137	Five printed copies of the returns of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnights ending 28th February and 31st March 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for submission to the Government of India, with a request that these may be substituted for the manuscript returns sent with this office letters Nos. 6904—317 and 133—8, dated 19th March and 11th April 1885 respectively.	Do do	
138	In reply, the Honorary Secretary of the Mysore Literary Union was informed that his request to be supplied with a copy of the Monthly Proceedings could not be complied with, as the publication in question is strictly official and not intended for general information.	Do do	
139	A notification cancelling the 4 days' privilege leave granted to Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, in this office Notification No. 89, dated 5th April 1885, was gazetted.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District with reference to his letter No. 48—34, dated 14th April 1885.	Do do	
140	The Secretary, Public Works Department, was informed that the construction of quarters for nurses to be employed at the Mysore Hospital should be undertaken by the Department of Public Works, the cost being met from savings in the Public Works budget for the current year and certain further instructions were issued to him on the subject.—Communicated to the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, the Comptroller and the Senior-Surgeon to the Mysore Government.	Do do	
141	Certain Vernacular Proceedings, received with letter No. 143-36, dated 20th instant, from the Assistant to the Resident, were returned.	29th do	
142	A notification granting 15 days' casual leave to Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, with reference to his No. 19, dated 14th April 1885.	Do do	
143	Thirteen copies of the Mysore Census Report were forwarded to the Secretary, Education Department, for distribution among the officers of his Department.	Do do	
144	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was requested to furnish this office with a copy of the 1st page of the pension application of N. Abraham Pille.	Do do	
145	The Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was requested to supply to the Palace Press sixty lbs. of printing ink and forward a memo of cost to the Palace Assistant Commissioner for adjustment.	Do do	
146	Subrahmannaiya was appointed as a temporary measure Water Brahman on Rs. 5 per mensem in the Dewan's office in lieu of Gopalaiya, who was ordered for camp office at Ootacamund.	30th do	
147	A notification intimating that Brigade-Surgeon J. Henderson delivered over, and Mr. J. Cameron, F. L. S., received, charge of the Mysore Government Museum on the forenoon of the 27th April 1885, was gazetted.	Do do	
148	The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur were requested to forward in future along with the season report the prices for the previous week for ready reference.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
149	Fifteen copies of the Proceedings of the Dewan for the month of February 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	29th April 1885.	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 30*th April* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As requested, the return of armaments under His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the year 1884—85 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	1st April 1885.	
2	The Military Secretary was requested to arrange for the usual escort of couple of Biradaries, of Siledars, if two are not available for one at least of 10 horses and a party of 8 Barr Sepoys to accompany the Srisatchidananda Sivabhinava Bharati Swami, Guru of the Sringeri Matt during his tour to North Canara, Gokarna, Hydrabad, Poona, Benares, Gya and other places.	2nd do	
3	The Military Secretary was requested to expedite his report regarding the changes in the strength of the Artillery, Palace Guards and Body Guards under His Highness the Maharaja.	4th do	
4	As recommended by the Military Secretary, sanction was accorded (from the new official year 1885—86) to the promotion of the present Havildar-Majors to 1st class Jamadars as a special case and to increase the pay of the vakils and orderlies by reducing the pay of the rank of Havaldar-Majors to Rs. 13.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	6th do	
5	The Military Secretary was informed that officers should travel with the men to Mysore on the occasions of Dasara and Birthday, that when either officers or men travel on special duty by themselves without their horses the railway charge will be passed to them on the submission of bills countersigned by the Military Secretary who, will on each occasion, explain the nature of the special duty on which the journey was made and that it is contrary to principle to grant free passes except to officers who travel on railway duty.	9th do	
6	An indent for 12 drum hoops required for the use of the Mysore Infantry was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident with a request that the sanction of the Madras Government may be obtained for the issue of the same from the Ordnance Department on payment.	14th do	
7	The monthly returns of the Mysore Savar and Barr Forces for March 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General of the Madras Army.	15th do	
8	In reply, the Military Secretary was requested to be informed whether Gulam Hyder Khan, father-in law of Vazir Bibi, widow of Gulam Mohadin, was in receipt of a mutfarkhat pension of 13 pagodas and whether it was a life pension and also to furnish the number and date of order sanctioning the same.	16th do	
9	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to stop further supply of chita skins to the Military Stores, the required number for the equipment of the Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja having been already received.	Do do	
10	The Assistant Commissioner, Palace Establishment, was requested to furnish a copy of his docket No. 48 of the 11th March and of its enclosure relating to the Palace armament.	Do do	
11	The repairs of the Barr Lines at Kolar were sanctioned and communicated to the Military Secretary, Secretary, Department Public Works, Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	The Assistant to the Resident was requested to issue necessary instructions to stop any further supply of chita skins from the District Treasuries of the Madras Presidency, as the required number has been completed.	17th April 1885.	
13	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to have monthly 100 tent pegs made of green date trees from which no toddy had been drawn for years either in the Gundlupet or Chamrajnagar Taluk and send them to the Military Secretary, Bangalore in lots of 25 each with a bill of cost.—Communicated to the Military Secretary.	30th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 30th April 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Buildings.		
1	The sanction of the Dewan to the distillery building at Kukarballi being transferred to the Municipality of Mysore, *for use for public purposes* was communicated to the President to the Mysore Municipality. Also to the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Genera Secretary.—Nos. 1899—349 and 1902—352.	17th April 1885.	
2	The Executive Engineer, Palace Division, was requested to have the work of draining and ventilating the stables at Bangalore Palace kept in abeyance until His Highness' next visit to Bangalore, as some modification in the project appears necessary.—No. 1992—388.	21st do	
3	The Educational Secretary was informed that the Dewan has approved of the Rest House at Hassan being occupied as a student's home on the following conditions :—1st that it is given up when required by Government ; 2nd that the Head Master is held responsible that the building is not damaged ; and 3rd that ordinary repairs are paid for by the students. Communicated to the Assistant Engineer, Hassan Range.—Nos. 2011—395 and 12—6.	22nd do	
	Communications.		
1	The modified project for completing the Holalkere-Hosdurga road was returned to the Range Officer, Chitaldroog, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 9,853, with orders to have the work put in hand at once, as it will prove useful at this time of the year, owing to the partial failure of the rains.—No. 1679—313.	8th April 1885.	
2	The project for constructing four bridges on Godikoppa-Kallurkatte road was returned to the Executive Engineer, Shimoga Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 14,079.—No. 1689—315.	Do do	
3	A modified plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 15,600 for constructing the Hebhalla bridge on the Maddur-Sivasamudram road, was sanctioned by the Local Government and forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, for execution, the expenditure to be debited to the French Rocks Range.—No. 1812—336.	14th do	
	Miscellaneous.		
	The Manager, Mysore State Railway, was requested to state whether he can find suitable employment for Mr. Holmes, late temporary Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, of this Department, either in the Workshop or elsewhere on the Railway.—No.1862—345.	16th April 1885.	

No.	Subject and Order	Date of Order	Date of previous Orders.
2	Sanction was accorded to the cash chest of the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, being kept in the guard room of the Palace Barr Sepoy's guard, for safe custody —No 1914—353	17th April 1885.	
3	The Assistant Resident in Mysore was informed that the copies of the Topographical Survey maps of the Mysore Province, adjoining the Dharwar Collectorate, required by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, cannot be spared from the supply on hand, as the number procured is only sufficient to meet local demands—No. 1952—381.	18th do	
	Establishment		
1	Notified the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, (Local), with effect from the 1st April 1885 — S Krishna Iyer, Overseer, 1st Grade, to Supervisor, 3rd Grade. Mr S. Lee, do do N. Balakrishna Rao, C. M. Jayasimha Rao, } Overseers 3rd Grade, to Overseer, 2nd Grade Communicated to the Executive Engineers, Kadur, Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar Divisions, and to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Nos. 1625—299 to 1630—304	2nd April 1885.	
2	Notified the following transfers in the Engineer Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department.— Mr. T. Inman, Executive Engineer, from Mysore State Railway to Bangalore Division, with effect from 1st April 1885 Mr. A Govindachar, Assistant Engineer, do do Mr D. Sitarama Rao, Officiating Executive Engineer from Bangalore Division to Kadur Division. Mr. E R Subrayer, Officiating Executive Engineer, from Kadur Division to Central Office in Bangalore—To revert to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from date of relief Communicated to the officers concerned, and to the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway.—Nos 1672—308 to 1676½—312	8th do	
3	Notified that the Kolar Public Works Range will be constituted an Executive Division with effect from the 1st April 1885, and that Mr. Y. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, from the same date Communicated to Mr Y. Srinivasa Rao.—Nos. 1727—323 and 28—24.	9th do	
4	Notified that Mr. T. Inman, Executive Engineer, took over charge of the Bangalore Division, from Mr. D Sitarama Rao, on the afternoon of the 13th instant.—No. 1866—347.	16th do	

BANGALORE,
30th *April* 1885.

C. H. M. KENSINGTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
P. W. D.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—18-6-85.—185.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

K. SHESHADRI IYER, ESQ.,

DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

FOR

MAY 1885.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
PUBLIC WORKS.

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1885.

PART I.

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TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF **MAY** 1885.

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2	Circulating for report letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, regarding the introduction of a uniform system for estimating the probable out-turn of crops in India.	No. 906-11—26, dated 6th May 1885.	...	1 and 2
3	Stating that the sale certificate is a document for the better protection of the title of the purchaser and the absence of such a document cannot be put forward by the Revenue authorities as an objection against transfer of patta in the name of the purchaser.	No. 1036-44—34, dated 11th May 1885.	...	3
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5	Defining the distinction between a water rate and an irrigation cess and requesting to issue instructions to the Amildars of Taluks possessing channel irrigation to impose upon the excess extent of wet lands in Inam holdings the prescribed water rate.	No. 1100-9—39, dated 12th May 1885.	...	21 and 22
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6	Forwarding copy of Proceedings of the Dewan of 6th April 1885, authorizing the Comptroller to pass the mileage of subordinate officials at the rates fixed by the rules.	No. 870-85—23, dated 6th May 1885.	...	1
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Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
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10	Issuing instructions for the adjustment of the accounts of Messrs. Wallace and Appavu Chetty in connection with their sleeper contract.	No. 1110-15—40, dated 12th May 1885.	...	2
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12	Forwarding copy of a letter regarding the reciprocal service of Revenue processes between Madras and Mysore.	No. 1261-9—43, dated 15th May 1885.	...	51
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14	Approving of proposals for the utilization of all the public buildings at Hassan.	No. 2455-9—501-5, dated 18th May 1885.	...	1

PART I.

REVENUE.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 6th May 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 235 of the 17th April 1885, from the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, enquiring whether in cases where remission of Land Revenue is sanctioned, the Local Cess thereon should also be remitted.

No. 886-94—24, DATED 6TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—When land revenue is remitted, the local cess on the amount of remission should also be written off.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,

Secretary.

To—The Sub-Division Officer, Hassan.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Sub-Division Officers.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, To Govts. of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmere, and Coorg; the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, Circular No. 28—6-76 A, dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1885.

I am directed to invite attention to Mr. Buck's Circular No. 89A of the 25th July 1884, in paragraph 14 of which it was prescribed that estimates of probable out-turn of crops should be made with reference to an average or ordinary crop on either the American or the Indian system, but that if the latter were employed, 12 annas should be taken as indicating an average, and one rupee as a bumper crop.

2. In the further correspondence, of which a copy is enclosed, it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the system of estimating a bumper crop at 16 annas, and an average crop at 12 annas, is considered to be unsuited to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the system ordinarily in use denotes a good average crop as a 16-annas crop, and a bumper crop as a 20 or 22-annas crop. The Local Government is therefore averse to the adoption of the system suggested by the Government of India.

Extract (para 13) from letter No. 1340A., dated 16th December 1884, from Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Letter No. 3781—578, dated 25th February 1885, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The real object in view is to ensure the employment of an uniform system of notation for all Provinces, and if this can be secured, it is not very material whether that suggested by the Imperial or that which the Government of the North-Western Provinces prefers adopted. The Government of India would therefore be glad to learn whether there would be any objection to employ the latter standard in the preparation of future forecasts of crops submitted by.

Circular No. 28—6-76 A.

Copy, with copy of letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, forwarded to the Foreign Department, for information and for communication to Political Officers with reference to the Office Memorandum from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 782, dated 21st August 1884.

Extract, paragraph 13, from letter No. 1340A., dated the 16th December 1884, from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

"13. The orders of the Government of India, contained in paragraph 14 of their forecas-Circular, are that 12 annas are to be taken as representing an *average* crop, 16 annas representt ing a *bumper* crop.

"In paragraph 10 of my letter No. T—598, dated 25th September last, I expressed the opinion that this interpretation of 12 annas as an average crop, and 16 annas as a bumper crop

was not current in these Provinces ; that in fact 16 annas is held generally to mean a full average crop, and 12 annas a distinctly deficient crop : and I solicited to be allowed to alter the nominal standard of an *average* crop from 12 annas to 16 annas.

"In paragraph 3 of your letter of the 21st November, it is laid down that 12 annas must be adhered to as denoting an average crop, and 16 annas as denoting a bumper crop.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad had, meanwhile (10th November), urged strongly the adoption of 16 annas as the standard for a good average crop as being the mode of reckoning universally acknowledged in his District. I then asked the opinion of all District Officers on the point, with a view to a reference, if necessary, for reconsideration of the order laying down 12 annas as the rule. I have now received replies from 20 District Officers, and all, with the exception of three, report that 16 annas is held in their Districts to denote a good average crop and not a bumper crop. As an instance, I cite the words of Mr. Cadell, Collector of Aligarh, who has had wide experience in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Cadell writes—'I have no hesitation in recommending the use of the expression 16 annas rather than 12 annas to indicate a good average crop. In this District, as in most, if not all others, with which I have practical acquaintance, 16 annas is as much a standard as 100 is with us, and 12 annas means a crop distinctly below par, while a bumper harvest would be spoken of as 18-annas or 20-annas crop.'

"In view of this consensus of opinion, I venture to solicit a reconsideration of the orders fixing the standard of a good average crop at 12 annas."

From the Chief Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, To the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 3761—578, dated Allahabad, the 25th February 1885.

In continuation of my letter No. 1402 I.—578, dated the 21st November 1884, and with reference to the suggestion in paragraph 14 of your Circular No. 89A., dated the 25th July 1884, regarding the method to be adopted in estimating crops for the purposes of the wheat forecasts required by the Government of India, I am directed to state that the American method of computation does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner ; it is not current in this country, and is unfamiliar to natives, many of whom are now consulted in connection with the preparation of these forecasts.

2. It seems therefore advisable that the calculations should be expressed in fractions of the rupee ; but I am to submit for the consideration of His Excellency in Council that the notation prescribed in paragraph 14 of the Circular above quoted is not that at present adopted in this province in the preparation of agricultural statistics. Under the existing practice, 16 annas is understood to mean a good average crop, and 12 annas to signify a crop one-fourth below the average. The Board of Revenue, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and the local officers entrusted with the preparation of these statistics represent that 16 annas is the recognized standard, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of a good average crop, and that as this has been insisted on for some years past in correspondence with District Officers, a change to the notation prescribed by the Government of India is likely to be attended with confusion and error. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would therefore recommend that, should there be no insuperable objection, the standard hitherto adopted in these Provinces should be maintained and followed in the preparation of the wheat forecasts.

Foreign Department—Internal— No. 1096 I, dated Simla, the 8th April 1883.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Resident in Mysore for favor of report, in continuation of the endorsement from this office No. 3353 I, dated the 4th September 1884.

No. 906-11—26, DATED 6TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—Circulated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who are requested to report what standard is adopted to denote the probable out-turn of crops in their Districts, and whether there would be any objection to the introduction of the standard prevailing in the North-West Provinces where a good average crop is denoted as a 16 anna crop and a bumper crop as a 20 or 22 anna crop.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Revenue Department, No. 60—46, dated 15th April 1885.

I have the honor to forward for consideration and orders the following ruling by the Commissioner of the late Nagar Division, paras 2 and 3 of his Proceedings No. 558, dated the 13th January 1880.

Para 2.—The Deputy Commissioner now enquires what course is to be adopted when purchasers of land at revenue sales decline to provide themselves with stamp paper certificates; and allusion is made to the conflicting provisions of Section XXXI of Revised Survey Manual Rules.

Para 3.—The Commissioner thinks it is clear that these rules are subsidiary to the requirements of the Stamp Act, which makes the payment of duty on sale certificates compulsory, and he is of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner should refuse all applications for transfer of lands in the names of the purchasers, &c., in the revenue accounts, unless such stamped certificate has been obtained. It will be open to any one who is dissatisfied with the decision, to make his appeal to superior authority.

2. Owing to this ruling I found in my recent jamabandi, lands which had been duly bought many years ago at regular revenue sales still continued on in the accounts in the names of the defaulters, although these defaulters were in some cases known to be dead and in others had disappeared for years.

3. If the purchaser at revenue sales failed to provide himself with a certificate, under the above ruling, the Amildars could not alter the accounts and the lands remained in the original defaulter's name, although he might be dead or bankrupt. This being the case, should the purchaser at the sale in his turn become a defaulter, the Amildar cannot proceed against his property as his name doesnot appear in the revenue accounts.

4. It is absurd to keep the names of dead men and bankrupts on the accounts as holders of the lands, but as purchasers at revenue sales often neglect or refuse to furnish themselves with the sale certificates required under the present order this has now to be done. I therefore request that the order may be modified.

Rule XXXI of the Revised Survey Rules empowers the Deputy Commissioners to register as occupant in preference to the person whose name is already registered, any purchaser of land finally and unconditionally transferred by reason of any sale effected by revenue officers for the realization of land revenue, not a word is said about a sale certificate which should not be, I think, insisted on.

5. It has further been brought to my notice that Amildars have refused to enter in the accounts the names of purchasers who have duly obtained certificates on the ground that they have not been registered according to the provisions of the Registration Act. I beg to know whether such refusal is legal.

No. 1036-44 -34, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH May 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The sale certificate is a document for the better protection of the title of the purchaser who is at liberty to decide whether or not he will furnish himself with it. The absence of such a document cannot be put forward by Revenue authorities as an objection against transfer of patta in the name of the purchaser, whose purchase is well known to the Revenue authorities, having conducted the sale themselves. The orders contained in paras 2 and 3 of the late Commissioner's Proceedings No. 558, dated 13th January 1880, are cancelled.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District and the Sub-Division officer at Chitaldroog for information and guidance.
The other Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated **11th** *May* **1885.**

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 47, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1885.

I have the honor to submit the marginally noted papers embodying the result of a discussion, of my proposed revision of the assessment of a portion of the late Devanhalli Taluk, between the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar and myself.

1. Survey Superintendent's report No. 897 of the 31st ultimo with accompaniments.
2. Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 41, dated 8th instant.
3. Kolar Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 76—44 of the 16th idem.

2. As explained in my report, all the villages of the late Devanhalli Taluk transferred to settled taluks will now be disposed of, the remaining portions of the taluk being taken up for settlement with the taluks to which they have been transferred, and which are not yet settled.

3. There is but little difference of opinion between the Deputy Commissioners of the two Districts concerned and myself. Mr. Ricketts' experience extends to the villages transferred to the Kolar District (the Devanhalli Magani), and I am glad to find that he considers the proposed settlement likely to prove beneficial. There is much point in his opinion that the dry and wet rates should be brought closer together. As a matter of fact the better class dry crop and the more inferior wet lands do come under rates showing no very great difference. As, however, the proposed settlement is evidently approved of by both Deputy Commissioners, I beg that the necessary sanction may be given to my proceeding to give out the rates.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 897, dated Yedatore, 31st March 1885.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of 96 Government villages of the late Devanhalli Taluk, the distribution of which, together with that of inam villages and kavals, amongst the surrounding, already settled, taluks, is shown below:—

Taluk.	Government villages.	Inam villages.	Kavals.	Total.	Remarks.
Dodballapur	32	21	7	60	
Bangalore	26	17	6	49	
Chikballapur	36	9	3	48	
Nelamangala	2	...	...	2	
Total.....	96	47	16	159	

2. The villages of the old Devanhalli Taluk transferred to *unsettled* taluks will be dealt with at the same time as the latter. The present settlement became necessary, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having a number of unsettled villages in otherwise settled taluks.

3. I do not propose, nor will Government I think consider it necessary, to go into any very elaborate statement of the past revenue management and circumstances of these comparatively small groups of villages. I append however a classwar statement for each group of villages separately under the name of the taluk to which each now belongs.

4. The 96 Government villages under report occupy a very favorable position, very nearly half the whole number, as will be seen as I proceed with this report, being situated actually on, or touching, the large first class road from Bangalore, through Devanhalli, to Chikballapur. They are also within very easy reach of Bangalore and have minor markets closer at hand for the sale of their surplus produce.

5. The sketch map, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's report which will be found attached, very fully illustrates the position and general condition of the tract under report

6. Although I have not considered it necessary to burden this report with the full figures in detail for each group, showing the past collections for a number of years, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I have had those figures before me and have carefully studied them for any light they can throw upon the weight and general working of the past assessment. Perhaps

the following abstract information on the subject will be considered sufficient :—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Collections of 1883—84	Average of last five years.	Average of last 10 years.	Average of last 15 years.	Average of last 20 years.
Dodballapur	32	8,402	7,918	8,425	8,994	9,709
Bangalore	26	8,006	7,686	7,780	7,710	8,085
Chikballapur	36	10,317	10,139	10,483	10,800	11,242
Nelamangala	2	121	88	81	91	101

7. The batayi system existed, more or less, in all the above villages and, as a consequence, there has been much fluctuation in the collections year by year with the general result however of a lower revenue in 1883—84 than was obtained 20 years ago. The Bangalore villages are exceptional and the revenue has been remarkably steady. The two small villages of Nelamangala owe the high figures of 1883—84 to a sudden extension of cultivation in 1882—83. Compared however with most taluks in which the batayi system was common, the revenue in the tract under report cannot be considered to have fallen off in any marked or unexpected manner, if we make due allowance for the period of famine and, in some years at any rate, for unfavorable prices as compared with those which ruled about 1863. During the famine all benefit from high prices was counteracted by loss of labor and agricultural stock.

8. The soils of the tract are very uniform in texture and on the whole poor, but water is stated to be abundant in the sub-soil and near the surface. The soil in the villages transferred to the Chikballapur Taluk is less uniform than elsewhere and, on the whole, superior.

9. The safe course, in grouping these villages for the purpose of assessment, and in adopting maximum rates, is obviously to adhere to what has already been done in the taluks with which they have been incorporated. By following the above course which the position of the villages fully justifies, the following groups, two in number, with the maximum rates shown for each, may be adopted :—

Group.	Villages.		Maximum Rate.		
			Dry.	Wet.	Garden.
I	Dodballapur	2	2 12 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
	Bangalore	14			
	Chikballapur	26			
II	Dodballapur	30	2 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
	Bangalore	12			
	Chikballapur	10			
	Nelamangala	2			

10. As the sale difference between the 1st and 2nd group consists in the villages of the former being actually on, or very close to, the Imperial road from Bangalore, through Devanhalli, to Chikballapur, it may very easily be seen how very favorably situated are the villages under report, 42 out of a total of 96 being actually on or within half a mile of the Imperial road in question, while none, as may be seen from the map, are at any great distance. The maximum rates proposed fit in with those already adopted in neighbouring villages and give the following results on the occupied lands:—

Taluk.	Total Old Assessment.	Total New Assessment.	Remarks.
Dodballapur	8,402	9,773	
Bangalore	8,006	9,387	
Chikballapur	10,317	13,351	
Nelamangala	121	244	
Total.....	26,846	32,755	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

11. The increase has been chiefly in the Chikballapur villages, (the Devanhalli magni,) ich occupy a peculiarly favorable position, most of the villages going into the 1st group. oreover the soils of this magani are somewhat superior to those of the rest of the tract under port, and as no distinction was made in the old assessment between good and bad soils, an crease, on accurate classification, naturally results.

12. The general effect of the new rates will be best understood from the classwar state- ents, but the following comparison of old and new average rates under each head may not be interesting :—

Taluk.	Average Dry Rate.						Average Wet Rate.						Average Garden Rate.					
	Old.			New.			Old.			New.			Old.			New.		
dballapur... ...	1	6	11	1	9	10	4	0	3	5	2	3	4	0	6	4	12	11
ngalore	1	6	2	1	11	4	3	12	0	5	3	2	7	1	10	5	1	10
ikballapur ...	1	4	10	1	11	10	4	8	7	6	6	3	4	14	1	5	6	7
lamangala... ...	0	11	8	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	0

As usual, the figures are vitiated, for the purpose of comparison, by the faulty distinction, in e old accounts, into rice and garden. It is curious, with reference to the dry assessment, that e effect of the proposed settlement has been to exactly reverse the old order of things ; Dodballa- r, which paid the highest dry assessment, being now assessed lowest of all, excepting Nela- ngala in which latter taluk the area concerned is too small to afford any criterion.

13. It is very important, especially in connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's marks on the prohibitive character of the old wet rates, to see what waste arable lands there e in these villages. The following statement, without going into unnecessary details of area, &c. of which will be found in the classwar statements, shows the survey assessment of waste land ailable for cultivation :—

Taluk.	Villages.	Dry Assessment.	Wet Assessment.	Garden Assessment.	Total.
dballapur	32	5,705	2,895	85	8,685
ngalore	26	2,870	2,451	55	5,376
ikballapur	36	2,716	1,062	105	3,883
lamangala	2	187	...	...	187
Total.....	96	11,478	6,408	245	18,131

Now, the above represents a very large proportion indeed of land lying waste, and it is so satisfactory to find that the new assessment on the occupied lands is lightest where the pro- rtion of waste was greatest, as for instance in Dodballapur. But it may be asked whether such tes as I have proposed, especially the wet rates, will afford that remedy to the injury, which has en caused by the old prohibitory rates, which, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie remarks at the se of para 10, can only be given by fixing extremely moderate rates. For my own part I lieve that while very high nominal rates do much harm, unequal rates do still more harm and think that the necessary remedy will be found in the equalization of rates, without going to y extreme, inconsistent with rates already adopted in neighbouring settled taluks, and at a crifice of revenue which the State can ill afford.

14. Compared with the old nominal rates the new survey rates are very low indeed. Had e one rupee per kudu rate been really imposed in anything like a whole-sale manner under the l system of assessment, the effect would have been detrimental in the extreme to the revenue. it is it has only been imposed here and there and to the cost of some ryots in favor of and to e gain of others who managed to escape the rate and the evil, although still great, has been odified and confined more to inequality of incidence than an oppressive lump assessment. gain, the existence of such a rate as Rs. 10 per acre must have withheld intending cultivators

from applying for waste rice lands. Under the proposed settlement waste wet land will be obtainable at rates ranging from Rs. 2 and 3 to Rs. 6 or 7 per acre, according to the capabilities of soil and water, the *average* rates of the waste rice being Rs. 4-10-6, Rs. 5-2-9 and Rs. 5-2-6 per acre in the Dodballapur, Bangalore and Chikballapur villages respectively. This means a very different assessment from Rs. 10 per acre and I do not think that there is any reason to fear that the new rates will be at all prohibitory. As regards the dry assessment under the proposed settlement I have every confidence in the suitability of the rates.

15. By the proposed settlement no material addition is made to the revenue. After deducting Rs. 2,000 required for paying village officers and Rs. 1,700, contribution to Irrigation Funds, there will remain, in the whole of the villages under report, a clear gain of a little over Rs. 2,000. In fact the settlement must be considered a very liberal one, for the ryots are relieved of the payment of a very considerable amount to the Patels and Shanbhogs, calculated by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie to be nearly Rs. 5,000. I am nevertheless unwilling to attempt to gain any more revenue, in this comparatively small tract, than a strict adherence to rates already adopted in adjoining settled villages will effect. We must hope for extended cultivation under the undoubtedly favorable rates now imposed on wet lands and we shall at all events have placed the ryots in a very different position, as regards the distribution of the assessment, from what they formerly occupied and I cannot for my own part help thinking that ultimately the settlement will bring in a very considerable increase to the revenue.

16. No estimate need be made of the grazing, and as for the Local Fund, the rate of the cess being unaltered, no comparison is necessary.

17. Classwar statements are appended, as also the usual lists of Inam villages with the nature of the survey applied.

18. I propose to give out the rates after I have completed the settlement of the Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta Taluks of the Kolar District which will be about the 10th of June next. I beg therefore that sanction may be accorded to the proposed settlement to admit of my carrying out the above programme.

From the Assistant Settlement officer, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 13, dated 13th May 1884.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the portion of the late Devanhalli Taluk, which at the recent re-distribution of taluks was assigned to the already settled Taluks of Bangalore, Dodballapur, Chikballapur and Nelamangala.

2. The portion in question comprises three hoblis, of which Kundana Hobli was assigned to Dodballapur, Jala Hobli to Bangalore; except two outlying villages which were transferred to the Mailanhalli Hobli of Nelamangala Taluk: and Devanhalli Hobli transferred to Chikballapur.

Area and population.

3. These three hoblis adjoin each other, and form a block about 14 miles from north to south, by 10 east and west with an an area of 120 square miles. The population of the three hoblis according to the taluk census amounts to 19,367=161 to the square mile.

Boundaries.

4. The portion of country under report is bounded on the north by the Chikballapur Taluk, on the south by the Bangalore and Hoskote Taluks and on the east by the Hoskote Taluk.

General description.

5. The Kundana and Jala Hoblis are undulating with a succession of low ridges and valleys. The ridges in the Kundana Hobli are covered with date bush and also grass called "Káchi." In the Jala Hobli besides this káchi grass (which is used for thatching houses), there is also a good deal of low scrub jungle. In these two hoblis there are a good many clusters of rocky hills. The Devanhalli Hobli is more open than the other two and may be described as a fertile valley.

Drainage.

6. The drainage of a few villages at the north-west of the Kundana Hobli is in the direction of the west, towards the Arkavati river. The rest of the three hoblis consists of a succession of uplands, and valleys trending from west to east, with a line of tanks in each valley, the drainage eventually falling into the Pinakini river, which conveys the whole of it into the large tank at Hoskote. There is not a stream of any importance in the whole of this country. The uplands are much cut up by deep watercourses, by means of which, during the rains, a quantity of mud is carried down into the valleys, and the tanks are thereby much silted up.

Irrigation.—Tanks.

7. There are no tanks of any importance except the Chiksanne Amanikere and the Hirekere near Devanhalli. Most of the tanks are in very fair order, having evidently been well attended to by the Irrigation Department.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

The following table shows the condition of most of the tanks of any importance as noted at test :—

Number of tanks in good order.	Number with sluices choked, or otherwise out of order.	Number breached at bund or kodi.	Tanks with no sluice.
57	7	6	7

Wells and talpargis.

In all these hoblis, but particularly in the northern part of the Kundana and Devanhalli Hoblis, water is abundant in the subsoil, and near the surface. Talpargis or surface springs are numerous, and the supply of water from them almost unfailing. Channels lead off from these talpargis, which irrigate rice and sugar-cane extensively. When the water ceases to flow of itself, they erect yátams, and lift the water from the talpargis at the fountain head. Wells also are very numerous. It appears that a well might be sunk anywhere almost in the low lying lands, with a certainty of striking water near the surface. The proximity of the rocky hills around Nundydroog accounts for the water supply being so abundant. It may always be observed that, near rocky hills in Mysore, water is abundant in the subsoil. The talpargis are usually situated on the slopes, a little above the bed of a tank, or the rice fields. At the head, the talpargi is simply an open pit, with a channel leading away from it. The wells are generally open pits, or gundis, with no revetment, except a few stones built up at one side to support the yatam. It costs very little to dig a well of this kind, and it could easily be constructed in a day by four or five men.

A circular was issued to the ryots by the District authorities during the famine, that they might dig wells and irrigate garden crops without paying any additional assessment. Under this order a great many wells were dug, and garden crops, chiefly sweet potatoes, were grown. Garden crops of various kinds and sugar-cane are still grown under a good many of these wells, the ryots only paying dry assessment. Many of these wells are still in good order, but in disuse, and some have been filled up. It appears that the ryots are only waiting for the survey rates to be introduced, upon which the chances are that wells will be dug in all directions in order to irrigate cane and the garden crops common to the locality. Wells are usually dug on the slope a little above either the bed of a tank or the rice fields. Very often when the water in the tank recedes, the water in the wells diminishes.

Tank beds.

In a number of Inam villages in the Kundana and Jala Hoblis, the inamdars have allowed the tank beds to be cultivated with rice. This practice ought to be prohibited by the District authorites.

Sub-Divisions.

8. The following is a statement of the number of Government and Inam villages in the hoblis under report :—

Name of Hobli.	Government Villages.	Jodi Inam.	Kayamgutta.	Total.
Kundana	32	21	7	60
Jala	26	17	6	49
Devanhalli	37	9	2	48
Mailanhalli	2	0	0	2
Total.....	97	47	15	159

Soils.

9. In the Kundana Hobli, the soil is everywhere poor consisting of grey sand. A very few fields only in most villages have red sandy soil of a rather better quality. No black or even brown soil was found except a little of the latter under the Bainmangala amanikere. The same description applies to the Jala Hobli. Garden, rice, and dry crop all being equally mixed with sand. There is a little good red dry crop soil in the vicinity of Jala.

The soil of the Devanhalli Hobli is mostly of a better description than the above. The dry crop soil is chiefly reddish with a good admixture of earth and is admirably adapted for ragi. The soil under the tanks too is generally good, being a dark brown loam. The soil of the gardens at Devanhalli itself and surrounding villages is red with an admixture of sand.

10. The dry crops are ragi, kulthi, field beans, hutchyellu, same, a little javari and castor-oil. Black rice is grown extensively in the hallows and even on sloping ground, without irrigation, moisture being so plentiful. Ground-nuts are largely grown in the dry crop soil as well as in gardens. The sandy soil seems to suit them. Ragi, avare, same and a little javari are all grown mixed up together in the same field.

Crops.—Dry crops.

The rice grown is chiefly a coarse kind called "Doddi" Bilebhatta and sanbhatta very rare. The out-turn of the "Doddi" rice as tested by experiment is very small. Nowhere in these hoblis do they manure the rice land except under the Hirekere at Devanhalli. They say they require all their manure for the dry crop, and honge trees being very scarce, they do not even put in leaf-manure. Under many of the small tanks, rice has not been cultivated for many years, or, if cultivated, only on the batayi system. The people generally do not appear to care for rice cultivation. The reasons for this are:— first, the high rates prevailing which are generally Re. 1 for vakkala, equal to about Rs. 10 per acre; secondly, the uncertainty of the tanks being sufficiently filled; and thirdly, the scarcity of manure. A ryot will hold on to his dry crop field even when he is paying Rs 3 to Rs. 4 per acre, but will have nothing to say to rice land that is highly assessed Except under the Chiksanne amanikere, and the Hirekere at Devanhalli, nearly the whole of the rice land in these hoblis is waste, or cultivated only on the batayi system. It is perfectly evident that only extremely moderate rates will tempt the ryots to take up this land at the survey jamabandi.

Wet crops.

There is a considerable area of sugar-cane grown which is nearly all irrigated by yatam wells. At Devanhalli and some adjoining villages, a large area of garden land is planted with potatoes. They are planted in December and dug up in March. When the rains set in, they grow a crop of nát-ragi in the potato ground. After a crop of sugar-cane, ground nuts are planted, and so on in rotation. The other crops are garlic, onions, coriander, turmeric, mulberry, menthya, American corn, melons of different kinds. Turmeric is planted in February and takes a year to mature. Ground nuts are usually planted in June and dug up in February. Omons, garlic, &c., are planted in December and dug up in March. The kinds of sugar-cane are bilerastali (which is most common) and a little patttapatti. It is planted generally in March and takes a year to mature. They say that an acre of cane takes 6,000 canes for seedlings and 70 cart-loads of manure. They also utilize oil-cake as manure for cane. Seed canes cost about Rs. 4—8—0 to Rs. 5 per thousand. If the crop is good, the return should be about 180 maunds per acre. The present price is about one rupee per maund. The cane is passed through the mill four or five times. They work the mill day and night and the out-turn for 24 hours is about nine maunds. For the hire of a sugar mill, they have to pay 6 annas a day, and for the pan which costs about Rs. 100 they pay 8 annas a day. The gardens at Kasaba Devanhalli are very carefully kept, and assiduously worked. The potatoes are mostly sent away to Madras. This year they were sold on the spot to dealers at the rate of Rs. 10 per cart-load of 30 maunds. The potatoes were effected by disease this year. The retail price at Devanhalli was from 6 to 8 annas per maund. There are a few supari gardens in these hoblis, but the trees are not productive. Cocoanuts are very rare. There are some flourishing betel-leaf gardens near Devanhalli.

Garden crops.

11. In the Inam villages, land is cultivated both as kandayam and varam. The term of holding a field is entirely at the will of the inamdar. The wet land in inam villages is all cultivated as batayi. In the case of sugar-cane the inamdar gets one share of jaggory and the ryot two shares out of three. In rice land they share equally. Most of the wet land in Government villages also, as stated before, is cultivated on the batayi system.

Tenure.

12. In Devanhalli Hobli, the nominal rates are from 5 As. to Rs. 2 per kudu in khushki, in rice from 4 As. to Rs. 1—4—0 and in garden from 9 As. to Rs. 1—4—0. In Kundana Hobli, khushki rates are from 5 As. to Rs. 3—8—0 per kudu. Tari from 6 As. to Re. 1. Bagayat from 7 As. to Rs. 1—7—0. Sugar-cane land from 14 As. to 1 Rupee. In Jala, khushki rates are from 5 As. to 6 Rs. per kudu. Tari from 4 As. to 1 Rupee. Bagayat from 4 As. to Rs. 1—6—8 per kudu. For sugar-cane land, from 12 As. to Rs. 1—5—0.

Rates.

Regarding rice land there seems to be a standing order that if a ryot wishes to take up land on kandayam, he must pay at the rate of Re. 1 per vakkala, or Rs. 10 per acre, which of course is prohibitory. Under the Chiksanne amanikere the rates range from 4 As. to Re. 1 per vakkala, and a good deal of land is held on kandayam under that tank at pretty low rates. The rates are most unequally and curiously distributed however, as at test I found one field perhaps paying at the rate of 8 As. and the field alongside, of the same quality, paying at the rate of 1 Rupee. It looks as if the rates in this amanikere had been scattered haphazard all over, without reference to the position or quality of the lands. Under tanks where the rate of Rs. 10 per acre prevails, they make the same rate apply to all the land under the tank, even to land at the tail end where the water-supply must always be very precarious and where the land has been waste for many years.

Rice rates.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

For garden lands at Devanhalli and immediate vicinity, I found that the average rate actually being paid at present, computed on 26 fields tested, comes to Rs. 7 per acre. The dry crop rates as usual I found very unequally distributed, but they run pretty high as a rule.

Garden rate.

In many villages they have been growing sugar-cane and other garden crops by irrigation from wells but only pay dry assessment. The following table gives the average rate per acre for each description of land in the three hoblis as ascertained by notes taken at tests when the Shanbhogs were present, *viz* :—

Hobli.	Khushki.			Tari.			Bagayat.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	
Kundana	1	12	...	5	5	...	6	...	...
Jala	1	11	...	4	...	...	6	5	...
Devanhalli	1	12	...	4	...	...	6	12	...
Do Amanikeres ...	...	...	...	6	3	...	13	...	...

The above are some of the actual average rates being paid in various villages, but of course the rates for individual fields vary in very degree. It will be observed that the rates for khushki in the three hoblis are very uniform on the average.

13. Dry crop fields are heavily manured, but as stated above, rice lands are never manured at all, as they require it all for their dry crop. They manure sugar-cane when first planted with oil-cake. For a field of 1,000 canes 10 cart-loads of manure are required and 3 or 4 Rs. of oil-cake. At Devanhalli manure is very dear costing Re. 1 to Rs. 1—8—0 per cart-load. This adds greatly to the expense of cultivating the gardens there. Sheep dung is considered the best manure for betel-leaf gardens.

Manure.

14. In harvest they give one anna four pies to coolies, or 2 ballas of ragi=4 seers. Laborers entertained by the year get 4 khandis of ragi and 6 rupees. For weeding women get 4 duds and men 4½ duds. For digging ground-nuts, coolies get half the produce, or in gardens where the crop is superior they get one-third. It took 20 men, women and children two hours to dig up only one gunta of ground-nuts. Ploughmen near Devanhalli itself get 6 annas a day and have to supply plough and bullocks.

Wages.

15. Shanbhogs and Kulavadis hold inam lands everywhere. The Shanbhog gets Rs. 0—4—8 from each ryot and also one vakkala (18 seers) of ragi. Kulavadis get 1 vakkala (9 seers) of ragi from each Pattadar. The Shanbhog of Chiksanne amanikere gets one vakkala of paddy out of every khandi. For each supari garden he gets 18 seers of supari and 20 leaves out of every 100 betel-leaves. The following table compiled from information derived from the Amildars shows the total remuneration under every head of all the Shanbhogs of the three hoblis :—

Remuneration of village servants.

Hobli.	Number of Shanbhogs.	Total amount received from every source.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Jala	26	1,239	11	4
Kundana	32	1,662	7	7
Devanhalli	14	1,908	4	3
Total.....	27	4,810	7	2

16. Cattle are numerous and of a fairly good breed and are generally in good condition owing to the unlimited amount of grazing in almost every village. There are also a good many sheep and donkeys.

Cattle.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

17. A made-road from Dodballapur to Devanhalli passes through the northern portion of the Kundana Hobli. This road is only in fair order and is heavy after rain. The branch road from Devanhalli to Nundydroog passes through a few villages to the north-east of this hobli. The Imperial road from Bangalore to Chikballapur passes through the Jala and Devanhalli Hoblis A few villages on the west side of the Jala Hobli benefit by the road from Yelahanka to Dodballapur. This road is in fair order. The road from Devanhalli to Jangamkote benefits a few villages to the north-east of the Devanhalli Hobli. With the exception of the above there is nothing in the shape of a road anywhere. Foot-paths even are bad to ride along owing to the numerous deep nullahs which cut up the country in all directions.

Roads.

18. The exports are potatoes, which chiefly go to Madras, also onions, garlic, turmeric ground-nuts, jaggery, ragi and rice. The imports are iron, cloth, kerosine oil, &c., also salt, kopra, supari, rice.

Exports and Imports.

19. In Kasaba Devanhalli there are 38 looms for the manufacture of coarse white cloth also two cumbly looms There are 12 goldsmiths in the town. Silk worms are reared in three houses in Devanhalli and also in a few villages of the Chikjala Hobli. In the rocky hill near Chikjala, oil-mills of stone are manufactured. They are said to cost from Rs 80 to 100.

Manufactures

20. There is abundance of grazing on the waste uplands of which almost every village has a share

Grazing.

21. There is no market in the Kundana Hobli. The people resort to Devanhalli and Dodballapur In the Jala Hobli, there is a small weekly market held at Betalsuru on Monday. The Devanhalli market day is Wednesday.

Markets.

22. No reliance can be placed on records of rain-fall kept in the Taluk Cutcherries. It may be put down at much the same as Bangalore, *viz.* 35 inches.

Rain-fall.

23. This District is considered one of the healthiest parts of the Mysore Province. The absence of jungle and abundance of good drinking water everywhere must greatly account for this.

Climate.

24. The weight of the seer for weighing jaggory, chillies, ghee, potatoes, &c.,=24 rupees, 48 seers=1 maund. The weight of the measuring seer for grain, &c.,=84 rupees, 10 seers=1 kolaga, 20 kolagas=1 khandi.

Weights and Measures

25. There are no fairs of any importance held in these hoblis.

Fairs and jatras.

26. There are numerous topes of mango, fig, ippe and tamarind. Many of the dry crop fields are hedged round with willow trees which is a proof of the inherent moisture in the soil. There are casuarina trees planted in some places on the hedge of tanks and sometimes in clumps. There is a good deal of low scrub jungle in the Jala Hobli which does not appear to be preserved by the Forest authorities.

Forests and trees.

27. The people appear to be fairly thriving. They have the advantage of a good climate, plenty of water and good communications by road. Proximity to Bangalore is a great advantage as they are able to dispose of their surplus produce and ragi straw. There is no great amount of good dry crop soil remaining to be taken up, but there is a great deal of waste rice land which moderate rates may induce the people to take up. There is great facility for sinking wells, and raising remunerative garden crops in land which is now dry crop; and the survey settlement will doubtless give a great stimulus to this industry and add considerably to the prosperty of this part of the country.

Condition of people.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, R. No. 41, dated 8th April 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter to my address, No. 8, dated 2nd instant, forwarding for my opinion your report on the proposed settlement of the villages of the late Devanhalli Taluk which have been transferred to the settled Taluks of *Bangalore, † Dodballapur and ‡ Nelamangala of this District, and in reply to state as follows :—

* 26 Villages.
† 32 do
‡ 2 do

2. I incline to an old expressed opinion that the dry rates might be raised a little, and the wet rates lowered somewhat, but this opinion as regards wet rates must now be modified with reference to the new rules granting remissions on wet waste lands.

3. The rates now proposed to be adopted are, I understand from your report, in strict adherence with those already adopted in adjoining settled villages. Apart, however, from the necessity for the rates so fitting in, it appears to me that your proposed settlement is unobjectionable and will tend ere long, to at least an extension of dry cultivation with a corresponding increase of revenue.

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Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

4. Colonel Mackenzie, Assistant Settlement officer, alludes in his report to the inferior nature of the rice cultivation, owing to the want of manure, which is reserved by the ryots for their dry lands, the uncertainty of the tanks filling and the high rates prevailing.

5. It is hardly necessary to enter here into the reasons for such high or rather unequal rates; but of their existence there is no doubt, and admittedly a make-shift state of settlement, consequent on the gradual breaking down of the batáyi and Mr. Bowring's "Sarásari" systems, had to be tolerated pending the regular settlement which, I am glad to see, has now been effected and which must be attended with beneficial effects, not only in a revenue point of view, but also as regards the bettering of the resources and independence of the ryots who can now freely take up such individual waste numbers as they may require.

6. The former system of batáyi undoubtedly made wet cultivation distasteful to the ryots and gave an additional attraction to their dry lands, to which they diverted all their manure as they could reckon on the increased crops to be secured thereby, as all their own.

7. But there is another reason for the poor state of the rice cultivation under several of the tanks in the villages whose settlement is now under report. Many of these tanks, though discharging their surplus water over regular waste weirs or kodis, have no regular defined channels where in to carry away such discharge water and the consequence is that volumes of water, and often for days running, pass over the whole wet achkat, except perhaps a favored portion close under the bund. Such flow of water would necessarily wash away the manures if any had been applied, besides carrying off other fertilizing elements in the soil apart from the actual manure.

8. In the case of tanks of the nature above indicated, I agree with Colonel Mackenzie "that only extremely moderate rates will tempt the ryots to take up this land at the Survey jamabandi"; but as regards the tanks with regular defined channels wherein to convey away the surplus discharges, I think no exceptional treatment is required, and that with the advent of tank-filling rains, it will be found that the lands below them will be taken up readily enough on the rates now fixed.

9. As regards the 36 villages transferred to the Kolar District, I may perhaps be allowed to state as knowing the late Devanhalli Taluk well, that as they comprise the Kasaba Hobli, their grouping as proposed by you is unobjectionable and the rates fair, if not easy.

10. Your report and its enclosures are now being forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for his opinion and return to you, together with a copy of this letter.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 76—44, dated 16th April 1885.

Received with the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 42 of the 8th April 1885.

In returning herewith your report (with enclosures) to the Government on the proposed settlement of the 36 villages of the late Devanhalli Taluk, which have been recently transferred to the Chikballapur Taluk of this District, I have the honor to state that I have no remarks to offer, as I consider the proposed grouping of the villages is unobjectionable and the rates of assessment both for occupied and unoccupied Government lands are fair enough, compared with the various advantages, such as roads, large markets, &c., which these villages command.

APPENDI

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and Past and Propo
Bangalore District, reported on in Survey Supe

Class. Dry Crop.	Class. Rice.	Class. Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey area and Kan												
								Government Culturable Waste.									
								Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry cr
					Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1st Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 12 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Kempatimmanahalli ...	416	30	267	21	32	1	4	...	...	22	36	71
			2	Ilatore	731	45	373	202	286	...	...	...	...	202	286	88
				Total.....	1,147	75	640	223	318	1	4	...	...	224	322	159
2nd Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 8 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Kasaba Kundana ...	1,016	48	384	207	281	5	19	1	9	213	309	339
			2	Bannimangala	599	131	127	130	166	6	37	...	...	136	203	193
			3	Bairsandra	694	23	410	78	112	19	91	...	...	97	203	150
			4	Jutanhalli	408	82	77	94	131	30	124	1	3	125	268	122
			5	Ahradudanhalli ..	1,468	120	714	202	322	39	205	...	...	241	527	339
			6	Nagmangla	478	55	64	248	322	26	108	..	...	274	430	80
			7	Singrihalli	587	31	320	141	194	9	37	...	...	150	231	85
			8	Devaganhalli	356	25	116	109	156	26	115	..	...	135	271	63
			9	Bachihalli ..	176	17	18	71	97	2	11	..	...	73	108	67
			10	Visvanathpura... .	1,065	121	459	615	332	17	75	...	1	232	380	230
			11	Tinnalu	926	71	440	186	256	21	80	1	2	208	338	199
			12	Indrisoohalli	373	15	108	208	291	2	7	1	3	211	311	32
			12	Sunnaghatta	422	60	28	163	131	21	106	...	...	184	337	116
			14	Jyalgi	562	85	115	180	284	52	205	3	9	235	498	96
			15	Amani Bimmamanglakere ...	247	46	85	3	6	85	445	...	...	88	451	...
			16	Aravanhalli	519	47	175	63	84	1	2	..	...	64	86	197
			17	Gundshettihalli ...	645	48	415	26	41	5	29	...	2	31	72	125
			18	Byarahalli	1,038	102	519	188	262	23	110	5	21	216	393	179
			19	Managondanhalli ...	461	45	187	45	62	...	...	...	...	45	62	144
			20	Kora	902	98	392	94	137	20	99	1	3	115	239	268
			21	Chepardhalli	231	30	12	175	231	2	4	4	13	181	248	8
			22	Dasgondhalli	292	36	44	97	166	1	4	...	...	98	170	89
			23	Bhairdenhalli	391	21	41	176	247	...	...	1	3	177	250	119
			24	Kodgurki	1,015	123	606	76	103	19	90	1	5	96	198	158
			25	Budluru	18,37	191	529	301	412	36	126	...	...	337	538	240
			26	Aneghatta	243	28	16	104	147	...	...	...	...	104	147	83
			27	Savakanhalli	866	68	399	178	256	27	134	3	8	208	398	156
			28	Devanhalli	114	28	9	37	50	32	151	1	3	70	204	7
			29	Amani Devastankere ...	171	8	67	1	3	95	467	...	...	96	470	...
			30	Chikanhoshalli	326	10	253	17	25	...	...	..	...	17	25	46
				Total.....	17,907	1,808	7,129	3,813	5,387	621	2,891	23	85	4,457	8,363	3,930
				Grand Total.....	19,054	1,883	7,767	4,036	5,705	622	2,895	23	85	4,681	8,685	4,989
1st Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 12 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Dodjyala	683	45	299	78	120	5	36	...	...	83	158	223
			2	Shettigeri	587	40	373	26	36	21	117	1	4	48	157	114
			3	Hutanhalli	848	55	580	42	62	...	...	...	...	42	62	161
			4	Tarbanhalli	432	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	149	67	[illegible]	1	4	169	514	94
			5	Bainhalli	365	18	239	11	23	.	...	2	9	13	32	73
			6	Chikjyala	633	56	354	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	174
			7	Marnayikanhalli ...	327	33	211	7	10	2	15	2	6	11	31	64
			8	Minankonti	422	[illegible]	198	68	107	...	...	...	...	68	107	110
			9	Jyalada-Amanikeri ...	285	62	104	2	3	94	540	...	...	96	543	4
			10	Satnuru	1,059	24	705	114	172	18	67	3	14	135	253	155
			11	Hoshalli	940	72	413	76	114	17	73	...	...	93	187	307
			12	Betaburu	1,478	264	571	54	81	29	119	2	10	85	210	490
			13	Hunagenhalli	315	11	191	55	75	...	...	...	...	55	75	58
			14	Nellikunte	210	31	29	41	65	16	62	...	...	57	127	78
				Total.....	8,614	773	4,401	676	1,020	269	1,392	11	47	956	2,459	2,105

(*Revenue*),—*dated* 11*th May* 1885.

A.

Survey Assessment of the 32 Villages of the unsettled portion of the Dodballapur Taluk of the tendent's Letter No. 897, dated 31st March 1885.

Standard Assessment.						Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
10	53	16	78	97	241	150	32	152	184	...	...	...	79	13	5	
8	43	15	71	111	264	223	38	193	231	2	...	2	105	19	19	
18	96	31	149	208	505	373	70	345	415	2	...	2	184	32	24	
8	32	24	91	371	676	475	96	400	496	7	...	7	257	43	48	
11	69	1	2	205	383	356	92	195	287	9	...	9	183	37	46	
7	27	7	38	164	313	273	45	276	321	...	...	...	141	21	25	
...	...	2	12	124	211	295	74	267	341	8	...	8	151	32	31	
46	205	8	40	393	802	526	104	637	741	8	...	8	274	44	51	
...	...	5	20	85	142	101	32	150	182	4	...	4	79	16	16	
...	...	1	5	86	136	86	16	106	122	2	...	2	38	5	8	
25	123	2	9	90	229	119	26	134	160	2	...	2	66	11	9	
1	5	...	...	68	105	104	28	131	159	4	...	4	28	9	14	
11	56	12	64	253	511	474	104	522	626	9	...	9	258	40	46	
5	24	3	19	207	359	309	57	375	432	8	...	8	152	29	29	
3	13	4	14	39	74	43	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	1	...	
33	167	1	3	150	363	306	66	188	254	8	..	8	114	23	32	
25	134	6	37	127	302	357	69	349	418	5	...	5	158	35	38	
28	175	...	1	28	176	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	137	8	48	233	494	621	51	342	393	6	...	6	185	33	28	
20	112	11	84	156	398	377	62	382	444	6	...	6	139	23	31	
12	85	10	53	201	434	356	87	648	735	...	...	...	242	57	43	
27	148	13	57	184	452	384	52	280	332	10	...	10	140	34	26	
23	132	6	32	297	597	461	135	623	758	14	...	14	258	52	67	
...	...	...	...	8	32	9	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	80	4	15	113	242	187	14	288	302	3	..	3	35	5	7	
...	...	3	12	122	199	114	36	268	304	2	...	2	72	16	18	
14	59	18	84	190	394	388	64	469	533	14	...	14	173	30	32	
16	75	24	94	280	561	560	106	1,040	1,146	17	...	17	316	53	60	
4	19	8	29	95	173	131	22	123	145	5	...	5	69	16	11	
15	84	20	93	191	449	384	64	345	409	4	...	4	190	42	32	
...	...	...	...	7	9	5	6	3	9	...	...	...	16	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	46	72	19	...	7	7	...	...	...	4	1	1	
382	1,961	201	956	4,513	9,268	8,029	1,508	8,548	10,056	155	...	155	3,741	711	752	
400	2,057	232	1,105	4,721	9,773	8,402	1,578	8,893	10,471	157	...	157	3,925	743	776	
29	188	4	23	256	629	719	92	400	492	12	...	12	282	52	46	
5	32	7	46	126	274	270	62	271	333	8	...	8	182	41	31	
9	48	1	7	171	333	349	90	893	983	13	...	13	255	44	45	
6	24	13	78	113	270	265	72	624	696	8	...	8	169	29	36	
14	64	8	31	95	215	122	30	51	81	...	...	...	64	13	14	
41	245	7	34	222	600	534	110	453	563	17	...	17	268	42	65	
2	13	6	32	72	163	174	44	330	374	13	...	13	80	15	22	
27	156	3	19	140	361	198	68	530	598	2	...	2	119	10	33	
19	132	..	...	23	139	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	112	13	63	195	475	434	41	61	102	1	...	1	89	22	18	
34	138	21	95	362	783	570	138	636	774	14	...	14	370	60	69	
17	85	51	288	558	1,238	1,081	196	924	1,120	24	...	24	663	136	100	
...	...	...	1	58	89	81	24	145	169	2	...	2	73	9	12	
13	59	2	10	93	186	111	32	77	109	3	...	3	93	18	16	
243	1,296	136	727	2,484	5,755	5,106	999	5,395	6,394	117	...	117	2,707	491	507	

APPENDIX—

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal													
								Government Cultivable Waste.									Governm	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry C	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2nd Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 8 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Mutakalhalli ...	237	32	79	18	25	18	86	1	2	37	113	86	
			2	Misganhalli ...	463	43	301	34	47	8	43	..	..	42	90	75	
			3	Yertiganhalli ..	611	11	417	89	131	3	7	1	4	93	142	74	
			4	Kudargeri .	741	48	470	80	125	.	.	...	1	80	126	120	
			5	Timmasandra ...	504	30	194	105	144	5	26	...	...	110	170	131	
			6	Tarhunsi ..	1,507	111	733	255	350	12	59	..	.	267	409	364	
			7	Adiganhalli .	579	57	169	159	209	12	48	...	...	171	257	177	
			8	Tadakanmale .	778	104	193	292	403	1	2	...	...	293	405	174	
			9	Sadenahalli	718	78	349	23	31	20	86	...	...	43	117	240	
			10	Marsandra-Amanikere ..	318	7	125	61	135	119	674	...	.	180	809	.	
			11	Sriramanhalli . ..	468	18	279	54	65	3	13	...	. .	57	78	110	
			12	Shanbhoganhalli .	457	15	95	139	185	4	15	..	1	143	201	185	
				Total .	7,379	554	3,405	1,309	1,850	205	1,059	2	8	1,516	2,917	1,736	2
				Grand Total.....	15 993	1,327	7,806	1,985	2,870	474	2,451	13	55	2,472	5,376	3,841	6
1st Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 12 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Kasaba Devanhalli	2,162	257	486	206	250	. .	...	...	1	206	251	1,085	1
			2	Buchapura ..	299	16	119	46	62	...	...	...	...	46	62	88	
			3	Derpanhalli . ..	322	24	223	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	56	
			4	Kurbarsunti .	673	12	492	49	78	...	...	...	...	49	78	111	
			5	Guttahalli ..	286	9	37	83	113	..	...	...	...	83	113	157	
			6	Bandaramanhalli ..	204	10	143	21	29	...	.	...	...	21	29	28	
			7	Chiksanne	412	70	54	131	201	...	..	...	..	131	201	125	
			8	Dodsanne	871	17	656	34	55	...		...	..	34	55	135	
			9	Kannamangala ...	614	84	316	61	91	10	62	...	...	71	153	98	
			10	Palya .	236	10	101	58	81	...	...	...	1	58	82	57	
			11	Doddappanhalli	242	13	185	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4	29	
			12	Hosatata .. .	15	...	..	2	3	...	..	...	..	2	3	9	
			13	Akuppate	647	83	222	31	45	...	...	...	..	31	45	251	
			14	Sishettihalli . .	275	15	23	93	143	1	2	...	...	94	145	127	
			15	Sategandanhalli ...	136	..	70	1	3	...	...	...	..	3	3	63	
			16	Prasanhalli	94	3	8	6	10	3	15	...	...	9	25	58	
			17	Gokare	931	50	390	122	172	29	127	...	...	151	299	276	
			18	Budvanhalli	268	22	123	17	29	1	2	...	...	18	31	85	
			19	Atibale	187	24	18	60	88	1	2	...	...	61	90	76	
			20	Nireri	259	53	39	33	45	16	70	...	..	49	115	86	
			21	Kermangala	1,404	36	1,085	32	55	10	37	5	18	47	110	212	
			22	Gudavanhalli	555	10	441	19	29	3	15	...	...	22	44	68	
			23	Amanikere	308	25	154	2	3	3	19	...	...	5	22	4	
			24	Amanisannakere ...	522	84	182	8	16	37	223	...	..	45	239	4	
			25	Amanisonnappanhallikere ...	58	7	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	
			26	Gollobanhalli	186	19	89	22	29	...	...	...	...	22	29	56	
				Total.....	12,166	933	5,670	1,140	2,633	115	573	5	20	1,260	2,231	3,345	5
2nd Class Maximum rate Rs. 2 8 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 9 0 0.	Maximum rate Rs. 12 0 0.	1	Bommavara	1,155	125	523	271	403	26	56	11	42	308	601	173	
			2	Anneshvara	739	65	482	61	90	3	13	1	5	65	108	92	
			3	Timmegaudanboshalli ...	353	24	213	43	65	9	51	3	9	55	125	53	
			4	Ravasandra	498	12	190	161	206	...	...	...	...	161	206	125	
			5	Tammanhalli	244	11	155	16	22	14	51	...	...	30	73	46	
			6	Ganganmuttanhalli ...	581	29	294	82	116	...	...	2	4	84	120	168	
			7	Nimmatayanhalli ...	285	10	241	17	25	...	...	...	...	17	25	17	
			8	Kodimachenhalli ...	99	5	21	49	69	...	...	...	...	49	69	23	
			9	Vaderhalli	112	7	34	38	62	1	4	...	..	39	66	28	
			10	Amanimulkere... ...	106	21	31	10	25	38	209	4	25	52	259	...	
				Total.....	4,172	309	2,181	748	1,983	32	484	21	85	860	1,652	725	1
				Grand Total.....	16,338	1,242	7,854	1,888	2,716	206	1,062	26	105	2,120	3,883	4,070	7
			1	Madagirihalli	126	7	12	66	87	...	...	...	...	66	87	33	
			2	Tamarsanhalli	197	11	9	74	100	...	..	...	...	74	100	103	
				Total.....	323	18	21	140	187	...	...	...	...	140	187	136	

Revenue),—*dated* 11*th May* 1885.

. *Continued.*

andard Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
vernment Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Past collections on cultivated lands.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	3	14	89	142	124	28	329	357	4	...	4	83	13	14	
...	...	2	7	77	125	80	34	396	430	2	...	2	87	12	17	
6	19	10	48	90	179	138	35	119	154	...	...	...	81	16	18	
10	37	13	54	143	304	277	54	319	373	3	...	3	149	30	27	
36	216	3	14	170	457	294	60	277	337	9	...	9	151	19	30	
27	132	5	23	396	767	508	123	516	639	12	...	12	273	53	61	
2	8	3	16	182	312	292	94	472	566	23	...	23	214	37	47	
11	56	3	17	188	355	346	68	588	656	6	...	6	167	35	33	
6	29	2	13	248	444	407	82	403	485	10	...	10	262	43	41	
3	11	...	...	3	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	3	8	114	162	80	30	83	113	3	...	3	54	10	15	
17	73	2	5	204	374	333	25	97	122	2	...	2	86	21	12	
119	585	49	219	1,904	3,632	2,900	633	3,599	4,232	74	...	74	1,607	289	315	
362	1,881	185	946	4,388	9,387	8,006	1,632	8,994	10,626	191	...	191	4,314	780	822	
4	32	144	1,078	1,233	3,020	2,769	2,115	3,870	5,985	141	...	141	4,382	968	1,057	
5	32	25	112	118	316	260	46	319	365	3	...	3	153	18	23	
14	80	5	21	75	195	140	28	344	372	10	...	10	74	8	17	
1	4	8	31	120	242	167	28	244	272	6	...	6	95	11	14	
...	...	...	...	157	234	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	6	30	48	27	9	26	35	...	...	...	27	7	4	
26	172	6	24	157	428	471	12	40	52	1	...	1	29	7	6	
14	80	15	55	164	379	245	109	491	600	8	...	8	262	40	56	
35	227	10	55	143	457	379	40	473	513	7	...	7	116	23	17	
7	43	3	8	67	145	101	28	156	184	7	...	7	64	12	12	
3	13	11	37	43	99	60	9	14	23	...	...	...	20	4	4	
...	...	4	17	13	36	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	26	56	249	311	701	556	4	6	10	...	...	...	7	2	2	
6	43	10	19	143	283	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	63	95	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	59	7	31	74	187	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	192	22	79	340	818	582	66	422	488	14	...	14	195	56	33	
19	97	1	4	105	250	128	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	5	1	
6	29	2	7	84	153	121	20	142	162	4	...	4	64	14	10	
21	121	11	50	118	314	180	34	241	275	3	...	3	96	15	17	
4	19	20	74	236	493	438	97	371	468	17	...	17	303	55	43	
7	48	7	23	82	176	164	24	103	127	5	...	5	44	6	11	
99	767	21	135	124	913	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
188	1,242	19	140	211	1,393	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	141	13	85	36	229	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	56	96	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
536	3,462	422	2,341	4,303	11,700	9,136	2,672	7,263	9,935	226	...	226	5,956	1,251	1,327	
2	11	24	106	199	413	284	94	503	597	9	...	9	226	33	47	
30	175	5	25	127	362	254	60	432	492	7	...	7	164	24	30	
1	2	7	27	61	110	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	9	44	135	269	252	50	654	704	5	...	5	126	21	25	
2	7	...	...	48	79	73	24	139	163	7	...	7	66	12	13	
...	...	6	19	174	275	132	42	614	656	8	...	8	115	19	21	
...	...	...	...	17	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	5	24	42	25	8	46	54	1	...	1	23	1	4	
1	4	3	14	32	62	63	5	36	41	...	...	...	11	3	3	
...	...	2	11	2	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	201	57	251	819	1,651	1,181	283	2,424	2,707	37	...	37	731	113	143	
573	3,663	479	2,592	5,122	13,351	10,317	2,955	9,687	12,642	263	...	263	6,687	1,364	1,470	
...	...	8	24	41	77	57	6	79	85	...	...	...	25	3	1	
...	...	...	1	103	167	64	14	171	185	1	...	1	21	2	7	
...	...	8	25	144	244	121	20	250	270	1	...	1	46	5	8	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of ***Mysore,***
(Revenue),—dated 11*th* ***May*** 1885.

DODBALLAPUR.

List of Inam Villages to accompany Survey Superintendent's No. 897, dated 31st March 1885.

	Name of Village.	Description of Inams.	Nature of the Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hagenhalli	Jodi.	Valuation.	
2	Venkatapura	do	do	
3	Dod Chimanhalli	do	do	
4	Narganhalli	do	do	
5	Uganvadi	do	do	
6	Pujanhalli	do	do	
7	Sadahalli	do	do	
8	Panditpura	do	do	
9	Kamenhalli	do	do	
10	Lingadir Golhalli	do	do	
11	Kempalingapura	do	do	
12	Sulkunte	do	do	
13	Dod Golhalli	do	do	
14	Syanappanhalli	do	do	
15	Chik Golhalli	do	do	
16	Saluru	do	do	
17	Chikka Chikanhalli	do	do	
	Chikka Vabanhalli	do	do	
	Bhairappanhalli	do	do	
	Malgenhalli	do	do	
	Dyavarhalli	Kayamgutta.	do	
	Rabanhalli	do	do	
	Vajarhalli	do	do	
	Mudnayikanhalli	do	do	
	Gundlahalli	do	do	
	Arsinhalli Peddanhalli	do	do	
	Chenkempanhalli	do	do	
	Jogihalli	Mahal Jodi.	do	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the ***Maharaja of Mysore,***
(Revenue),—dated 11*th May* 1885.

BANGALORE.

t of Inam Villages to accompany Survey Superintendent's No. 897, dated 31st March 1885.

	Name of Village.	Description of Inams.	Nature of the Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Begur	Jodi.	Valuation.	
2	Navaratna Agrahar	do	do	
3	Papanhalli	do	do	
	Kadigaubhalli	do	do	
5	Chennahalli	do	do	
	Nellikunte	do	do	
7	Surdenpura	do	do	
	Marganhalli	do	do	
9	Ardehhalli	do	do	
10	Bettenhalli	do	do	
	Sugata	do	do	
12	Chikkanhalli	do	do	
13	Chyagaletti	do	do	
	Akalenhalli Mallenhalli	do	do	
15	Hunsmaranhalli	do	do	
16	Dasnayikanhalli	do	do	
	Bairappanhalli	Kayamgutta.	do	
	Bilmaranhalli	do	do	
19	Boilhalli	do	do	
20	Godanhali	do	do	
	Arsinakunte	do	do	
22	Katigenhalli	do	do	
23	Chokanhalli	Jodi.	do	

CHIKBALLAPUR.

of Inam Villages to accompany Survey Superintendent's No. 897, dated 31st March 1885.

	Name of Village.	Description of Inams.	Nature of the Survey applied.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5
1	Gundla Batchanhalli	Jodi.	Valuation.	
2	Kamsandra	do	do	
3	Tallohalli	do	do	
4	Shrotriya Tallahalli	do	do	
5	Budihalu	do	do	
6	Binnamangla	do	do	
7	Shettikavalhalli	do	do	
8	Upparhalli	do	do	
9	Lalgondhalli	do	do	
10	Khasbag	do	do	
11	Sanyasihalli	do	do	
12	Abachikanhalli	Kayamgutta.	do	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

No. 1066-75—36, DATED 11TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers read above relate to the settlement of the portion of the late Devanhalli Taluk (containing 96 Government villages) which have recently been transferred to the already settled Taluks of Bangalore, Dodballapur, Chikballapur and Nelamangala.

2. The Government culturable land in these 96 villages is distributed as follows :—

Taluks to which villages are attached.	No. of unsettled villages.	Government culturable waste in acres.				Government occupied land in acres.				Present Collections. Rs.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	
Dodballapur ...	32	4,036	622	23	4,681	4,089	400	232	4,721	8,402
Bangalore ...	26	1,985	474	13	2,472	3,841	362	185	4,388	8,006
Chikballapur ...	36	1,888	206	26	2,120	4,070	573	479	5,122	10,317
Nelamangala ...	2	140	...	...	140	136	...	8	144	121
Total.....	96	8,049	1,302	62	9,413	12,136	1,335	904	14,375	26,846

3. The tract in question is very favorably situated as regards roads; the soil, though not rich, is uniform in quality; the climate is one of the healthiest in Mysore with an annual average rain-fall of about 35 inches.

4. For purposes of the settlement, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, proposes to divide the 96 villages in question into 2 groups, the 1st group consisting of those villages which are situated actually on, or very close to, the Bangalore-Chikballapur road. The maximum rates proposed fit in with those already adopted for the respective settled taluks to which the villages in question now belong and they are as follows :—

Group.	Villages.		No.	Maximum Rates. Dry.	Wet.	Garden.
1st Group.	Dodballapur Taluk	...	2	2 12 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
	Bangalore do	...	14			
	Chikballapur do	...	26			
2nd Group.	Dodballapur Taluk	...	30	2 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
	Bangalore do	...	12			
	Chikballapur do	...	10			
	Nelamangala do	...	2			

5. The application of the foregoing maximum rates gives the following average rates of assessment :—

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 11th May 1885.

	Average Rate per Acre.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.
Dodballapur Taluk—32 Villages	1 9 10	5 2 3	4 12 11
Bangalore Taluk—26 Villages	1 11 4	5 3 2	5 1 10
Chikballapur Taluk—36 Villages	1 11 10	6 6 3	5 6 7
Nelamangala Taluk—2 Villages	1 9 9	0 0 0	3 2 0

6. These rates show that the proposed settlement is very liberal and such as will in due course tend to an extension of cultivation. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja sanction the introduction of the proposed settlement with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Bangalore Districts.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Sub-Division officers.

READ—

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 47, dated 18th April 1885.

No. 1100-9—39, DATED 12TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—It is clear from the letter read above that the distinction between a water-rate and an irrigation cess is not clearly understood in the Mysore District. The irrigation cess is levied throughout the Province for the up-keep of irrigation works ; it is a separate levy of one anna on every rupee of wet assessment in taluks settled before 1876, and in taluks settled since 1876 it is merged in the wet assessment, of which $\frac{1}{17}$th would represent the irrigation cess. This is the general rule throughout the Province. The case of lands irrigated by river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts is an exception to the above rule, for, as regards them, an irrigation cess of 8 annas per khandi of bijavari is levied under the authority of the orders of 1864.

2. The irrigation cess, (whether assessed at 8 annas per khandi or at one anna per rupee of wet assessment) is payable in respect of *all* wet lands, whether Government or Inam. The realizations of this cess are treated as forming a distinct fund applied exclusively for the up-keep of the irrigation works concerned and the necessary maintenance establishment. They form no part of the ordinary land revenue.

3. The water-rate on the other hand is virtually a portion of the land assessment, and is in some cases not consolidated with the latter merely on grounds of convenience.

4. When an inamdar is entitled to a piece of dry land in virtue of the inam and converts it into wet by the use of Government water, he is liable to pay to Government a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre for such land in accordance with the Proceedings of the late Chief Commissioner, No. 7005—R.-75, dated 23rd November 1878. This water rate is of course in addition to the irrigation cess above referred to, but it is not leviable in respect of lands which were wet when the inam was granted.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 12th May 1885.

5. The minor inams to which the Deputy Commissioner's letter read above refers are described by him as originally dry and since converted into wet by the use of Government water. The Amildar's report, however, shows that most of them have been wet for a long time or even from the commencement of the inam tenure. It should therefore be ascertained by enquiry what portions of the inams in question are irrigated by Government water since the grant of the inam, and upon tl ortions a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre should be imposed. This rule is applicabl minor inams and should be strictly carried into effect in the cases reported i letter under reply, as well as those of the Hoskota and other inams referred to i Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 871, dated 26th February 1885.

6. Every wet inam land under channels, whether charged with the above water-rate or not, should pay, like all Sarkar wet lands under channels, an irrigation cess at the rate of either

(*a*) Eight annas per khandi of bijavari on the *entire* wet area, if the taluk has not been settled,

or (*b*) One anna per rupee of the survey valuation of the *entire* wet area if the taluk has been settled ;

7. The Dewan has reason to believe that great laxity prevails in the Mysore District in regard to the imposition of the water-rate and that many inamdars are allowed without question to use Government water unauthorizedly for the irrigation of their inam lands. It is apprehended that this is chiefly the case in regard to lands under river channels. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore requested to issue full instructions to the Amildars of Taluks, possessing channel irrigation, to cause a careful enquiry to be made as to the extent of wet land the inamdars are entitled to under their sannads and to impose upon the remainder of the wet area in their holdings the prescribed water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre. These orders will be communicated to the Sub-Division officers at French-Rocks and Hassan for information and guidance.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Sub-Division officers at French-Rocks and Hassan.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Inam Settlement, for information.
Other Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers for information.

PART I.

FINANCIAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Financial),—dated 6th May 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 3477, dated 14th February 1885, from the Comptroller in Mysore, submitting for the consideration of the Dewan some remarks regarding the mileage to be passed to subordinate officials.

ORDER THEREON.—Camp No. 108, dated Mysore, 6th April 1885.

The Dewan quite concurs in the views of the Comptroller and sanctions that the mileage fixed by the rules may be passed without enquiry as to actual expenses incurred by the official.

No. 870-85—23, DATED 6TH MAY 1885.

ORDER.—A copy of the above is forwarded to each of the undermentioned Officers and Heads of Departments for information.

C. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with reference to his docket No. 48, dated 27th April 1885.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
The Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Secretary, Police Department.
The Secretary, Educational Department.
The Military Secretary.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore.
The Anche Bakshi, Mysore.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Resident in Mysore,—Foreign Department—Finance—Circular No. 868 G., dated Simla, the 29th September 1882.

Section 8, Rule 8, Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code.

Gazette of India Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3466, dated 31st August 1882.

In the orders noted on the margin, it was provided that the assent of the Local Government, under which an officer was serving before his transfer to Foreign service or to which he would be subordinate if he left Foreign service, should be obtained to any increase of the pay or allowance which he enjoys in the service of Native State. I am now to add that, when the emoluments of the officer exceed Rs. 250 per mensem, no such increase of pay should be finally granted without the previous sanction of the Government of India in this Department.

No. 1324—45, DATED 16TH MAY 1885.

ORDER.—In accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, quoted above, Heads of Departments are requested not to sanction any increase of pay or allowance to any of the British officers lent to Mysore, of whom a list is appended, without previous orders in each case. In any case in which such increase is proposed to be given, a detailed report of the circumstances under which the proposal is made should be submitted.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Financial),—dated 16th May 1885.

List of Uncovenanted British officers serving in Mysore.

No.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Present Pay including Allowances.			
1	A. Krishnamachari	Assistant Manager, Dewan's office ...	130	0	0	
2	Mr. J. W. McPherson	Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Mysore District. ...	100	0	0	
3	Ranganatha Pille	Draughtsman, Consulting Engr's. office.	70	0	0	
	Revenue Survey.					
4	Lingo Malhar Nayik	Sheristadar ...	120	0	0	
5	Ramachandra Narayan Satavalli ...	Huzur Karkun ...	48	0	0	
6	Lingo Sivaji Joeshi	Karkun ...	45	0	0	
7	Bhimaji Srinivasa Kittur	Surveyor ...	60	0	0	
8	Narayan Narasimha Gajendra Gadkar ...	Do ...	60	0	0	
9	Sakharam Narayan Kelkar ...	Do ...	75	0	0	
10	Venkaji Narahar Uppin	Classer ...	38	0	0	
11	Bhimaji Raghunatha Bhagavat ...	Do ...	40	0	0	
12	Govind Chintamani Sáne	Do ...	35	0	0	
13	Narasimha Balakrishna Kodati ...	Do ...	28	0	0	
14	Subbaji Venkates Annigere ...	Measurer ...	28	0	0	
15	Ramachandra Krishna Belgam ...	Karkun ...	25	0	0	
16	Chanbasappa *bin* Basavannappa Khudanpur	Mapper ...	45	0	0	
17	Balaji Malhar Nayik	Do ...	50	0	0	
	Medical.					
18	Mr. T. K. Hall	1st Class Apothecary.	230	0	0	
19	Mr. J. W. Prichard	Do Asstt. do ...	160	0	0	
20	Mr. J. A. Costello	Do do ...	160	0	0	Has elected Local service.
21	Mr. J. Sausman	Honorary Surgeon...	350	0	0	
22	Arogyam Pille	1st Class Hospital Assistant ...	105	0	0	
23	Jirasami	Do ...	105	0	0	

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—All Heads of Departments.

PART I.

GENERAL.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th May 1885.

READ—

Letter No. 40, dated 14th April 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, forwarding for consideration a letter from the Police Assistant Commissioner Mr. Madaiya and recommending that the Police Assistant Commissioner may, while on circuit, be allowed to occupy Travellers' Bungalows free of charge.

No. 895-905—25, DATED 6TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—Police Assistants of Districts are permitted to occupy a portion of Travellers' Bungalows, while on circuit, free of charge.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with reference to his No. 40, dated 14th April 1885.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
Copy to the Secretary, Police Department, for information.
Copy to Comptroller.

READ—

Letter No. 156 of the 20th September 1884, from the Amrut Mahal officer, requesting that the Shekdars and Shanbhogs may be directed to assist in demarcating the boundaries of the Nilgaval and the Terige portions of Amrut Mahal kavals.

READ ALSO—

Replies from District and Sub-Division officers to this office Circular No. 4526—93, dated 31st October 1884.

No. 1055-64—35, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—From replies to the circular read above, it is gathered that there will be no difficulty in the way of Shekdars and Shanbhogs assisting the officials of the Amrut Mahal Department in demarcating the Nilgavals and separating them from the Terige kavals, though some of the District and Sub-Division officers report that, during the current year, with the work of subdividing the large Survey numbers and current work, the services of the Shekdars and village officials could not be spared.

2. In Districts and Sub-Divisions, where this work of demarcation can be taken in hand at once, the officers concerned will, in communication with the Amrut Mahal Department, arrange to carry it out without delay, postponing it in other Districts till such time as the services of hobli and village officials can be conveniently spared.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Amrut Mahal Department, with replies in original from Districts and Sub-Divisions.
All District and Sub-Division officers.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 12th May 1885.

READ—

Comptroller's letter No. 2672, dated 24th November 1884.
The Consulting Engineer's Note dated 9th April 1885, upon Dewan's Memo dated 6th April 1885.

No. 1110-15—40, DATED 12TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—Under present arrangements, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Appavu Chetti have to supply to the Government 40,000 sleepers each. They are to be paid a portion of the price payable for the sleepers delivered, the balance being credited to their accounts with Government. It is clear that the wood sold to each of them by Government on credit is much more than sufficient for the manufacture of 40,000 sleepers. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Appavu Chetti were accordingly directed to supply an additional 10,000 sleepers each and the Consulting Engineer was requested to make the needful arrangements.

2. In accordance with the Dewan's instructions, the Consulting Engineer has requested the Auditor to pay Mr. Appavu Chetti Rs. 1,000 against the 3,000 sleepers supplied on 28th March 1885. Mr. Appavu Chetti's account with Government stood as follows on 1st April 1885 :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Due to Government Forest Department on account of teak logs sold to him on credit..	63,035	11	10
Deduct amount credited to his account by deductions from the price of 23,000 sleepers supplied by him..	19,875	0	0
Balance due by Mr. Appavu Chetti ..	43,160	41	10

3. Mr. Appavu Chetti will supply 27,000 sleepers at the rate of 3,000 per month commencing from April 1885, so that the delivery of the whole number required may be completed in December next. These 27,000 sleepers will, after approval, be bought by the Government Railway Department at the rate of Rs. 2 per squared sleeper and Rs. 1—8—0 per half round sleeper. One-sixth of the price of the sleepers delivered will, from time to time, be paid in cash to Mr. Appavu Chetti, the remaining $\frac{5}{6}$ths being credited to the Forest Department till the full discharge of the sum of Rs. 43,160—11—10 due by him. Under this arrangement, the debt will be discharged by his supplying about 23,000 squared sleepers and 4,000 half round sleepers.

4. In regard to Mr. Wallace's account, the Consulting Engineer will be requested to make a similar arrangement with him, after ascertaining from the Departments concerned the balance of debt due by him to Government on account of teak logs sold by the Forest Department, and of engines and other machinery by the Public Works and Palace Departments. From an account submitted by Mr. Wallace, it appears that he has already supplied 40,000 squared sleepers of the value of Rs. 80,000 and has received payment of Rs. 26,000, leaving Rs. 54,000 to be credited to his accounts with Government as shown in the *margin.

Rs.	As.	P.	
*61,047	0	10	Value of timber supplied by the Forest Department to Mr. Wallace.
6,943	2	0	Price of machinery, &c., sold to Mr. Wallace by the Public Works and Palace Departments.
67,990	2	10	Total due by Mr. Wallace.
54,000	0	0	Deduct value of 40,000 sleepers supplied by Mr. Wallace at Rs. 2 per sleeper minus Rs. 26,000 paid in cash to him.
13,990	2	10	Balance due by Mr. Wallace.

5. The figures in the margin have to be verified. By Mr. Wallace supplying 10,000 sleepers in addition to his original contract and allowing $\frac{5}{6}$ths of the price to be credited to his account, his debt to Government on account of timber and machinery will be discharged at an early date. The Consulting Engineer is requested to report what definite arrangement he has made with Mr. Wallace.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,

Secretary.

he Consulting Engineer for information and communication to Messrs. Wallace and Appavu Chetti.
ie Comptroller.
ie Secretary, D. P. W.
ie Palace Assistant Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 13th May 1885.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT OF FODDER SUPPLY IN THE MALNAD OF MYSORE WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE SAME, BY MR. GRAHAM ANDERSON OF BARGNAI, MANJARABAD TALUK.

I deeply appreciate the high compliment conferred on me by the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, who has most courteously asked me to assist in affording information relative to the methods adopted for the stacking of hay and the preservation of fodder for the use of cattle, in Manjarabad and the contiguous portions of the Hassan District.

The correspondence, a copy of which has been so obligingly forwarded to me, explains that a full inquiry is to be made on the subject throughout India and a report is to be submitted to the Government of India not later than the 1st June 1885.

There is, therefore, ample time for the full discussion of all points and the object, I have in view, is most diffidently and respectfully to endeavour, to the best of my humble ability, to point out the desirability of taking the fullest possible advantage of the opportunity afforded of enlisting the cordial assistance of the skilled officers of the Agricultural Department of the Government of India in the matter of technical advice and suggestion relative to the cultivation of fodder plants* generally, seeing that at present hardly anything of the sort is attempted in the Province.

Although my remarks will, consequently, only refer indirectly to the questions asked by Government, I trust they may prove of service in the general discussion of the subject.

Personally, I know little or nothing about the science of agriculture, but a residence in this most interesting Province during the last twenty-two years, has taught me to believe that everything in the way of farming operations is carried on in a most primitive manner and that with the excellent material found in the Mysore ryot, great improvements could very easily be induced.

As the inhabitants of Mysore are almost wholly dependent on agriculture, I venture most humbly to recommend that every opportunity of gaining information should be afforded until the country is more opened up with roads and railways and until systematic education has had time to make its mark on the Province generally.

At first sight it may not be possible to appreciate the value of the inquiry now called for, but when it is known that the officer who is collecting all available information is charged with the distinguished duty of agricultural adviser to the Government of India, and that recent chemical analyses have proved that the preservation of the nutritive properties of fodder depends on the methods adopted for stacking, we can then clearly discern the reason for such an extended investigation.

Those who take an interest in field operations may well congratulate themselves on the fact that an agricultural physician, a man of renowned ability and research, is now feeling the pulse of the work of the farmer in view of affording skilled advice and assistance.

He will first of all find out all the weak points and then suggest how improvement may be induced.

Although the native of Mysore carries on his farming operations in his old fashioned and conservative manner, he is certainly endowed with much dexterity, and it is greatly to his credit that he manages to do as well as he does with the humble means at his disposal.

The fact is, the ordinary ryot is essentially a practical man who knows his soil and has studied his climate far more perfectly than is generally believed.

* Plants, the grass or haulm of which can be preserved for fodder.

He knows nothing of science or speculative principles, but is guided by common sense, experience and homely tradition.

The land he works and the pasturage which is grazed by his cattle, are those which his father and his grand-father possessed before him, and his only fault is that he is prone to argue that as his ancestors were accustomed to farm exactly as he does and managed to gain a comfortable livelihood, there is no reason for his attempting any improvement.

There is one most encouraging fact however,which should be generally known and appreciated, and that is, that the native agriculturist loves his home and his profession and is ever ready to take the fullest advantage of anything which may be actually proved by the experience of his neighbours to be remunerative.

Let any new product be grown and prove a success, and there will be a general rush to obtain seed, plants, or cuttings.

Judged in this light, the ryot is found to be a strictly practical, hard-working and contented individual and is therefore deserving of all encouragement.

He hates instruction, but is quite willing to be educated in regard to his field work, and during every step in his education, it will be found that his knowledge of field operations is much more than was anticipated.

He has a reason for everything he does and is a firm believer in the fact, that if a farmer wants to show his ignorance publicly, he should attempt to carry out something which he does not thoroughly understand.

He will readily concur in the axiom —

"Fill your barns with hay and straw, manure your grass lands well..... and when you have plenty of fodder, then the time will have come for you to think of cattle." (VILLE.)

but he will ask how is he to proceed to do so with the means at his disposal. If he gets good advice and a little encouragement, he will however very soon find out a way of his own.

As the Secretary to the Government of India rightly explains, the practice of stacking hay is limited by geographical conditions, and as far as Mysore malnad is concerned, it is equally true "that the distribution of the various plants is determined not merely by climate, but depends on the resources, civilization, industry and traffic of the people and often on historical events."

"A farmer may find that he can produce one, two or three kinds of crops at a moderate cost, while it would take an unprofitable outlay to produce a fourth either immediately or at a future period; that his land may be naturally well adapted for a certain class or classes of plants whilst he is running himself to make it suitable for some other kinds. In many extensive districts experience would seem to have decided what crops are best suited to certain lands and climates; but the very fact that whole districts are thus laid out by tradition for certain crops, while the most casual observer may readily perceive that they possess a great variety of soils, furnishes one of the most conclusive proofs of the necessity of submitting the question to the decision of a more enlightened tribunal."

For the above most sufficient reasons, I venture to mention some of the crops usually grown in the locality extending from the eastern frontier of the Hassan District to the ghats, in the hope that the officers of the Agricultural Department may be able to judge as to what fodder crops may be cultivated with advantage in those parts which are found specially suited to the indigenous plants, each of which has special requirements as to climate, soil and culture.

I am of course not quite certain about the correctness of some of the botanical names which I have collated from the few books at my command.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 13th May 1885.

Crops grown between the eastern boundary of Hassan District and the Ghats :—

Bhatta ..	ಭತ್ತ ..	*Orysa sativa.*
Ragi ..	ರಾಗಿ ..	*Cynosurus corocanus.*
Yellu ..	ಯೆಳ್ಳು ..	*Sesamum orientale.*
Togari ..	ತೊಗರಿ ..	*Caganus Indica.*
Kadale ..	ಕಡಲೆ ..	*Cicer arietinum.*
Avare ..	ಅವರೆ ..	*Dolichos lablab.*
Hurali ..	ಹುರಳಿ ..	*Do uniflorus.*
Hesaru ..	ಹೆಸರು ..	*Phaseolus mungo.*
Jola ..	ಜೋಳ ..	*Holcus sorgum.*
Sajje ..	ಸಜ್ಜೆ ..	*Do spicatas.*
Hárka ..	ಹಾರಕಾ ..	*Panicum semiverticillatum.*
Sáme ..	ಸಾಮೆ ..	*Do frumentaceum.*
Baragu ..	ಬರಗು ..	*Do miliaceum.*
Huchellu ..	ಹುಚ್ಚೆಳ್ಳು ..	*Guizotea oleifera.*
Alugadde ..	ಆಲುಗಡ್ಡೆ ..	*Solanum tuberosum.*

Many of the above do not grow in the malnad taluks, but the ryots know all about the suitable localities and consequently if a suggestion is made to try (for example) clover where wheat flourishes, the exact locality will be most clearly indicated.

In regard to dry fodder, the principal stock consists of paddy straw in the malnad and of paddy and ragi straw and the stocks of *holcus sorgum* in the more eastern localities where the millets grow. Cattle generally refuse to eat ragi straw which has been produced in the malnad.

Stacking is performed in the usual crude native fashion, but in the malnad ragi straw is generally placed on raised platforms to prevent destruction by white-ants.

Various methods are adopted for the storing of produce generally. Each system has of course certain peculiarities and requirements which call for dexterity of manipulation, but they may be alluded to very roughly as follows :—

Hagévu (ಹಗೇವು) are large grain pits dug in suitable, well-drained situations.

In forming these excavations, the first yard or so is made cylindrical and as narrow as possible. Lower down the sides are gradually scooped out and neatly adzed until a width of about six feet is attained. The pit is then continued down to a depth 15 to 30 feet according to requirements and the nature of the soil and situation.

A number of very long rope-like twists are then made with paddy straw every span in length being firmly tied with small strands of the same material.

This straw rope is then coiled round against the sides of the pit and secured by small pegs. A good layer of hottu (ಹೊಟ್ಟು), the broken chips of paddy straw and ears from the threshing floor, having been carefully laid at the bottom, the grain is gradually filled in and pressed down firmly. When the pit is full, some fine threshings are packed over the grain; the neck of the small opening is then neatly secured with well-placed flag-stones and the earth firmly rammed down and left slightly raised on the surface. Grain (principally paddy and ragi) thus stored I am informed, will remain perfectly good for many years. All germinating power is however quickly destroyed, so that the grain is useless for seed purposes.

Kanaja (ಕಣಜ) are walled inclosures or rooms built inside the farmer's house or granary. The sides and floor are most carefully plastered with a preparation of red earth and cowdung. When perfectly dry, everything is swept out clean, a layer of winnowed hottu is placed on the floor and the sides sometimes protected by paddy straw and the grain filled in. The top having been covered with husk, chaf

or straw is sealed up with cowdung or the preparation which was used for plastering the sides.

Ragi, paddy and the millets are generally stored in this manner.

Váde (ವಾಡೆ) are large earthenware receptacles made by the potters of the country.

They are generally small at the ends and wide in the middle. They are placed in a row on flagstones and all sorts of grain are stored in them, the external orifice being well secured with husk, straw and cowdung plaster.

Komme (ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ) are basket-work receptacles of very much the same shape. After being well plastered with cowdung they are much used for storing grain, &c., required for daily use. A small trap-door is sometimes made near the bottom to get the grain out by.

Kutike (ಕುಟಿಕೆ) basket-work arrangements made perfectly cylindrical in form. They are very common in the malnad and when nicely cowdunged are very strong and useful. In regard to all basket-work however there is always the danger of damage by rats, and care is taken therefore to leave a clear space underneath and all round to facilitate daily inspection. Kutikes are generally placed on planks with stones underneath. Before putting in the grain, however, a layer of straw is laid at the bottom and the upper portion is carefully sealed up in the same manner as a Kanaja.

Múde (ಮೂಡೆ) are most ingeniously made melon-shaped packages each holding from 30 to 60 seers. A very tough grass called noje (ನೊಜೆಹುಲ್ಲು) is used in their construction, but a lining of sarvi grass is generally provided.

The making of these bundles requires considerable skill and, when they are finished and firmly secured with a net work of grass ropes, they can be rolled or tossed about without any loss or damage to their contents.

Seed grain is always stored in múdes. These packages are kept either in the loft or granary, but, when there is no room inside the houses, they are sometimes stored away in the centre of the straw stack Hurali, avare, hesaru, togari and even salt and chillies are all stored in this manner. Chillies and wood ash are frequently mixed with hurali, &c., to prevent damage by weevils.

The open country ryots being thus accustomed to store grain in pits, the system of silos when introduced will in all probability be well received and meet with a fair trial.

It is, I am told, well known that white ants do not attack properly dried grain, but they eat ragi haulm, chaff and bran immediately after being damped. Paddy husk remains perfectly entire for years if kept dry; but quickly gets mouldy if it is put into the ground.

Professional rat catchers have informed me that the field rats make large stores of the ears of paddy and ragi which are never interfered with by the white ants. The common black ants, however, carry away the separate seeds and having divested them of the external covering, store them up for subsequent use. Rice straw is not eaten by white ants and is generally used as a foundation for the ragi grass stack as well as for the thatch. Date grass is immediately destroyed if allowed to touch the ground and, once discovered even in the thatch of a house, will be greedily devoured, unless there is plenty of smoke constantly passing through it.

Kadale, avare and hurali are greatly relied on for feeding cattle and are most excellent for the purpose when mixed with bran and used in conjunction with straw and green grass.

Ragi and rice flour are much used for rearing calves, and yellu, hutchellu and cocoanut cake are greatly esteemed as milk producers.

Cotton seed is also used when procurable, hurali, in any form, is considered to dry up the milk supply, but avare has a most beneficial effect.

When a cow has calved, it is generally given a mixture of moistened avare, bruised paddy or rice in conjunction with a rasped cocoanut, this feed being generally believed to hasten the milk secretion.

I have never seen any attempt at hay making except in and around Bangalore, but thatch grass is cut and carefully stacked for subsequent use. The chaff, bran and stalks of various crops are strictly preserved.

The grazing lands around Hassan are certainly very fine, but are for the most part strictly preserved by Government for the Amrut Mahal herds.

In the Malnad the pasturage is generally rank or miserably poor, except in certain favored localities at the base of the mountain ranges.

The grasses which grow in the jungles are very watery and innutricious and generally induce purging.

Some descriptions are bitter and are avoided by the cattle, while others cut their mouths and lips; indeed the blades are so sharp as to wound the legs of natives when walking through them.

In the Malnad, the cattle browse a great deal and greedily devour jungle figs (*Ficus glomerata*) jack fruit (*Artocarpus Integrifolia*) and much other forest produce.

Subject as Mysore is to lengthen periods of drought between December and April, there is indeed very great reason to make a steadily maintained effort to improve the fodder supply.

This fact is rendered all the more evident, when it is remembered that cattle suffer dreadfully from the sudden transition from a condition bordering on starvation to one of surfeit.

The young grass in the early rains is most unwholesome and, being eagerly devoured, brings on purging which kills off thousands annually.

Nor is this the only cause of loss, for at the close of the monsoon the grass throws up a long stalk and is not much better than a mass of woody fibre, having little available nutriment in it. Cattle then get impaction of the omasum and die in even greater numbers.

I know nothing of pathology, but, from careful observation, I cannot help thinking that many epirzootic affections might be greatly restrained if more care was taken to prepare cattle for the fatigues of a long journey and to regulate the time of travelling so that there should not be any very material difference in the climate and pasturage of the various localities traversed.

At present we have vast herds of highly grazed cattle passing through this part of the country when the grass is in its most innutricious stage and when artificial fodder is all exhausted, and the consequence is that cattle disease of one sort or another is always synchronically to be expected.

Again, the first cartmen, who go down the Ghat with the chillie and tobacco trade, rely on the grass along the road for their bullocks and the effects are generally disastrous; while later on, the traffic is greater and straw and gram (hurali) are used as food and no inconvenience is then experienced.

"It is well known that the mechanical state of the food has a most important influence on its nutritive value. Thus, for example, the presence of a large quantity of woody fibre protects the nutritive substances from assimilation, and seeds with hard husks pass unchanged through the animal although, so far as their composition is concerned, they may be highly nutritive."

(*Anderson's Agricultural Chemistry*).

"Practically there are two opposite evils to be contended against, a food having too small a bulk or one containing so large a proportion of inert substances as to become disadvantageously voluminous." (*Ibid.*)

"The proper adjustment of the relative quantities of the great groups of nutritive elements in the food, is a matter, the importance of which cannot be over-rated, for it is in fact the foundation of successful and economic feeding." (*Ibid.*)

It is indeed earnestly to be hoped that the experiments referred to as now being made with ensilage may prove successful and that certain modifications of the system may be found suitable for Mysore.

Arrangements will have of course to be made to counteract two most important agencies, which indeed have always to be taken into consideration, *viz.*, white ants and the effects of heavy rain on the soil in which the silo is made.

In regard to artificial fodder nothing can of course be hoped for without manure and inclosure, and these are two points which will present some difficulty. Of all men the Mysore ryot wants a few suitable hints about the most economical measures necessary for increase and preservation of manure.

Litter is even more scarce than fodder, or is, at least, less employed principally owing to the increased difficulty of cleaning the sheds.

The malnad farmer's experience has taught him to dread nitrogen as an enemy of his race and the consequence is he allows his heap to be washed by the rains and then spreads the mass out in the sun, or, even worse, burns it.

He knows nothing of the rationale of the compost heap or of the various measures adopted by English farmers for making a little good muck go a long way.

His great aim appears to be to avoid the trouble and expense of carriage. The science of high manuring and thin planting is not properly appreciated by him, simply because he does not understand its principles. One time he finds his plants too close, run up and laid; while on another occasion the manure has been insufficient and the plants too far apart.

Without making anything more than a suggestive remark, I would point to the ascertained fact that *lime* is partly of use as a medium for conveying sulphuric and phosphoric acids in the absorption of plant food, and partly for its power affixing the oxalic acid which is poisonous to the plant. (Sachs) and it seems highly probable therefore that evil must result if the available supply of lime in the malnad soils is deficient. Under any circumstances alkalis and phosphates must be present in an available form before a nitrogenous manure can possibly have a beneficial effect. Although the malnad Gauda does not know the scientific reason, still he knows his soil and, as I have said before, has closely observed the effect of nitrogen upon it.

I remember once a neighbouring Gauda returning from a distance being in ecstasies about a field of ragi which he had seen on the road, the seed on which had been scattered so judiciously that each plant was distinct and a picture in itself. He told me he considered the owner of that field to be the cleverest man in Mysore and yet probably he had only mixed his seed with more bulk and more intimately than is usual. Although I know nothing of the requirements of the various crops which are raised for fodder in England and elsewhere, yet surely there is a boundless prospect of success in the matter of introduction and experiment.

A few pounds of each sort of seed experimentally forwarded to the various head-quarters of the taluks of Mysore would undoubtedly be attended with success and would, as it were, analyze the soil and give more reliable information about climatic peculiarities than could be otherwise arranged for.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May 1885.

"With an experimental field we always determine the nature of the substances useful to plants contained in the soil and also determine in what constituents the soil is deficient and with this knowledge we can decide what sort of manure it will be advisable to employ." (VILLE.)

I may of course be entirely wrong, but I fancy there are many plans in Mysore where calcareous soils might be found suitable for the growth of sainfoin (*onobrychis*).

"Sainfoin is peculiarly fitted for chalky soils and its special value is that it may be grown on soils unfit for being constantly under tillage and which would yield but little if laid down in grass. This is owing to the long descending roots which will penetrate and thrive in the fissures of rocky or chalky substrata which ;her artificial grasses could not reach. The roots of this plant have been known be from 10 to 17 and even 20 feet long. Arthur Young says, that upon proper ils no farmer can sow too much of it and in the code of agriculture it is pronoun-ed to be "one of the most valuable herbage plants we owe to the bounty of Pro-dence:" the other species yield good fodder, but are seldom grown."

I suggest that it is expedient to obtain further reliable information regarding ıe prospects of success which might reasonably be expected to attend the introduc-on of the seed and the systematic cultivation of some of the following fodder plants, ıe description of which I extract from the botanical books in my possession.

I am aware that there is a confirmed opinion that clovers would not suit the plands of Mysore; but I think that a fair and exhaustive trial bas not been made, nd am of opinion that as so much frequently depends on the mechanical condition f the land, further experiments are at least desirable, as there is an unlimited hoice of soils in the various districts.

Clovers (Trifoliæ).

"Among the most valuable of the artificial grasses are medicago lupilina, the ıop-medick or black nousuch and medicago sativa the lucern".

Lucern grows splendidly under irrigation in calcareo-argillaceous soils in My-ore and is called Kudaremasála (ಕುದುರೆ ಮಸಾಲ) (in the Canarese language) or horse :ondiment.

"The latter was much extolled by Columella and the Roman georgical writers ınd it is generally agreed to be superior to clover as food for cows not only increas-ıg the quantity of milk and its richness in cream, but also the quality of the ›utter."

"Of the clovers trifolium pratense and repens are the most valuable fodder ıpecies. Trifolium, procumbens and medium although good are much inferior. Chalky soils are most favorable to the growth of these plants; indeed so propitious hat many cleared grounds especially heath and common lands become quickly :overed with them if the surface is merely strewed with quicklime."

Clovers should therefore have a trial on a small scale where wheat and tobacco lourish and in all localities abounding in limestone such as near Halebid, Arkalgud, Narsipur and Bettadpur.

"*Sares and Vetches*, which afford abundance of food for cattle, are different ıpecies of vicia. Vicia sativa is the one most commonly cultivated. In Germany vicia narbonensis and vicia serratifolia are grown; but vicia sepium and biennis have ›een recommended to the attention of farmers."

"Vetches are seldom allowed to ripen their seeds being in general eaten as ı green crop. Sare crops are of such importance that as Young observes "not ›ne-tenth of the stock could be maintained without them." Horses, cows, sheep ınd hogs all feed upon them and hogs soiled upon them without any other food."

"The vicia sativa maintains more stock than any other plant whatever. Upon an acre Davies kept four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. No artificial food is equal to this excellent plant."

"Professor Thaers observes "when cut green, tares draw no nourishment from the soil whatever, while made into hay they afford a fodder preferred by cattle to pea-straw and more nutricious than hay or any other herbage."

The Pea (Pisum).

"Sir Humphrey Davy found by experiment that 1,000 parts of pea-flour yield 574 parts of nutritive or soluble matter. Pea haulm or straw either green or dry is reckoned as nourishing as hay and considered an excellent food for sheep."

Supins (Supinus).

Supins are vigorous growing plants and would afford the farmer abundance of wholesome green fodder for cattle; in Italy they are grown to fatten oxen."

Both *Mauritius* and *Guinea grass* grow well in the malnad, but require lots of manure or cleared scrub land.

There are thousands of acres of scrub land which could be utilized if given out on a very light assessment.

Mauritius grass requires plenty of moisture and the Guinea grass requires frequent division of its clumps and transplanting.

The margins of tanks and jungle water-courses would suit Mauritius grass splendidly.

In conclusion, I must offer as my apology the earnest hope that some skilled member of the Agricultural Department may favor Mysore with a few suggestions in regard to the economic culture of any of the above fodder plants.

I personally do not know sufficient about their individual requirements to say much about the prospects of success which might attend their systematic cultivation.

I have grown lucern, peas and Mauritius grass successfully and have seen Guinea grass growing in luxuriance on cleared jungle land.

Lucern gave me several good cuttings under irrigation and last season some of the haulm of garden varieties of pea was over 7 feet in length.

I only want to do my best to show that fodder is much wanted in Mysore and that I feel sure there are many facilities for increasing the supply.

I long for the day when fodder may be purchased and then I shall have pleasure in looking at the herds, but at present they have to pick up a precarious livelihood on the closely nibbled "bharries" which constitute the so called pasturage in this neighbourhood, which in the rains give a park-like look to Manjarabad, but which as far as affording the cattle a "good bite" in the hot weather are a delusion, and in the early rains, a snare.

I cannot conclude without expressing an opinion that hulbanni or the recently introduced system of auctioning the wretchedly poor grass lands of the malnad has not tended to improve the pasturage.

The division of interests consequent on this system tends to get the same land grazed every day. The grass in fact has scarcely time to put in an appearance before it is shaved down by the hungry cattle. It will never do to trust *entirely* to these lands in their present condition to supply food for the cattle. In many places the surface is

either quite bare or there is little else but the most useless weeds. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that until recently the land was ploughed once in three years in order to get a "catch crop" of ragi. Had grass seeds been sown subsequently, doubtless the stirring and apology for manure might have improved the grazing for the other two years, but nothing of the sort was ever attempted. The rain water increasing on the surface rolls down only to do damage in the rice fields below and as the water thus flows off so quickly there will be yearly an increasing visible effect on the springs and streams in the hot weather.

I venture to think that an immense amount of "makki" land (ಮಕ್ಕಿಗದ್ದೆ high paddy fields) could be utilized for the growth of fodder crops if lower rates were charged and the tanks put in order, and as a beginning I suggest that as an experiment on a small scale, seeds of all sorts of plants such as those suitable for fodder for cattle and "green meat" for man (vegetables) might, with advantage, be introduced generally through the eagncy of the Shanbhogs who being well educated intelligent men and mixing intimately with thecultivating ryots are in a position to read and explain any instructions regarding necessary cultivation, which may accompany them.

"Where the inhabitants are poorly nourished, malarious disease, especially large spleen, abounds and the manner in which natives of the country improve under better conditions of diet and living is a well understood sanitary fact. Any scorbutic taint in the system, the result of food deficient in some requisite vegetable constituent, renders the individual more liable to malarious disease. As a safe-guard against this condition a due proportion of vegetable diet is therefore necessary." (Moore.)

In order to assist as much as possible in the discussion of the various points briefly alluded to in the foregoing pages, I append some interesting cuttings from scientific papers. The first set gives an elaborate reason for the inquiry now being made; the second, affords a most vivid description of foul pastures, while the remainder are intended to supply hints about ensilage and to prove that increase of fodder or any other crops can only be effected by improved cultivation.

FACTS ABOUT FODDER.

Chemical Investigation of Hays.

By F. Woodland Toms, F. I. C., F. C. S.

In preparing the articles published during the past few weeks as "Facts about Fodder," considerable difficulty has at times been experienced in obtaining analytical data precisely suited to the idea they were intended to illustrate; and this paucity of recorded analyses became naturally most evident when discussing the merits of recently tried processes for drying grass by artificial means. I therefore gladly availed myself of the opportunity of making such experiments as would be likely to aid in bringing the recently protracted discussion on haymaking to a practical issue.

In the first instance, it appeared desirable to avail oneself of the recent competitive trial instituted by the Royal Agricultural Society, in order to obtain hays of known history, grown in the same district, cut at a similar stage of growth, and only differing essentially in the mode in which the harvesting was carried out. I have to express my indebtedness to "Agricola" for obtaining samples that fairly represented the products turned out by the various competitors at the Reading trial. On my own side I have taken care, by carefully mincing the hay, and mixing it thoroughly, to obtain average samples for analysis; and in most cases the figures recorded represent the mean of two concordant experiments.

As the complete analysis of a feeding stuff is a somewhat lengthy operation, I have contented myself so far with fully investigating three of the samples sent me, and have tested the others in a readier and simpler fashion. As it is necessary to have some standard to gauge results by, it may be desirable first of all to quote from Dr. Voelcker a statement as to the composition of hay of good average quality, deduced from the mean of twenty-five analyses of common meadow hay.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May 1885.

Average Composition of Meadow Hay.

		Dried at 212° Fahr.
Moisture	14·61 ..	—
Wax and fatty matters	2·56 ..	2·99
*Albumen and other nitrogenous compounds (fleshforming matters)	8·44 ..	9·88
Sugar, gum, starch, and similar compounds (respiratory compounds)	41·07 ..	48·09
Indigestible woody fibre..	27·16 ..	31·80
Mineral matter (ash)	6·16 ..	7·24
	100·00	100·00
*Containing nitrogen	1·35 ..	1·58

The above figures show the ordinary way of stating food analyses, in which the sugar, gum, starch, and similar compounds are grouped together as one item. For the purpose of this investigation, however, it became desirable to estimate the sugar separately; and for this I have adopted the accurate and exceedingly delicate process contrived by Dr. Pavy, F. R. S, for his researches in physiological chemistry.

The following statement represents the composition of hay cut on the reading experimental fields, and dried by the sun and air alone:

Reading Hay made by Ordinary Method.

		Dried at 212° Fahr.
Moisture	15·26 ..	—
Wax and fatty matters	1·41 ..	1·63
*Albumen and other nitrogenous compounds	7·47 .	8·81
Sugar and sugar-forming substances (*e. g.*, starch, &c) ..	17·95 ..	21·18
Gum, mucilage, &c.	22·86 ..	27·01
Indigestible woody fibre	28·49 ..	33·62
Mineral matter, or ash	6·56 ..	7·75
	100·00	100·00
*Containing nitrogen	1·18 ..	1·39

This specimen of sun-dried hay was not intentionally prepared for comparison with those made by artificial means, but appears to have been the result of accident. It had suffered somewhat from rain, but two days' fine weather dried it so satisfactorily, before it was stacked by either of the competitors, that the judges considered it unnecessary to dry it artificially, and cut for the competitors a new supply. It will be observed that this specimen does not contrast at all favorably with the averaged analysis of Dr. Voelcker; nevertheless, it is the best sample of the Reading series that I have analysed. As observed in *The Field* report of Sept. 23, "The Reading meadows are furnished for the most part with very indifferent herbage, exceedingly variable in different parts, but everywhere having either Holcus lanatus or Bromus mollis extensively prevailing." This rick realized £21, and was estimated to contain 10½ tons of hay. It was finer in texture than the two samples quoted below, and had a greener and better color.

As a representative of the Neilson process I analysed a sample taken from Mr. Bamlett's rick, dried by a hand fan. It had the preference because it reached me earliest, and was, in fact, the identical specimen sent by Mr. Bamlett to *The Field* and referred to in an Editorial note (Sept. 16) as "coarse but perfectly sweet, and not objectionable on account of its color; but as will be seen by 'Agricola's' report, the whole of the stack was not in equally good condition." Concerning this stack, "Agricola" remarks that it was exposed to bad weather for some time, and was, in fact, the wettest in the whole field. It appears that, through bad stacking, the rick swelled out enormously, so that instead of being 20 ft. in diameter, the base measured about 32 ft. and the height sank down to about 10 ft. "This rick," he adds, "got very hot, and the fan had to be worked almost incessantly for many days. The spectacle presented by the interior after partial cutting out was curious and interesting. A thin layer, quite at the bottom, of the thickness of about six inches, was musty; but afterwards a solid block up the centre for about 5 ft. was in excellent condition,

only very brown and hot. Outside of this, all round the hay, was full of must, and some of it quite white."

The following analysis represents the composition of the inner better portion or brown core of this rick :

Reading Hay dried by Stoak-cooling Process.

		Dried at 212° Fahr.
Moisture	13·18 ..	—
Fatty matter	1·60 ..	1·84
*Albuminous substances	5·06 ..	5·82
Sugar and sugar-forming substances	12·90 ..	14·86
Gum, mucilage, &c.	35·39 ..	40·83
Woody fibre	24·80 ..	28·50
Mineral matter	7·07 ..	8·15
	100·00	100·00
*Containing nitrogen	·80 ..	·92

2. Changes in the Stack.

Comparatively little is known of the changes that hay undergoes when in the stack. Like all substances containing starch or sugar, hay shows a decided tendency to ferment when at all moist. It commences to do so in the field ; and if the drying be long delayed loss may occur, from the formation either of volatile products or of matters so soluble as to be readily removed by rain.

No amount of air drying seemed capable of preventing a certain amount of fermentation in the rick, but in well-dried hay (containing, say, 20 per cent of water and under) this heating seems rarely to affect its composition materially. So long, therefore, as the hay maintains its greenish color there is small risk of the hay becoming depreciated in value. Indeed, practical men consider a certain degree of heat improves the value of the hay, making it more uniform. Dark brown hay, however, shows by the high percentage of mineral matter that organic matter has escaped.

When ferments begin to act on starch-like substances, they accomplish their work of destruction by gradual stages. First the closely-allied substance sugar is formed, and this not being volatile is not necessarily a loss to the hay. The next normal stage would be the formation of alcohol and evolution of water and carbonic acid gas, as is seen in the brewer's vat.

In hay that is stacked whilst very moist, and fermented considerably, Dr. Voelcker has observed two further stages of the fermentation of hay, *viz.*, the formation of aldehyde (a pungent smelling liquid that makes the eyes smart), and acetic acid, the acid of vinegar ; and this is accompanied by an almost total disappearance of the sugar of the hay. When the nitrogenous constituents begin to ferment, ammonia also may be given off (Hosaus).

The fermentation of hay appears to be due to the action of myriads of excessively minute organisms—too small to be visible to the naked eye, but readily visible if an infusion of fermented hay be examined under the microscope. It is the entry of these organisms into the system of susceptible persons that gives rise to "hay fever." In consequence of this a drawing of the organisms found in hay infusion has been inserted in "Ferments et Maladies," a recent work of Professor Duclaux (whose researches on Cheese Ripening were recently referred to in these columns), and thus the most unskilled can get an idea of their nature, if curiosity so prompts them. In each of the chemical changes brought about by fermentation, heat is evolved, and hay, being a bad conductor, the heat is accumulated within the rick. If the amount of water in the hay be small, the heat may be sufficient to drive off moisture enough to render the hay too dry for the fermenting organisms to thrive in, and the fermentation accordingly stops. Should, however, *the hay be very moist, the organisms flourish more rampantly* than ever. According to Voelcker, 65° to 80° F. is the temperature that suits them best.

This observation of the most favorable temperature for rapid fermentation in hay agrees exactly with that noticed for all saccarhine substances. Such substances do not ferment at temperatures near the freezing point, nor do they ferment at temperatures exceeding a certain limit (usually 140° F.); but the presence of acids, even acetic acid, materially reduces the vitality of the ferments. In *a warm saturated atmosphere mould is very liable to appear in hay.* The temperature most suited to it are much the same as for that of the less visible ferments, *i. e.*, about 80°. It does not thrive well below 50° F., and loses vitality if heated in a moist air to about 130° F.

If the quantity of water in stacked hay is such as to permit active fermentation for a considerable period, the results may possibly be very serious, for not only may the hay be rendered worthless, but it may even get so hot that if it comes in contact with the air it takes fire, and thus we have so-called "spontaneous combustion."

Mr. Perkin, however, tells me that the hay dried by this contrivance showed no sign of after fermentation when stacked; and he suggests that this is doubtless due to the germs of moulds and ferments being killed by the hot air, and by the antiseptic action of the sulphurous products of combustion. This observation is confirmed by the experiments at Reading, where Mr. Gibbs's fan fitted to ricks dried by his hot air process proved quite superfluous, as no sensible heating occurred.

May not the presence of these gases be the reason of hay blackened by putrefaction recovering its color when it has been passed through the Gibbs machine? Similarly, may not these gases kill and remove the flavour of any mould existing in decaying hay? If so, it is manifestly advisable to use coke containing much sulphur if one wishes to improve the color of bad hay; whilst with good grass it may be advisable to purify the products of combustion by causing them to pass over open trays of slaked lime, which will absorb the sulphurous compounds. I am now carrying out experiments on this subject, for it appears to me to represent a new instance of the fallibility of the eye and nose when used as the exclusive test for hay.

It is a somewhat risky matter to draw strict deductions from samples affected by so many variable conditions as those occurring in the Reading Hay Trials. So far as they go, however, the above analyses bear out the conclusion of the judges that "none of the exhibitors proved that they were able to make *good* hay in wet weather. In a few instances, where fairly good hay was obtained, equally good if not better might have been secured without the application of fans." I think, however, this verdict would have been improved by a rider to this effect: "but it is also possible that without the application of fans the hay might have been entirely ruined by bad weather," and, although it is true the exhibitors did not *prove* the value of the methods, yet the fault seems to have lain, in many cases, in the want of judgment, or, perhaps, want of confidence, of these gentlemen, rather than in established defects in the systems themselves.

It will be observed also (and I shall have stronger evidence to produce shortly) that, as predicted in previous articles, the hay made by the Neilson system contained less sugar than that dried by the sun or by artificial heat. The loss of sugar would naturally raise the percentage of fat and ash that remain behind unchanged, and this is confirmed by the experiment. The large percentage of ash in the hay dried by Mr. Gibbs's method is probably due to its having been exposed to the weather for a shorter period than either the sun-dried or the Bamlett stacks.

Had all the competitors stacked their hay under comparable conditions, I should have thought it of interest to analyse specimens of all the ricks; but as matters stand I do not think this is necessary. In any new trial, however, I trust the report of the judges will be supplemented by careful analysis. It is surprising how firmly the practical farmer maintains the eye and nose as the best judges of hay; whereas for manures he does not insist that the richest odour must show the greatest worth, but bows down to the chemist's weighing balance as a matter of course.

Having thus endeavoured to obtain an idea of the difference in constitution brought about by harvesting the same kind of grass in various ways, I have next

ought for information regarding the changes that induce mould, fermentation, and pontaneous decomposition. This part of the subject is still very incomplete, but it ay be of interest to recount the results already obtained.

It was my good fortune last week to be present on the cutting open of a rick of ay built after the Neilson system by Mr. Thomas Perkin. It was stacked rather et in June, and had not been a success; for although a Lloyd's fan, worked by a ix-horse power engine, had been engaged on it at intervals for three months, it was till warm when cut open, and exhibited in one corner a large patch of very dark rown hay. This brown hay possessed a marked odour of *acetic acid and of aldeyde*—an unstable substance intermediate in composition between alcohol and acetic cid, into which latter it is readily converted when exposed to the air.

The presence of aldehyde in highly fermented hay was first noticed by Professor oelcker in 1866, from its characteristic odour and irritating action on the eyes; but o efforts appear to have been made to obtain confirmation of the fact by chemical eans. Aldehyde is, indeed, so prone to change, that unless present in considerable uantity, it would probably disappear before it could be properly tested.

Fortunately, in the present instance, the private research laboratory of Dr. W. H. Perkin, F. R. S. (Mr. T. Perkin's brother) was close at hand, and, by his kind ermission, I was enabled to place some of the brown hay in water without loss of ime, and to distil off the liquid. A small portion of this liquid, in a glass tube, was armed in a water-bath with a neutral solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver, when he clear solution soon became clouded and a silver mirror was formed on the glass valls of the tube. This is a most characteristic and delicate reaction for aldehyde nd no other volatile substance except formicacid (which has a different odour) posesses a similar property. Indeed, on account of this property, aldehyde is employed ommercially in the manufacture of silver mirrors. Apart from its scientific interest, his observation of the presence of *aldehyde* in the Neilson stack possesses value s a "telltale"; for, if the fan had been drawing air freely through *all* parts of the tack, this compound would not have been found, but the more fully oxidised body, *cetic acid*, would appear instead. But, although the stack did not in this spot ave an abundance of air, it nevertheless had some, for this brown hay contained so large a quantity of acetic acid, that it could be recognized by the smell and the taste; nd water in which the hay was soaked tasted like weak vinegar, and contained an mount of acid equal to 4·69 of glacial acetic acid per cent. This is more than louble the highest amount observed by Dr. Voelcker in an overheated stack built on the old system, and shows how much more rapidly the hay constituents get oxidised when air passes through the stack than when it does not. Mr. Parkin is convinced hat this stack would have fired but for the cooling action of the fan.

Dr. Voelcker, on examining a badly-heated rick made on the usual system, found that much aldehyde was formed in that case, but practically no acetic acid while the sugar had almost entirely disappeared. In my observation on the Neilson rick of Mr. Perkin, I found much acetic acid and a small amount of sugar and aldehyde. I am now engaged in examining this sample exhaustively, and comparing it with another part of the same rick that is in good condition. This will be much more satisfactory than comparing it with hay of different origin. The analysis of the good hay will also prove useful in showing by contrast the general inferiority of the grass cut at the Reading show. I am already able to confirm Dr. Voelcker's statement that "excessive fermentation destroys sugar, one of the most valuable constituents of hay, which, passing into alcoholic fermentation, is finally lost, either in the shape of aldehyde or that of acetic acid, according as the supply of air is more or less copious."

In addition to several points in the above account that require supplementing, I am still desirous, on the earliest possible opportunity, of analyzing the condensed water from a Neilson stack. If alcohol, acetic acid, aldehyde, carbonic acid, and other volatile products are formed during fermentation, evidence of them should be found in the vapour given off. I am told, moreover, that a peculiar waxy substance is oc-

casionally observed in the condensed water; and this, I think, may probably be some of the fat of the hay. It is well known to the chemist that aqueous vapours will carry along mechanically particles of oil or fat; indeed, the distillation of oily bodies by passing jets of steam through them is constantly resorted to in the laboratory. If such a loss should occur in the Neilson process, it would doubtless also arise in the Gibbs's process, where currents of steam are constantly passing off from the hay. These, however, are scarcely the considerations which will affect the farmer from a practical point of view, for, after all, hay only contains about two per cent of fat, whereas in oilcake we frequently find over 10 per cent; nevertheless, it is not without scientific interest, and if any one has stored up a bottleful from last harvest, I should be glad if he would forward it to me for examination.

FACTS ABOUT FODDER.

Haymaking

By. F. Woodland Toms, F. F. I. C., F. C. S.

Attention was drawn in the previous article on "Haymaking" to an indirect source of loss in the Neilson stackdrying system, which it appears desirable to bear in mind when calculating the absolute cost of the process, or when comparing it with other available methods.

On the principle *ex nihilo nihil fit*, it was estimated that, if hay be stacked moist and dried by the heat of its own fermentation, together with the action of the exhaust fan, allowance must be made for an expenditure, over and above the direct monetary outlay, of some 14 cwt. of hay constituents, dissipated or consumed, for every 5 tons of water evaporated from the stack—this loss falling, not on the indigestible fibre, but on the most valuable constituents of the hay. It will be recollected that 5 tons of water were assumed to represent the average quantity of moisture which would have to be removed from 20 tons of hay stacked on the Neilson system; and it is now proposed to estimate the expenditure necessary to effect this amount of evaporation by a direct process.

To calculate how much coal would do the work of evaporating the above 5 tons of water we can accept the statement in Twisden's "Practical Mechanics" (p. 33), that the amount of water coal can evaporate "depends largely on the construction of the boiler; 1 lb. of coal in the Cornish boiler evaporates 11½ lb. of water, while in the wagon-shaped boiler 8·7 lb. is the maximum." As Mr. Gibbs's furnace can scarcely be of the most economical description, it will be best to take the more unfavorable estimate. Then to evaporate 5 tons of water, 1,287 lb., or about 11½ cwt. of coal would be necessary.

Even if this weight were doubled, a comparison of the relative cost of hay and fuel will show that, as regards the feeding value of the fodder, there is a monetary advantage in drying the hay by the direct application of heat, rather than in heating it by fermentation. According to the statement of Mr. Fuller, of Neston Park (see *Field* of August 12 last), 226 tons of hay dried by Gibbs's process "during most miserable hay-making weather in June," required as fuel for the harvest-saver 17½ tons of coke. There is nothing to show what amount of drying had been done in the field: but, as grass in being converted into hay loses more than half its weight, some 220 tons of water would have to be got rid of somehow, and supposing that half of this work of evaporation was done by Gibbs's machine, the estimate given above (of 1 lb. for every 8·7 lb. of water vaporized) would prove fairly accurate. It must not be forgotten, however, that cost of fuel is but one part of the outlay. In the present case the total cost of harvesting the hay is set down at 10 s. a ton, of which the fuel used in drying a ton cost but 1 s., the rest going for manual and horse labor (including mowing), beer money, &c. Over and above this there is the first cost of apparatus. No doubt, taking all these matters into consideration, a very good return is made for the outlay in bad seasons; and any one who bought a Gibbs's machine seven years ago will have found it a profitable investment; but if, after laying out £350 in

this way, there had happened to be a succession of dry summers instead of wet ones, it is probable that the purchaser would have looked rather ruefully at his bargain. Similarly with the Neilson system, though the cost of special apparatus is small, we have yet to learn with accuracy the total cost of fuel and labor expended on working the fans for the prolonged period that is sometimes necessary.

In contrasting the above expenditure of useful food or coal in artifical drying with the cost of ordinary haymaking, it is necessary to recollect that, if the weather be bad, there is a possibility of the whole crop being entirely lost by putrefaction, or so damaged as to be practically worthless, while evenif dried, hay that has once begun to ferment in the field is much more liable to fall into rapid fermentation in the rick. Such occurrences may frequently occur in very rainy districts, and thus the cost of obtaining safety would not be extravagant.

In drier districts the effect of rain would not often be sufficient to ruin the entire crop, but it might impair its value. From Experiments A, B and C, given in "Facts about Fodder" in *The Field* of September 16, it appears' that 15 per cent, 7 per cent., and 7 per cent. represented actual losses of hay constituents by rain. Taking as an average 10 per cent of loss by rain as a common one, there would be on the quantity of hay chosen above (20 tons containing 40 per cent moisture, *i. e.*, 12 tons of absolutely dry hay) a loss, under these circumstances, of 1 ton 4 cwt of valuable hay constituents, washed away by the rain.

The matter reduces itself simply to this: Mr. Gibbs uses coke to throw off water in his hay. Mr. Neilson uses up constituents of the hay itself. It is on the above grounds that, from a scientific point of view the writer considers Mr. Gibbs's process superior to Mr. Neilson's; but as the direct expenditure is large in the one case, and small in the other, it is for the owner of the crops to decide how he would prefer to make the payment.

Before concluding this part of the subject, it may be desirable, in order to dispel the idea that the above arguments are really only scientific figments, to quote some remarks made fifteen years ago, and therefore necessarily impartial, by one of our highest agricultural authorities—Dr. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society. It is germane to this question, inasmuch as it confirms the above statements that fermentation necessarily means loss of feeding stuff, but that heating from without, whether by the sun or by artificial heat, does not necessarily imply such a loss.

On page 30 of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, Second Series, vol iii., part 1, Dr. Voelcker states :

If grass or clover could be made into hay without undergoing any change in composition, the hay when made would no doubt be found as valuable as the green food from which it was derived. From exposure to the broiling heat of the sun on a hot summer's day, cut grass or clover hardly loses anything else but water; neither do their constituents undergo materiala lterations fthe grass is not much bruised, and the drying process takes place with sufficient rapidity. The green color, sweet taste, and aromatic smell of well-made hay plainly show that such is the case, and that haymaking is not always or necessarily attended with a serious loss of nutritive matter. I am aware, however, that many practical men maintain the opinion that grasses and clovers are less nutritious as hay than when consumed green. Though this may be true as a matter of fact in nine cases out of ten, I conceive it is not a matter of necessity; but if it were always practicable to resort to artificial means of desiccation, or to have under complete control the natural drying process in the field no material loss would be experienced; the green color of grass would be preserved nothing but water escape, and all the solid constituents remain behind in much the same state of combination in which they occur in the succulent produce of our grass fields.

No attempt has been made as yet to apply artificial drying processes to hay-making on a large scale; and I question much whether in ordinary farm practice it is worth while seriously to entertain suggestions for drying grass by artificial heat, dry currents of air, or the combined action of these two agents.

Of course, as hay is practically always stacked when it contains more than 15 per cent of moisture, some amount of fermentation must necessarily occur in the stack. As stated, however, in a previous article, this change involves no material loss so long as the hay maintains a greenish hue. Mr. Neilson himself is accustomed to give his grass two days' drying in the field, tedding it constantly meanwhile with a horse machine. He thus gets the sun and atmosphere to perform gratuitously the greater part of the evaporation, and then, on the grass reaching the stage when rain does most damage, he rapidly stacks it and sets his fan into action by means of a 12-horse power engine. By this method he succeeds, under favorable circumstances, in getting hay of a good green or light yellow color. Those, however, who think to improve upon Mr. Neilson's practice, and to work the process more economically by stacking wetter hay, and making use of higher temperatures and weaker fans, generally obtain a very high-colored brown hay as the result.

Concerning the respective merits of green and brown hay, Dr. Voelcker remarks:

As long as the green color is retained, there is no danger of the hay losing quality; but if the heat in the stack becomes so intense and continuous as to burn the hay deadly brown, I have no hesitation in saying that considerable loss in feeding material is incurred.

Some feeders of stock prefer brown hay to green; and it cannot be denied that the former often has a more aromatic smell and a more savoury taste than the latter. Although brown hay is much relished by stock, I do not think it desirable to put up hay so wet that it will afterwards turn brown in the stack; for, as I shall show presently, the sugar which is wasted when hay heats and turns brown in the stack appears to me of greater value than the aromatic savoury substances which are generated by that process.

Professor Voelcker afterwards proves these statements by detailed analysis, which it is not necessary to reproduce, especially as we have, in Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry," vol. vii., p. 527, the pithy statement of Mr. Warington, that "the loss of organic matter in brown hay is shown by its high percentage of ash." The War Department, too, acting under the advice of their chemical and practical experts, make it a feature of their contracts to demand "good green hay," for which they will pay a higher price than for brown.

With regard to the saving of hay which has been much washed by rain, the Gibbs and the Neilson processes both possess value as methods for rendering such fodder eatable. But a study of the facts deduced in the article on "Facts about Fodder" in *The Field* of September 16, as to the deterioration of hay by weather, must make it evident that some enthusiasts have ridden their hobby too hard along this road; for valuable hay constituents that have been washed away into the drains cannot be got back by drying the skeletons that are left. Yet not only has the following paragraph been penned, but it was passed about among agricultural papers several years ago as a fact worthy of acceptance:

It has been found that when half-made hay has been left untouched in the rain for three or four weeks, until some parts were black and apparently worthless, the drying process restored the whole to a fair marketable quality. *Hence each farmer could safely wait his turn*, so long as there was a satisfactory certainty of being able to complete the harvest (by means of Gibbs's machine).

If practical men are really willing to accept such statements as this, it is to be feared that for once "an ounce of practice is by no means equal to a pound of theory."

When, moreover, experimenters talk of drying or stacking such hay whilst it is still dripping wet (collecting the grass that floats off a flooded field, as was once done), one begins to question whether the revolving cage of the centrifugal machine used in some manufactories might not prove an economic dryer by throwing off the bulk of the moisture like water whirled off from a trundled mop. Such a method would at any rate save the heat (in other words, the fuel or loss by fermentation) necessary to drive off the moisture as steam, and would enable the final drying to be expeditiously carried out by recognised methods.

There is one direction, however, in which the Neilson process is likely to prove of unmitigated advantage, and that is as a safety valve. If all stacks (including the properly harvested sun-dried ones) were fitted with a central cavity and outlet pipe, the farmer would always have the heating of the stack under control, and could apply the fan should the temperature prove higher than it ought to be. Even experienced men are liable to be occasionally deceived as to the fitness of hay for stacking, and it is generally in the hottest summers that there is the greatest amount of firing in stacks owing to spontaneous combustion; for the grass being quickly scorched and withered, looks drier on the outside than it really is within, and consequently it is often put together with more moisture than is desirable, and heats accordingly.

The writer of this article is at present engaged, under instructions from the Editor of *The Field*, in chemically analyzing hays dried by different processes, and he hopes by this means to obtain data of practical value. He is also desirous, as a matter of scientific interest, of examining analytically the condensed water from a Neilson stack, and will be much obliged to any one who will enable him to procure a suitable sample. No doubt it is a most unpromising time of the year to prefer such a request; but inasmuch as Mr. Neilson, in a letter published in *The Field* some months ago, mentioned the fact of his having cut a second crop of hay at the end of September, and stacked it in October, it is possible that even now the request may not be made altogether too late.

Extracted from the "*Field*".

FACTS ABOUT FODDER.

The Chemistry of Ensilage.

By F. Woodland Toms, F. I. C., F. C. S.

When the ensilage discussion assumed very great prominence, about fifteen months ago, it fell to my lot to analyze a number of samples of this novel feeding material, and when the subject had for the time exhausted itself, I took the opportunity of reviewing the *pros* and *cons* of the matter, so far as I felt warranted by my own experiments or those of investigators in countries where the process was well known.

The season that has passed has not been characterized by the same discrepancies in practice and opinion, and there is, consequently, less excuse for critical observations. Nevertheless, ensilage is still in its infancy; and it may be of service to many who intend to experimentalize during the coming season to have put before them certain points that probably will be rather outside their own particular line of observation.

In the above-mentioned articles on the "Chemistry of the Silo" (reprinted in pp. 151 to 163 of *The Field* "Silo" book) it was pointed out that "if freshly-cut plants, containing one ton of solid matter, be buried in a pit, under no circumstances is it possible that a ton will be taken out; but the more perfectly the air is excluded, the nearer to a ton the mass will weigh.

This statement, which is at variance with what is said by some enthusiastic admirers of ensilage, is borne out by every comparative analysis that has been made, and can easily be proved by any one who cares to embed deep down in the centre of his silo a weighed quantity of grass, and re-weigh it at the end of the experiment. A sack, waterproofed, if possible, to prevent juice gravitating to bottom of pit, but so arranged that the contained air could be well pressed out at the mouth of sack, would be a convenient method of testing this point, which is important as concerning the economic value of the process.

There are several points of practice bearing on this question of loss, which have been recommended, but which, from a chemical point of view, seem unadvisable, as calculated to render this loss of substance unnecessarily large. One of those is adding chopped straw or chaff to the fresh fodder when placing it in the pit. Goffart found,

from comparative experiment, that the more straw he added, the worse the ensilage kept. A recent experiment of Dr. Marcker, Director of the Government Experimental Station at Munich, seems to place this beyond dispute. He experimented on siloed beet residues, and the following table will show the percentage of loss on the fresh substance, by burying it in a silo with and without an admixture of straw :—

	Loss on portion.		Increased loss by addition of straw.
	Without straw.	With straw.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Fresh substance	19·3	23·5	4·2
Dry organic substance	21·8	29·0	7·2
Fat...	+60·0	+15·7	...
Fibre	10·0	23·6	13·6
Nitrogenous substances	9·1	24·6	15·5
Non-nitrogenous substances	28·8	32·6	3·8

Another cause of excessive loss in a silo is very probably due to attempts to drain it. It must almost necessarily facilitate the admission of air, and it allows of the escape of juice. The following analysis I have made of two specimens of ensilage liquor, and of juice expressed from fresh grass, will show that this is far too valuable to be lost :—

I. Ensilage liquor, amber brown color, pleasant alcoholic odour, fermenting and giving off carbonic acid gas freely. Contained 5·17 per cent solid matter, of which 0·98 per cent was mineral matter rich in phosphates. It contained 0·588 per cent of glucose.

II. Ensilage liquor, fermentation evidently progressed further than in last. No sugar. Acidity equal to 0·6 per cent acetic acid. Contained 5·47 per cent of solid matter, of which 1·39 per cent was mineral salts.

III. Juice of fresh grass contained 7·02 per cent of solid matter, of which 2·02 per cent was mineral matter, and 2·08 per cent sugar, calculated as glucose.

The above analyses will gain point if we call to mind that fresh grass only contains about twenty per cent of solid matter, of which about two per cent consists of mineral matter. Considering, too, that matter in solution is always more easy to assimilate than solid matter that has first to be rendered soluble, it is obvious that it must be wasteful to allow this juice to leak away, or to voluntarily squeeze it out from the fresh grass, as has been suggested.

Professer Marcker, in the paper above referred to on the preservation of beetroot refuse from sugar works, gives instances of the loss incurred with this substance, as shown by the amount first put in being contrasted with that afterwards taken out, and points out that the greatest loss occurs in porous unwalled pits, and that to obtain the best results, air-tight and water-tight cemented silos are desirable.

The figures he gives are very startling, and it is to be hoped that they do not hold equally good of grass and English fodder crops ; but it is certainly desirable that comparative experiments of a similar kind should be made to ascertain what are the facts. Undoubtedly they show the direction of the change that goes on in all silos, although it may differ in degree, and the results are, therefore, most instructive. The experiments were conducted at different experimental farms except 4, 5, 6, and 7

which were all carried out at one farm, and exhibit the result of a bad system of procedure. The decimals have, for convenience of reference, been omitted.

Number of experiment.	Duration of experiment in months.	Loss per cent of—		Loss incurred on 100 parts of each of the dry organic constituents present in the food.			
		Original undried substance.	Dry matter.	Fat.	Wood fibre.	Nitrogenous substances.	Non-nitrogenous substances.
1	13	20	23	+105	9	11	31
2	9	44	46	+140	45	37	49
3	3	18	13	—1	13	11	14
4	$4\frac{1}{3}$	55	45	—32	40	35	49
5	4	45	45	—44	40	28	49
6	$4\frac{1}{3}$	47	27	+26	14	4	35
7	$4\frac{1}{3}$	62	54	—52	52	37	56
8	$8\frac{2}{3}$	23	36	—23	36	31	32
9	8	19	21	+60	10	9	28
10	6	17	32	—8	31	40	30
Mean.....		35	34	+17	—29	—24	—38

The word "loss," as employed in the above table, and in all previous remarks, does not refer to damaged or moulded ensilage, involving a *virtual* waste of so much food, if unfit for consumption, but to an *actual* loss or dissipation of solid matter. As has been shown by the experiments of Lechartier (quoted in my previous articles on this subject), and confirmed by some recent experiments of Dr. Percy Frankland, some of the solid matter of ensilage is constantly "evaporating" away, as it were, in the form of carbonic acid gas, nitrogen, &c. The loss falls heaviest on the carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar and cellulose; consequently, *pound for pound*, ensilage may appear more nitrogenous, and therefore a more meat-producing food after storing than before. Unless, however, the ensilage is purchased, it is necessary to bear in mind that, even if the quality is improved, the quantity is decreased. Moreover, even the nitrogenous substances by no means escape without loss. The increase which appears under the head of "fat" is chiefly due to butyric and other acids formed by fermentation, and extractable by the same procedure as the true fat. It is therefore probably a fictitious increase, so far as true fatty bodies are concerned.

Whenever chemical action takes place, changes in temperature are produced; and an accurate determination of the temperature inside a silo will serve as a measure of the amount of change going on, and the circumstances under which these changes are most active. Not many data of this description are accessible, and some of those that have been published over here give temperatures so much higher than those of skilled experimenters abroad as to suggest that the ensilage was not of the best and most economical description.

The Ontario Experimental Farm (which under the able direction of Mr. W. Brown has been doing some exceedingly good work of late) undertook, in their silo experiments to keep a record throughout of the maximum and minimum temperature in various parts of the silo. They seem to be the most elaborate that have yet been

* Abstracted in Biedermann's *Central-Blatt fur Agriculture-Chemie* February 1883.

published and are worthy of very careful attention. The rather regretable discrepancies to which attention is here drawn by an asterisk mark are probably only printer's or clerical errors in the "advance proof," and may be found corrected when the full report comes to hand.

		Temperature inside the Silo.			Mean temperature outside.
		Top.	Centre.	Bottom.	
1st week	Highest	71°	92°	65°	52°
	Lowest	63	89	64	
	Mean	67	91	65	
2nd week	Highest	67	91	65	40
	Lowest	53	86	63	
	Mean	51	88	64	
3rd week	Highest	62	88	64	42
	Lowest	53	86	63	
	Mean	55	87	63	
4th week	Highest	59	93	68	41
	Lowest	58	92	[illegible]	
	Mean	58	92	67	
5th week	Highest	64	89	66	39
	Lowest	57	79	64	
	Mean	60	84	60*	
6th week	Highest	56	87	67	25
	Lowest	46	81	64	
	Mean	52	84	62*	
7th week	Highest	56	84	66	43
	Lowest	54	78	63	
	Mean	55	81	64	
Last week	...	...	73	...	26
Averge for whole period		58	87	61*	

Stress has been laid upon this insidious "evaporative" or fermentation loss, mainly because it has been overlooked by so many other writers. It is for the practical man to determine to what extent this loss is permissible. If good ensilage can be made where the hay crop would be a failure—if it can be prepared at a considerable saving in labor and expense; or, if for dairy or other special purposes it is better adapted to a farmer's requirements than hay or roots—then a moderate amount of waste may not be incompatible with even an ultimate profit.

To solve this difficult matter one requires, above all, an accurately carried out and strictly comparative series of feeding experiments. Moreover, the meat or milk producing power of the competing foods should not be reckoned on the ton of food supplied, but should be calculated back, if possible, to the yield per ton of fresh produce in each case, or to the yield per acre. We should then be working with fairly definite quantities.

Even accurately conducted experiments, as above suggested, would not necessarily settle the question absolutely for this reason: Ensilage, when once we know the most economic mode of preparation, can apparently always be reproduced of very similar quality; whereas with hay, unless we have a substitute sun in the form of a hay-dryer, there must necessaily be vast difference in quality, according to the nature of the weather at the time of harvesting. Hence ensilage should not be judged in comparison with the best hay, but with the average of hays as we get them on contrasting one year with another. On the other hand it is scarcely fair to compare hay made from fully ripened grass with ensilage made from less matured and therefore more nutritious material.

The best hay suffers little loss of nutriment in drying. By artificial heat in the laboratory one can even so contrive that it loses none whatever; but even in practice it does not exceed 2 or 3 per cent of solid matter under favorable circumstances. Under unfavorable conditions one may, of course, lose the whole crop, or (as shown

in *The Field* of Sept. 16, 1882) a tenth or more of its total constituents may be lost. This portion, moreover, may contain so large a proportion of the nutritious part of the hay that the residue left is almost valueless as food, and though taken in unlimited quantities, the animals fed on it may actually lose weight instead of putting on fat.

In addition to rain, that washes out the bone-forming phosphate and readily-digested sugars, hay suffers at times considerable loss by fermentation in the stack. The following is an analysis of two portions of hay, taken out of the same rick. The one was light yellow, and of moderate quality; the other of a coffee-colored brown, with a pungent odour, which it was proved (from the silver mirror produced by distillate with ammonio-nitrate of silver) to be due to aldehyde, an organic product intermediate between alcohol and acetic acid.

Analysis of Two Samples of Hay from the same Rick.

The original substance of the two samples contained respectively per cent.	A. Yellowish Hay.		B. Brown or Fermented Hay.	
	Undried.	Dried at 212° F	Undried.	Dried at 212° F
Water	15·20	—	12·80	—
Albumenoid substances *	10·31	12·06	10·51	12·05
Ether extract (fatty matter)	1·84	2·17	3·71	4·26
Free acetic acid	1·60	1·89	4·69	5·38
Sugar and sugar-forming substances (starch-like sub-stances, &c.)	13·47	15·88	9·03	10·36
Other non-nitrogeneous extractives ...	23·02	27·25	21·61	24·77
Fibre	26·97	31·80	29·43	33·75
Mineral matter (ash)	7·59	8·95	8·22	9·43
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
* Containing nitrogen per cent.....	1·62	1·90	1·66	1·90

It is noticeable that the loss in the fermented hay fell chiefly on those carbohydrates that are convertible into sugars; and further examination showed that it was the starch-like substances (insoluble in cold water) that most suffered; for whilst the yellow hay contained 12·46 per cent of starchy bodies, the dried brown hay contained but 3·42 per cent.

Of glucose (one of the true sugars) the yellow hay contained 3½ per cent, but the dark fermented hay scarcely any. Instead, it contained some products of decomposition, doubtless akin to dextrin which by boiling with weak sulphuric acid, produced the same effect on Fehling's sugar test as 7 per cent of glucose. Ensilage commonly shows a loss of sugar similar to this brown hay; but unless the original fodder was exceedingly poor in carbohydrates, or the fermentation is carried further than is at all necessary, I have not found that the sugar entirely disappears.

The facts regarding brown hay being of practical importance, from the fancy that some farmers exhibit for such fermented or "heated" hay, an attempt was made to ascertain the total amount of organic substance thus lost. As it was of course impossible to obtain any of the fresh grass from which the above hays were made, an excellent specimen of green hay from an adjoining rick, made from the same field and at the same time, was also examined. It was found to possess only 8·3 per cent of "ash" or mineral salts; and as this would be a constant quantity, the presence of 9·43 per cent of "ash" in the fermented hay made it evident that this

* Those figures marked with the asterisk are given as in the original; but there is evidently some error, as the mean is stated to be less than the lowest; and in the last line, applicable to the whole period, the temperature at the bottom is several degrees less than the average of the figures given above.

† A substance was classed as a sugar in the above connection if it reduced the Fehling sugar test, was soluble in alcohol, and was not precipitated by a solution of acetate lead.

apparent rise was occasioned by a loss of organic substance equal to 11 per cent of the whole dry matter.

The indigestible fibre was likewise 29 per cent in the greenish sample of good quality, as contrasted with 33·75 in the brown sample, thus showing that the loss by fermentation in the case of hay falls chiefly on the most nutritious constituents and renders the final product less digestible.

The Neilson system of haymaking, whereby the hay is stacked damp, and the air drawn from the centre of the rick by an exhaust fan, depends for its success on the heat given out during fermentation. One is, in fact, burning up one part of the hay to dry the other. As pointed by me in articles on "Haymaking" (*The Field*, September and October 1882, this is a defect in principle that is open to grave objections.

The yellow and brown samples above-mentioned were taken from a Neilson rick, the green was sun dried in the ordinary way. In order to prove conclusively that organic matter was being dissipated by this process, it appears of interest, not only to examine the hay, but the products that were being drawn out by the fan. If the carbonic acid, nitrogen, organic acids, &c., thus given off, be collected, it would be found to fully account for the actual loss estimated by analyzing the hay.—It is not, of course, possible to go quite so far as this with a haystack; but Dr. Percy Frankland, experimenting on small quantities of grass, has shown that, in the presence of air, oxygen is absorbed and large amounts of carbonic acid evolved. Nitrogen is also liberated from fermenting grass, showing a destruction of albumenoids. Small quantities of hydrogen and other combustible gases were evolved at the same time.

I have myself had the good fortune to procure from a Neilson stack three samples of water that had condensed in the fan-box outside the rick. The liquids, in addition to a small amount of waxy matter (probably mechanically carried out of hay by the steam), contained also minute quantities of acetic acid and alcohol. One thus sees not only that solid matter disappears, but in what fashion it may escape into the atmosphere :—

	Alcohol.	Acetic Acid.
October 16th. Water condensed from steam drawn by exhaust fan out of a rick of a meadow grass recently stacked in a green and dripping wet condition, contained per cent	trace ..	0·01
November 1st. Water from same stack. Temperature of rick, 150° to 160° Fahr.; ditto of exhaust tube in centre of rick, 135° Fahr.; vacuum, 22 lb. per square foot	0·21 ..	0·21
November 10th. Water from same rick. Temperature, 155° to 170° Fahr.; ditto of exhaust tube, 140° Fahr.; vacuum, 22 lb. per squre foot	0·08 ..	0·31

From the above facts it will be evident that neither ensilage nor hay can be in any way held up as a perfect process; but, as the good points of the one often come out most conspicuously under circumstances when its competitor is at its worst, it will probably be found most difficult to frame any conclusion likely to be universally applicable. Many of those who experimented last year with ensilage seemed abundantly satisfied when they turned out a something that was not a mass of corruption, but a substance that animals relished and throve on. From this point of view, the year's experiments have certainly been most successful. Having had the opportunity of inspecting some couple of score of specimens sent at various times to *The Field*, I can speak with confidence of the large proportion of excellent samples produced, and the very small percentage of failures. These experiments also confirm all previous warnings as to the advantages of very heavy weights and well-costructed silos. It is to be hoped that the experiments of the coming season will not only show that ensilage is easy to make, but will answer the questions, What does it cost, and what is it worth?

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May **1885.**

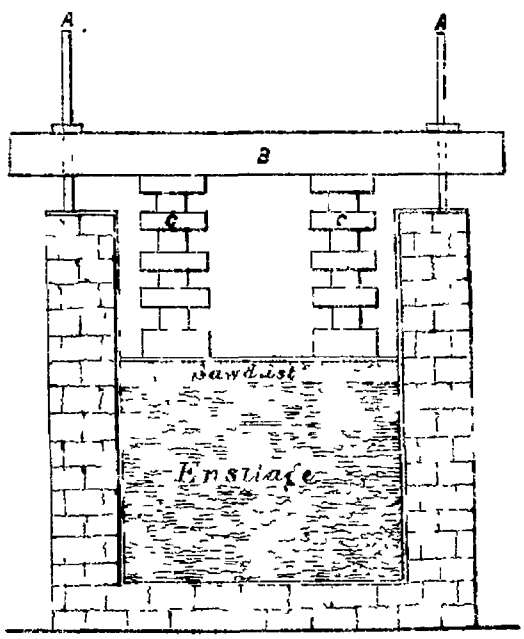
BUTTER FROM ENSILAGE-FED COWS.

SIR,—In my former letter to you on this subject (November 14, 1883), I referred to the increase of milk and the excellence of the butter from my cattle, which had then been fed a little over three weeks on ensilage.

It will interest your readers to know that the increase of milk then named has been more than sustained, and also the excellence of the butter, after fifteen weeks' feeding on the rations I then gave you, excepting an addition of about one pound of bran each cow.

I forwarded to you last night by parcels post, a sample of this week's butter which I shall be glad to have your opinion of in next week's issue.

Three weeks ago I opened a wooden silo fitted with screw press. This was filled the last week in October from second crop of coarse meadow grass, most of which had lain in the field after being cut for seven or eight days, exposed to the most incle-



ment weather; in fact, it rained almost incessantly the whole time, and, from exposure, the grass was quite yellow when put into the silo, yet I am glad to say that the ensilage is good, and the cattle eat it with apparently the same relish as they did the ensilage made from grass cut in July.

It is worthy of note, also, that there is not as yet the slightest particle of mould, although we are cutting down the third section. Whether this is to be attributed to the wooden silo or not I am not prepared to say, but in my concrete silo we came across mould in several places, although the contents were put in in favorable weather, whilst the grass in the wooden one was put in soaking wet.

Numbers of people who saw this grass when carted to the silo, and predicted its turning out nothing but a dung-head, have been to inspect it since opening, and are astonished at the result. There is not the slightest doubt that if this system of preserving winter food be only adopted for second crops it will save the farmers of this country hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of fodder, which hitherto has been little better than worthless.

One feature of this wooden silo is that the sides are of 1½ inch deal floor boards fixed to a frame-work made of 4½ inches by 3 inches and 7 inches by 4 inches

deals, with 3 inches plank bottom, proving that there is no need to go to the expense of heavy blanks for the sides, there being little or no lateral pressure.

S. H. STOCKS.

The Whitcliffe's, Cleckheaton, February 2.

[The butter is excellent in color and flavour, and well made, being good in texture and free from curd. Our correspondent's experience with wooden silos is supported by that of others. Probably it is that wood is not so good a conductor of heat as bricks, concrete, &c., and the moisture consequently does not get chilled against the wood to the same extent as against the other materials. In the above sketch the walls are not represented as made of wood, but the principle of the screw-press is of course the same.—ED.]

ENSILAGE-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

Week after week reveals a much larger number of ensilage experiments in Scotland this year than anybody had any idea of. Within the last few days silos have been opened in Mid-Lathian, in the Western Islands, and in the Orkneys.

The last-named was conducted by Mr. Johnston, factor to Dr. Barkie of Tankerness, and his silo is wholly above ground. A portion of a large hall at the home farm was fitted up, measuring 17 feet in length, 11 feet in width, and 12 feet in height. The floor was laid with flags pointed with cement, and the side walls, two-thirds up, were plastered with cement. At one end there was only a wooden partition, 1½ inch thick, battened and cemented. On the 18th of July the silo was about two-thirds filled, wth sown grasses. Boards were laid on the top, with a blending of a soil and about 2 feet deep of stone. The mass sunk from 9 feet to 4½ feet which it was when opened the other day. About 2 inches on the surface was mouldy and decayed looking, and so was a considerable portion next the wooden end, which had not been sufficient to keep out the air. The rest of the ensilage, however, was good and is being freely partaken of by cattle daily.

At Craigpark, Ratho, Midlothian, on the property of Mr. Firman, a silo, 10 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, was opened last week. The walls and bottom are of concrete (one part of cement to four of sand, and four of clean gravel with loose stones buried in it), and the roof of corrugated iron. It cost £36. Filling took place in the second week of October, and eight acres second growth of clover and rye grass hay was put in fresh. It was well trampled with horses, and, with planking and stones, a pressure of about 130lb. to the square foot was applied. A few inches at the top when opened was inferior, but the great bulk was in first-class trim. Cattle ate it greedily and so did pigs. Horses also partook of it, but not so readily. The cost of filling and carting was estimated at £2. The contents of the silo of really good food are about ten tons. The experiment is considered a success, and, indeed, as representing a clear gain, seeing that the weather was very unfavorable last autumn, and the aftermath could not otherwise have been saved in good condition.

Three farmers in the Island of Bute—Messrs. Hugh Duncan, of Longalcorad; Hugh McLean, of Ascog; and John Martin, of Ardnahoe—have conducted ensilage experiments in the feeding of dairy cows. Mr. Duncan had two cows that calved in July and August, fed for fourteen days on 56 lb. hay and chaff, 75 lb. turnips, 8 lb. oilcake, 9 lb. beanmeal. The avarage daily yield of milk was 2½ imperial gallons; butter from milk of last seven days, 6lb. The next fourteen days Mr. Duncan gave his cows 14 lb. hay, 40lb. ensilage, 6 lb. oilcake, and 8 lb. beanmeal. The daily yield of milk was three gallons, and the butter from last seven days' milk, 8 lb. Mr. Martin had two cows that calved in April last fattened for a fortnight on 10 lb. hay, 75 lb. turnips, 6lb. oilcake, and 6lb. of beanmeal daily. Their milk produced 4 lb. of butter the first week, and the second 4¼ lb. Instead of the hay he gave 24 lb. ensilage the next fortnight, with the result that the butter increased to 4½ lb. the first week, and 5 lb. the second. The increase of milk per cow on the ensilage was three imperial pints.

Mr. McLean's two cows had calved more recently, on the 21st and 28th of November last. Their flow of milk, of course, was heavier. For fourteen days they got 34lb. hay, 160lb. turnips, and 12lb. beanmeal. The average yield of milk was five and a half gallons per day. The next fortnight the hay was dropped, and 90lb. ensilage, 66lb. turnips, and 12lb. beanmeal were given. The first week of this fortnight was signalized by an increase in the milk; but, through the ensilage not keeping perfectly, it fell off a little the last week.

The ensilage was supplied from the silo on the home farm of the Marquis of Bute, so successfully inaugurated by the factor, Mr. J. F. Stuart. A week's food was taken away at a time. Messrs. Martin and Duncan had no difficulty in keeping it sweet all that time, but Mr. McLean had. The cows seemed to relish it, and improved in condition under it; while the milk and butter at the same time improved in quantity and quality.

Ensilage Feeding Experiment.

Sir,—I send you by post a sample of ensilage from my silo, and shall be obliged if you will given me your opinion on it. I have stall-fed twenty-five heifers on it, with 8lb. of cake per day and 2lb. of hay, and sold them out fat at the end of about nine weeks. I also sold one fat that never got anything but ensilage and 2lb. of hay. These cattle went into the stalls thin, after foot-and-mouth disease, and never had a root of any kind. For about a fornight at last they got, in place of cake, the same weight of Indian corn or oats.

John F. Dillon.

Lismullen, Navan, Meath, Ireland.

[The ensilage is made of coarse grass, in very moist condition, and unchaffed and considering the nature of the herbage, is a very good sample.—Ed.]

The Peckforton Silos.

Lord Tollemache opened on Wednesday his silo, filled in June with dripping-wet grass. It will be remembered that, during the hay harvest of last year, Lord Tollemache, for experimental purposes, filled four silos under different conditions. Rain had been falling heavily on the grass carted to the silo under notice, and it was taken to the chaff-cutter full of moisture, and pitched into the silo in the condition in which it came in. An American, who had been present at the filling of silos in America under precisely similar conditions, told Lord Tollemache that his ensilage would be worthless, as it would turn out to be rotten. His predictions have been falsified, for when the silo was opened, it revealed the ensilage in a sweet and sound condition, and, in the opinion of the practical farmers present, better adapted for dairy stock, from the moisture it contained, than either of the other silos. In the course of conversation, Lord Tollemache said that he had given orders for the construction of two silos on each of his ten farms in Cheshire. His lordship added that he should now have no hesitancy in filling these silos in any weather, if at all, he would undoubtedly give preference to grass containing moisture.

American Experience on Silos and Ensilage.

Sir,—I enclose a letter lately received from America. If you care to give your readers the practical experience of one who seems to have thoroughly tested the advantages of silos, you are quite welcome to do so.

Vernon.

Sudbury Hall, March 28.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May 1885.

Indian corn makes by far the best crop, and most profitable, with perhaps the exception of rye-grass (which we call "Timothy") * and the lucern grasses. "Corn" grows well on either a light or heavy soil, provided that it is rich. My practice has been to manure the land in the autumn with about 20 tons stable manure to the acre, and plough it in. In the spring, to cross plough 6 inches deep and harro well. Then I plant 2 bushels of "corn" to the acre in 6 inch drills, 3 feet apart, in this manner.

In this way of placing the seed, you get more to the acre. When the "corn" is about three or four inches high, I pass a Thomass smoothing harrow over it to suppress the weeds. After this, it is only necessary to cultivate between the rows with a horse cultivator twice or three times, just to keep down the weeds until the "corn" is large enough to shade the ground and choke the weeds. I use "Blunt's prolific mammoth ensilage corn" will answer nearly as well. The common "yellow field corn," which you usually see here, does not do so well.

When more than half the "corn" has "tasseled out," and the ears are in the milk, I begin to cut, which is done with an ordinary hand sickle— the man taking an armful at a time and laying the "corn" on the ground with the butts all one way, to facilitate feeding the "corn" to the cutting machine. One-horse dump carts are used, with four stakes at the corners to keep the "corn" from falling off. When the cart is backed up to the cutter the two hind stakes are removed, and the load is then easily dumped. The cutter may be run by either steam power or double horse tread power.

The size of the silo (in my opinion) should be governed by the capacity of the machinery—that is to say, it should be large enough to fill in one day, and not so large as to require several days to fill, although, after it has once settled, it can be opened and refilled without injury to the fodder.

I have used 300lb. pressure to the square foot, and also only 100lb. I find that the latter weight is nearly sufficient, and the former too heavy.

I have tried cement silos above and below ground, and partly cement and partly wood; but the best result has been obtained from a silo I built last year in my barn, above ground—and all of wood—the cost of which I now give you.

1,600 feet matched spruce lumber, ⅞inches at $16 per thousand ..	$25·60
654 feet spruce studs at 16c., 2 inches by 4 inches and corner posts larger	10·46
13 days' labor at $2·75	35·75
Nails, hardware, &c.	8·61
Cartage of lumber	4·00
Extra work, tearing away floor, &c., four men one day	6·00
	$90·40

The size of the silo is 8 feet and by 10 feet and 30 feet high. The ensilage, after being pressed into a solid mass, and refilled twice, measured 1,584 cubic feet, which, at 40lb, per cubic foot, equals 63,360lb.

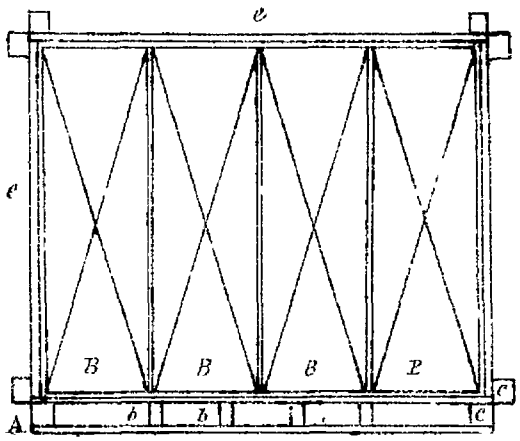
I have been fattening steers this winter on 70lb. of "corn" ensilage per day with roots and cotton-seed meal alone. The "corn" should be cut less than half an inch in length; a quarter of an inch would be much better.

The easiest way to handle the weight is to purchase old wine or oil barrels, take one head out, and fill them with gravel or sand, and then replace the head. In no other way can a man handle five to seven hundred pounds so easily.

*The application of the name of "Timothy" to rye-grass does not appear to be general in America, for all American agricultural books that we have had an opportunity of referring to apply that name to the catstail grass (*Phleum pratense*), which is said to have received its cognomen from Mr. Timothy Hanson having introduced it to Carolina.—Ed.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May 1885.

I give you the ground plan of my silo. If the silo is exposed to frost or to the weather, it should be sealed out-side, as at A ; but in a warm building this is not ne-



cessary. Covers of plank (B B) are placed on the top of the ensilage, with half an inch play at the sides. If these covers are not too large, there are more easily handled. The corner posts (*c c*) are 4 inches square, the studs (*b b*) 4 inches by 2 inches and the boarding (*e e*) inches spruce.

In about a fortnight the ensilage will cease settling.

My experience this winter in feeding my horses with ensilage has been most disastrous. I lost seven horses in a week , and the only ones I had left had not been fed on ensilage to any extent.

F. Bronson.

Verna Farm, Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, U. S., February 21.

Pamphlets on Ensilage.

The lectures on Ensilage and on Southdown Sheep, recently delivered by Mr. Henry Woods at the Institute of Agriculture, are now published in a shilling pamphlet by Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. It will be remembered that, in the course of his lecture on the former subject, Mr. Woods gave some particulars as to the value of grass when made into hay and when made into ensilage, and also as to the relative value of crops of buckwheat, oats, spurrey, and maize; and many agricultural readers will doubtless be glad to learn that in this pamphlet are included the balance-sheets on which those statements were based. If Mr. Woods' conclusions as to profits should be borne out by the practical experience of agriculturists in general, one may expect to see a complete revolution in farming; for it can hardly be supposed that farmers will persist in their present course of procedure if they can double or treble their net returns per acre by resorting to silos and new crops. Hay is always a precarious product; and one of the great advantages promised by silos is security against loss in rainy weather. If, in addition to this, ensilage is as profitable as Mr. Woods represents, one may almost anticipate an extinction of haymaking; for why should people make hay, even in favorable weather, if they can ensure very much larger profit from the same crop merely by saving it in another way? It is possible, however, that some persons may question the soundness of the basis upon which Mr. Woods founds his general conclusions. Taking an acre of grass, which weighs 12¾ tons, he gives 12 tons as the weight of ensilage produced therefrom, and only 2 tons 7 cwt. as the weight of hay made from an equal quantity of the same grass. The value of the hay is taken as £4 per ton, and that of the ensilage at one-third of the value of hay, or £1. 6s. 8d. per ton; and all the ensilage is taken to be of equal value per ton, whether made from maize or spurrey, buckwheat or green oats. But, confining ourselves to the grass, and assuming Mr. Woods' statement to be correct, we find that, from equal quantities of the same grass, the weight

of ensilage made is more than five times as great as the weight of hay, while the value of the latter per ton is only three times as great as that of the former. Accordingly, one ton of the grass made into ensilage would be worth about as 1¾ tons of the grass made into hay; or, to put it another way, one ton of grass, when reduced by the ensilage process, is, worth 25s., but the same quantity of grass, when reduced by the haymaking process, is worth only 14s 9d. If such be the case, who will run the risk of making hay? Many people—and we confess we are among them—will be inclined to doubt the general applicability of such proportions and value; but, whatever opinions may be held with respect to those items in Mr. Woods' accounts which are based upon the assumed values, his statements of expenditure actually incurred in the different processes cannot but be of considerable interest.

A much smaller pamphlet on ensilage is one by Dr. Foulis, published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, of Edinburgh. We gave recently an account of the opening, at Cairnie Lodge, Fifeshire, of a silo dug in the ground, and sheltered by an improvised roof of canvas bags. There is no novelty in earthern silos; others in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, have been described in our columns; while on the Continent and in America the earliest silos made were mostly of this character. Dr. Foulis, however, gives fuller particulars than any yet published of a British earthern silo; and any one wanting such information cannot do better than get this six penny pamphlet.

Messrs. E. H Benthall and Co, the well-known makers of chaffcutters, &c. have issued a small pamphlet on ensilage and a description of the concrete silo they intend to construct on their home farm The silo is to be 25 feet high, all above ground, with some novel features in the way of appliances for filling, weighting, and emptying. Copies of these particulars can, we believe, be obtained on application to the firm at Heybridge Works, Maldon, Essex.

Various pamphlets or portions of catalogues, have also been issued by the principal seed firms, including Messrs Charter and Co. of High Holborn, Messrs. Sutton of Reading, Messrs. Oakshott of the same town, and Messrs. Webb and Sons, of Wordsley, Stourbridge.

We may add that a new edition of the "Silo" book issued from the *Field* office is now in the press, and will include the experiences of the past season. As these are very numerous, and considerable additions and alterations have to be made in the text, the book cannot be ready for publication for several weeks to come.

Open-Air Silos.

Sir,—One of your correspondents told the public that open-air silos were out of the question, and that the consequence of such an experiment would be that the mould entering the sides would permeate the mass and render it useless. Many of us thought that this looked like begging the question. Mr. Coltman, of Hardberry Hill, near Middleton in Teesdale, was apparently one of these, for he tried the following experiment. Last summer he made a frame as follows: He let in four larch poles into the ground, so that 12 feet were above ground, in the open air. He thus inclosed 7 feet square to the posts he nailed slabs of wood 1½ inch thick leaving an interval between each slab of 6 inches. Fourteen loads of inferior grass were stacked within this inclosure, which were estimated to weigh about 8 tons. The top of the grass, well trodden, was covered with boards. Ashes were laid on the boards, and on the boards were evenly distributed about 3 tons of clean river stones The stack was not even thatched. The ensilage, when cut into, was found to be moulded all round the sides to the depth of 6 inches; on the top, under the boards, 3 inches. It was of a brown color, of good quality considering the coarseness of the material, and was greedily eaten by his cows; and so well did they milk on this food that, when it was consumed, he purchased a ton at 30s. of Mr. Bainbridge of Middleton, and let it four or five miles up a very hilly road to his place, and, mixing it with bad hay of his own to spin it out, consumed the whole.

Another experiment I should like to make known. Mr. John Gargate, of Langdale Beck, near the High Force in this county, is a lead miner, and has a little grass land. He filled a barrel, measuring 4 feet high by 31 inches in diameter, with grass from his meadow, and refilled again and again till it was full, weighting it with clean river stones. He consumed the contents, which was excellent; and, spinning it out, it lasted his two cows seven weeks.

With regard to the first experiment I think that if when making a stack of ensilage in the open air, the worst materal was carefully placed to the outside and the good grass kept in the inside, if it was very heavily weighted, and when the settling was completed the outsides were cut down with a sharp hay spade, very much less mould might be expected. With regard to the second experiment, why should not every cottager who keeps a cow, like Mr. Gargate, have a row of barrels somewhere under cover filled with roadside grass, hedgeback grass, cabbage leaves, lettuce ditto, pea haulm, and even lawn mowings? I venture to say that they would find it a most useful addition to their cow's dietary, and the improved quantity and quality of their milk and butter would amply repay them for their labor.

I venture to add that I have verified the accuracy of these facts, and I thoroughly believe that they may be relied on.

CHAS. H. FORD.

Bishopton Vicarage Ferry Hill.

Extracted from the "*Field*".

ENSILAGE OF SEWAGE GRASS.

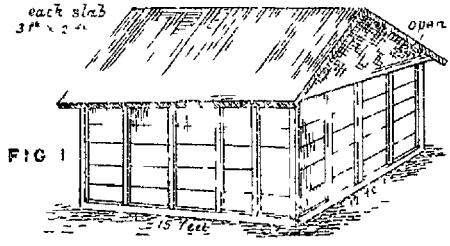
The profitable employment of sewage farms is obviously a matter of great public importance, especially when we consider the growth of population, the necessity of preventing pollution in our rivers, and the desirability of alleviating as far as possible the onerous burdens which press upon the ratepayer. Experiments in the utilization of sewage grass accordingly have an interest over and above that which attaches to the preservation of the herbage of an ordinary meadow or part, and the more so as the sewage grass is usually very rank and succulent and therefore of a character such as was alleged, a year or two ago, to be incapable of preservation in a silo—unless, indeed, dry material were mixed with it to absorb the moisture. Numerous practical experiments have, however, done much to dispel this illusion, for various persons of their own free will, and others because they could not help it, have filled their silos with dripping wet grass, and yet have eventually found the ensilage in excellent condition; while the mixture of dry material is likely to have a deleterious effect, unless done cautiously and only to a limited extent.

The satisfactory settlement of a question of this kind—important as it is to farmers in general —is even of greater relative importance in its bearing on the profit or loss of sewage farms. Some three or four crops of rye grass are cut in the course of the year on such farms; it is essential to get these crops cleared off as quickly as possible, in order to flood the ground anew; and the excessive amount of moisture is opposed to a rapid process of haymaking, even under favorable circumstances. When atmospheric conditions are unfavorable, the results are disastrous. It is bad enough for anybody to have his hay lying out in rainy weather under ordinary conditions of culture; but on the sewage farm the rain that naturally falls upon the land is a minor consideration, for the sewage of the district has to be disposed of in addition. Hay that has been weather-beaten for weeks is often scarcely worth the cost of stacking; what then can be the value of that which has been drenched with rain and doubly drenched with sewage? And we have heard of instances of the sewage having to be run upon the land before the mown grass could be carted away—there being no other alternative, except to pour it direct into the river at the risk of a prosecution.

If, then, it be proved that grass can be successfully pitted regardless of moisture, the cutting of the crop need never be hindered. Mowers can be set to work immediately the grass is at its best; the produce can be put at once into the silo,

sewage be turned on to the ground without delay, and the next crop will be able to make progress without suffering the retardation that necessarily results while the process of haymaking is going on.

The attraction to the opening of Mr. Lascelles' silo at Croydon on Saturday last was therefore something more than that belonging to the silo itself, or to the quality of the ensilage in addition, had this been made from ordinary meadow grass. Records have already been published of the opening of several silos made according to Mr. Lascelles' system, of portable concrete slabs; but as all who read this may not have seen any previous description, it may be as well to repeat a few particulars from a letter of his which appeared in our pages about twelve months ago. He says, "My method of erection is as follows · Having decided where to erect the silo, level the ground, or, if already level, place on it a raised platform of earth, 12 inches or 18 inches high, so as to keep the bottom out of the wet. Then lay down plates of ordinary 4½ inches by 3 inches quartering, with mortices throughout 3 feet apart, centre to centre. Insert uprights all one size—say, for example, 10 feet long—with a tenon each end in the plate Drive a head plate in the top of the same length as the bottom plate, and the framing is complete. The walls are now formed by screwing slabs of concrete 3 feet long, 2 feet high, and 1½ inches thick, with a hole in each corner, to the wood uprights . . . . .The general appearance will be something like



the sketch; and you will see I have indicated thatch for the roof, which might be reed, heather, straw, or whatever is cheapest and handiest."

The cost of this silo (15 feet long 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high) is £16 in London, the carriage was £2 and fixing £2—or £20 in all. To this would have to be added the cost of the covering boards, which might be 3d. or 4d. per square foot, according to the thickness of the boards used; or, if concrete slabs were adopted instead, they also would cost 4d. per square foot; and this, on 180 feet of surface, would amount to £3. The cost of the roof and weights would also vary with the material used. In this case the ensilage was weighted with lumps of concrete, stone, tiles, iron, and any available lumber, and the pressure was estimated at about 1¼ cwt. per square foot.

The quantity of grass put into the silo consisted of twenty-three two horse loads which were estimated to weigh 50 tons—an estimate, however, which looks rather excessive. It was rye grass, produced on 4¾ acres of the sewage farm belonging to the Croydon Corporation, and was purchased by Mr. Lascelles for this experiment, and carted to an enclosure of his in Gloucester-road Croydon. A previous experiment with a Lascelles silo on a smaller scale had been made on the sewage farm, but the result was not altogether satisfactory, for a partition was put in the silo to separate two crops, and the boards and weights were laid over this, so that they could not sink properly when the grass settled down, and the ensilage was damaged accordingly. In the present instance, the ensilage, we understand, is sold to a dairyman in the neighbourhood, whose cows we saw eating some of it with evident relish. The total weight of the contents of the silo, when opened, was estimated at about 30 tons, so that, if the two estimates be correct, there would be a loss of about 20 tons. No doubt a considerable reduction in weight has arisen from moisture draining away into the soil or into a shallow trench cut around the silo; for it stood upon the bare soil, and Mr. Lascelles says he preferred not to make the bottom

water-tight, thinking the great amount of moisture might possibly spoil the ensilage if the whole were kept in. The drainage, however, must have been very considerable to account for the difference between the estimates. The cubic contents of the silo are 1,800 feet., and 50 tons in this space would amount to 62½lb. per cubic foot: hence the estimated weight of the grass put in was as much as if the silo were filled with water up to the very brim: and grass, sodden as it may be, never can weigh so much as this. Possibly, however, some of the loss may be accounted for by water draining away during the process of carting and filling The filling extended over a fortnight or three weeks (no weights being put on in the interval), so the grass would settle down considerably in the interval, and there would be ample time for some of the water to leak out.

When the silo was opened, the ensilage at the surface weighed about 40 lb. to the cubic foot; two or three feet lower down it weighed about 50 lb., and at the bottom it will doubtless weigh some pounds heavier. Probably owing to the draining off of the moisture, the grass at the upper part had shrunk away from the sides, so that one's hand might be thrust down between the ensilage and the concrete slabs, showing that there evidently could be no lateral pressure there. But, although there was this vacant space, there was very little indication of mouldiness. Some ensilage had been cut out at one end, several days before, and we were told that, after the cutting, the part exposed to the atmosphere heated so much that it "smoked," and mouldiness to the depth of about an inch was found in the course of a couple of days. There was also some acidity in the upper part of the silo. The ensilage that we saw cut out two or three feet from the top seemed well preserved. Of course, from the character of the material, it could not be expected to compare in quality with that made from good meadow grass; but the result was very satisfactory considering the unfavorable nature of the herbage from which the ensilage was made. The grass seemed to have undergone little or no fermentation; it was more compact and moister than that near the surface, did not feel warm in the slightest degree, and, when taken out of the centre of the mass, there was scarcely any perceptible smell. Before long, however, some odour became noticeable, as is usually the case, especially with moist ensilage, on exposure to the atmosphere; and the surroundings of the silo had a decidedly characteristic smell, but, in our opinion, it was less pungent than the odour of many an ordinary cowshed, and certainly much less objectionable than many samples of ensilage, not made of sewage grass, that have "come under our nose."

One arrangement we thought might have been improved upon. The silo was opened from above, and visitors ascended to a wooden stage erected some 2 feet or 3 feet below the top of the silo wall, and looked over into the interior: while the ensilage cut out had to be lifted over the wall on to the stage before being carried down. This probably was only a temporary arrangement; but it seemed to us that it would have been much more advantageous, both for the spectators and for the practical working of the system, if provision had been made for unscrewing a few slabs at the end of the silo, so as to form a kind of door for cutting out the ensilage. A sectional view of the contents would have been far preferable to a surface view; there would have been less uncovering and removal of weights, and less deterioration would be likely to result from the smaller amount of surface exposed; while the labor of taking out the ensilage would be reduced. The portable slabs seem to be well adapted for this arrangement, and, indeed, they may be employed in many ways on the farm and in the homestead; for if the owner of a silo such as this became tired of its present purpose, he could put on a more permanent roof and make it into a stable, or pull it to pieces and turn the slabs into feeding and drinking troughs, pigsties, &c.

This leads us to remark on the multiplicity of purposes to which this material lends itself. In the same enclosure with the silo is a laborer's cottage built with similar slabs; in some of the adjacent roads are comfortable suburban dwellings for London men of business of moderate means; in others there are handsome villas, in the Queen Anne style, from designs by Mr. Norman Shaw; and at the rear of Mr. Lascelles' residence is a

crete in various forms is turned to numberless uses, ornamental or utilitarian, or both together, such as rockwork, pavements, water-tanks, &c. Instead of perishable wooden tubs being used for flowering and dwarf fruit trees and shrubs, their roots are encased within concrete slabs, which are sunk into the beds and borders, whence plants are lifted and removed bodily as occasion requires. Altogether we had but a limited idea of the many ways in which this almost imperishable material could be turned to account until we went to see the opening of the portable silo on Saturday last.

Extracted from the "*Field*."

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ENSILAGE.

On Monday Lord Tollemache propounded a scheme for the consideration of his Cheshire tenantry, which met with the most gratifying reception from them. Several noblemen and gentlemen in Cheshire, including Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Tollemache, and the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M. P., have constructed silos, all of which have proved successful. Lord Tollemache thereupon determined to offer to his tenantry on very easy terms whatever advantages the silo system may possess. His Lordship issued a letter (a portion of which was given in *the Field* of last week) inviting his tenants to meet him at Peckforton Castle on Monday. There was a very large attendance, as the Peckforton estate is about the most extensive in the county.

Lord Tollemache expressed the pleasure he always felt at meeting his tenantry and said that this was an especially gratifying gathering, and he hoped it would prove as useful as the subject which they had to consider was important. This was probably the first meeting held with a view to extend a knowledge of the advantages of making ensilage as fodder for the stock of tenant farmers. A considerable number of gentlemen had expressed a wish to be present on that occasion, but he had been reluctantly compelled to decline, considering that it might possibly operate as a check to that full and free discussion so necessary to assist them in arriving at a sound and practical conclusion. The questions to be submitted were, first, as to the cheapest and best means of providing silos, and, secondly, the terms on which they were to be provided for those who wished to make ensilage. They had no doubt heard and read much of the claptrap that had been published and rubbish asserted, such as that if freedom of contract and all restrictions were done away with, tenants would carry out vast improvements independently of their landlords, also that all laborers ought to be the actual owners of their cottages (laughter); but they knew full well that great improvements as a rule could not, and ought not, to be carried out by farmers without the assistance of their landlords. (Hear, hear.) Many cottagers—certainly not all of them—on that and other estates were provided with three bedrooms for the proper separation of the sexes, but, as they were aware, if there were no restrictions they would take in lodgers and crowd their houses, to the demoralization and discomfort of themselves. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the immediate object of their meeting, he said tenant farmers, with the assistance of their landlords, should be supplied with silos, and thus possess the advantage of being able to make ensilage in all weathers, thus providing a superior and much larger supply of fodder for stock. And the offer he was about to make to them was that he himself should construct silos on their farms on the condition that if the making of ensilage proved of advantage they should pay 5 per cent interest on the outlay, but if it proved the reverse, notwithstanding every care had been taken in the filling of the silos and properly weighting them, they should pay nothing (applause); and in case of any difference of opinion arising on the subject it should be left to arbitration. He made the offer for the purpose of encouraging the extension of a system—he would not say recently discovered, but recently developed—which if generally adopted would, he was persuaded, greatly benefit those engaged in agriculture not only in Cheshire, but throughout the kingdom. (Applause).

A long and interesting discussion followed on the construction of silos, and on the ensilage system generally, and a representative from the firm of Messrs. Reynolds and Co. explained by the aid of models their mode of compression, which Lord Tollemache proposes to adopt.

Mr. Walley, of Tilston, one of the largest tenants on the estate, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Tollemache for his disinterested and interesting attempts to benefit them, said that for many years no subject of interest to agriculture had arisen but what Lord Tollemache had, as it were, anticipated it. The terms on which Lord Tollemache proposed to erect silos on their farms were the most liberal it was possible to conceive. (Applause.)

Mr. Allwood, of Burland, said that Lord Tollemache's efforts were appreciated, as they deserved to be, not only by his own tenantry, but by agriculturists generally throughout the kingdom.

Lord Tollemache replied that he did not deserve all the good things that had been said of him; but, as the owner of a large estate, he felt every pleasure in making the tenants on it happy and comfortable. It was a source of real pleasure to him, as "the tenant for life" on the estate, to bear a part in endeavouring to improve the condition of the people on it during what he might consider his tenure of office. Alluding to the subject of the nationalization of the land so freely discussed, his lordship observed that when his estate—if unfortunately such an event should come to pass—should be handed over to the nation, he thought it would be in as good a condition as any in the country, and as could be expected of it. (Laughter and cheers.)

The tenantry were subsequently entertained at luncheon at Peckforton Castle.

Ensilage of Green Oats.

Sir,—I send you a sample of ensilage made from green oats taken from Mr. Stobart's smaller silo, which was opened last week. The smell seems an entirely new one, and is admired by everybody. The cattle, too, take the food eagerly, and a number of gentlemen visiting here yesterday and to-day have pronounced these oats to be splendid.

In reference to the discussion between Mr. De Salis and others, I would like to state that the cost of the iron weights used here was between lb. 16 and lb. 17 per 100 superficial feet; that is, about 45 per cent less than Mr. De Salis's estimate, which makes a great difference in the consideration of the question.

Mr. Stobart continues well satisfied with his ensilage experience; he is still feeding his milch cows, fatting cattle and store beasts to the number of upwards of a hundred—all doing well. Thos. Easdale.

Pepper Arden, Northallerton, March 18.

[The ensilage of chopped oats is a very good sample, a little acidulous, and much resembling a sample we received from Mr. Wilson, of Rigmaden, some weeks ago.—Ed.]

Ensilage in Scotland.

As the consumption of ensilage in the numerous silos north of the Tweed progresses, it becomes more apparent that the most suitable forage for the silo in Scotland is natural or meadow grass. The Portmore silos, in connection with the Highland and Agricultural Society are turning out beyond the anticipations formed at and shortly after the opening. Both cattle and sheep are doing well on the ensilage.

Then, at Mr. Duncan's home farms of Benmore and Blairmore, a large number of dairy cows have been fed on meadow hay ensilage for three or four months. The animals maintain condition, milk heavily, and both milk and butter are of the most delicious nature. The dairy produce from the ensilage feeding is quite as palatable as that from grass-fed cows. At Blairmore a pressure of only 56 lb. to the square foot was applied, which is far below the average; yet the ensilage seems perfect. A sample inspected by the writer last week was delicious. Sheep are feeding on it with an evident relish, preferring it to good sound hay. Mr. Wood, Manager at Blairmore believes that more attention is necessary to protect the sides of the silos from mould-

ing or decay. His advice to those making ensilage is to take care of the sides, and the centres will take care of themselves.

Mr. W. M. Oliver, Houpasley, Hawick, has not been so successful with his silo as many have been this year. At a recent meeting of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club at Hawick, Mr. Oliver described his experience. His silo was built under ground about 6 ft. square, with side walls formed roughly of brick 4½ in thick. It was filled with natural grass at three different stages in August, and for the first month the weighting applied was about 2 cwt per square foot. Latterly only about one-third of that weight was brought to bear. When opened, no mould was discovered on the top, but the sides had done badly, presumably owing to the roughness and openness of the walls. At first all stock fought shy of the ensilage. Latterly, however, dairy cows consumed it, and the result was a visible increase in the yield of milk and weight of butter. Since the silo has been opened, the decay and fermentation at the sides have increased and spread over the top. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Houpasley silo of 1883 has been a success, but its comparative failure is understood to be due to defective treatment which experience can avoid.

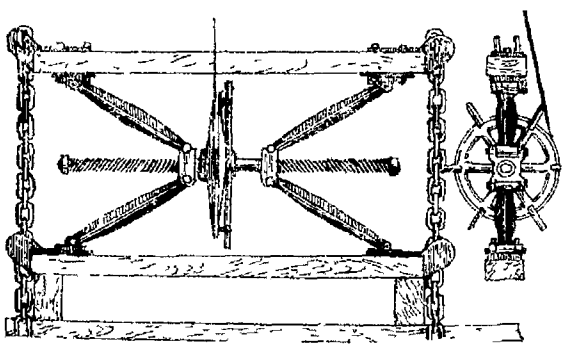
At new Monkland, in the west of Scotland, Mr. Wm. Lang, farmer, Annethill, has had more satisfactory results. His silo consisted of a hole dug near the steading, with side walls built roughly of stone, and no roofing. On October 23 the pit was filled with 25 tons of clover and tares, and about the average pressure applied. It was not disturbed till about the end of February, when it was opened and a small cut was taken out. Though the odour was strong, cattle ate the ensilage readily. It was found to be more palatable after it had lain a day. The quantity and quality of both butter and milk increased when the cows were fed with ensilage.

The Annethill silo, of the simplest and cheapest description, and without any roofing protection from the weather, promises in its first year, like most of those in Scotland, to prove a great success. W. M.

Extracted from the "*Field*."

THE "ENSILAGER."

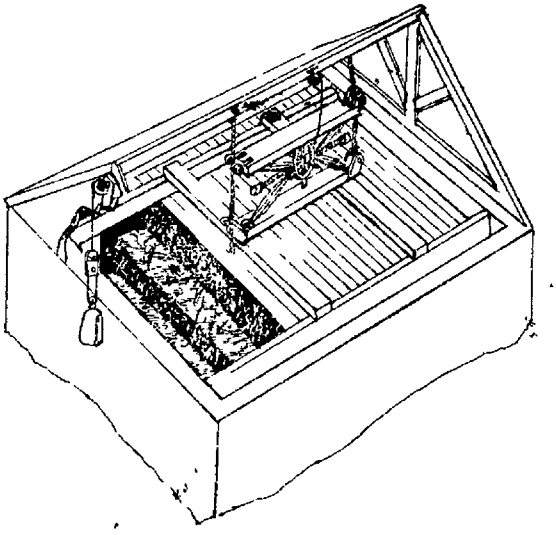
Messrs. Moore and Co., of Auburnside, Crewe, have sent us the following illustrations of a mechanical contrivance which they have patented for the compression of fodder in silos, and to which they have given the name of the "Ensilager." The first woodcut gives a side and end view of the working apparatus, in which a spoked wheel, like the steering-wheel of a ship, is turned round upon a central screw, whereby



the sloping arms between the two horizontal beams are straightened, and the beams forced apart. As the upper beam is hooked into chains fastened to the bottom of the silo, the lower beam, which is movable, drives down the contents of the pit until the arms are fully extended. The lower beam is then temporarily hooked into the links untill a shorter grip is obtained above, and then the process of compression is repeated.

The second woodcut gives a birdseye view of the top of a silo, in which some of

he covering boards have been removed and cutting has been commenced, the pres-



sure being kept on meanwhile by the beams being supported by props at one end, while the other rests on the silage.

The advantages claimed for the "Ensilager" are—continuous or automatic pressure, cheapness, and simplicity. The continuous pressure is attained by means of a wire-card attached to a weight suspended outside the silo, and passing over pulleys to the central apparatus. Here it is wound between two collars on the screw, and, as the silage sinks down, it unwinds itself like the fusee of a clock by the action of the suspended weight. The inventors state that it will maintain a pressure of from 70 lb. to 120 lb. per square foot on the silage during the time it is sinking. The price for the "Ensilager," chains, pulley blocks, and wire rope for silo 60 ft. by 12 ft. is 25 guineas, and for one of a 100 ft. by 12 ft., 30 guineas. This is exclusive of weights for suspension outside, which may be supplied by a box of stones. When the machine is not required for compression, it can be raised to the roof by working it the reverse way. The machines are being manufactured for Messrs. Moore and Co. by Messrs. R. T Smith and Sons, of Whitchurch.

Extracted from the "*Field*."

Poor and foul Pastures.

Now is the season to make observations on this subject, which is growing in importance. Grass lands maintain their value, while arable fields, in many instances, are standing at a discount. It is almost superfluous to say, this is because grass lands need but little labor, and meat, milk, butter, and cheese maintain their past high average prices. Pastures are now preferable to arable because the labor on the latter has increased in price, and the produce of cereals at home is now interfered with by the yield of the fertile countries in the East, the West, and the British colonies in the far-off southern hemisphere.

It is singular that in these circumstances more attention has not been directed to such methods of improving pastures as may be termed inexpensive. The present year has been one for developing marked or strong contrasts. In cases where the soil and turf are naturally good, and where the turf has been skilfully fertilized, the finer and more nutritious grasses and clovers have grown vigorously and yielded abundant crops, either for feeding on the ground or cutting for hay. On the contrary, where the soil is poor, either naturally or from the want of extraneous food for the best grasses on it, there the worst weeds have been developed in the rankest form. Thistles, nettles, sheeps parsley, "hards," and docks need not be taken

any notice of from my present point of view, as these coarse plants will grow anywhere and in any season, if they be neglected. They are, therefore, no indication of the chemical or fertile condition of the soil, and hand work is the only means for exterminating them. Rushes, too, are an indication of water, and, if they be excessive, draining is the only remedy. Rushes, however, are not always an unmixed evil, for I have known low-lying meadows drained to kill a few rushes and the grass reduced in value for dairying purposes by one-half at the same time.

But there are three weeds that are clearly indicative of the chemical quality and fertile condition of pasture soils. These are sorrel, butter-cups or king-cups, and what are commonly termed bull's-eyes—a wirey plant with a large yellow eye and a white fringe. When one or two of these grow in an excessive proportion to the grass, it is a sure indication, not only that the crop of grass is being weakened, but also that what is taking the lead in growth is composed of the coarser and more innutritious plants. The above three weeds, however, seldom grow side by side. Sorrel will grow on light and heavy soils, but more freely on the former, while buttercups seldom make an excessive growth on light soils, and bull's-eyes do not thrive freely on heavy soils. So from general observation it may be said that where these weeds grow vigorously it is as follows : on light land, sorrel and bull's-eyes ; on heavy land, sorrel and buttercups.

In travelling through the country during the last six weeks, it was frequently to be observed that the above weeds—either in one or the other pairs—were as heavy as the crop of grasses among which they grew. I have closely examined several fields, and my previous views on the subject have been additionally confirmed. In Surrey there are pastures that at a distance appear to be of some other crop besides grass and weeds They are now quite brown, or of a reddish brown, from the excess of sorrel growing in them. A month or six weeks ago the same pastures were as yellow as a field of turnip seed from the excess of buttercups in them. The seeds of the latter are now fit to gather, if they were worth gathering. But from this it will be judged that the hay off these pastures will be very coarse stuff. As I have intimated, where these weeds grow only the coarser grasses thrive. The finer and more nutritious grasses have not the food at their roots which is required for their full development, and, therefore, they linger in the form of a hidden existence. It is the same with Dutch or white clover, and Welsh or red perennial clover. But these I will deal with specially below.

Now, what is the condition of the soils whereon the growth of the above three weeds is encouraged? I will take some samples of exceptional soils, and a general sample of the seeds from the foul Surrey pastures mentioned to illustrate this. If a quantity of raw, uncultivated soil be taken from a fen district, and, after being worked into a fine mould, a mixture of the seeds of the grasses and weeds in question be then sown, it will be found that not any of the grass seeds would grow and live many days, even if they germinated and sent blades above the surface. But—and here is a great point in these considerations—the seeds of both the sorrel and king-cups would not only grow, but thrive and mature. If, however, this same soil or humus have mixed with it a small quantity of lime, and a short interval be left for the lime to act, then the grass seeds would grow and make strong plants if otherwise fed ; but the sorrel and buttercup seed would not grow. What does this prove? Simply, that in the pastures in which the above weeds predominate there is much of the same chemical element that exists in raw fen soils and bog earths.

The chemical element thus pointed to is a free acid. The action of the lime is to combine with this free acid, and thereby to neutralize it so far as its present influence on plants goes. In short, in the extreme case in question the lime is restored to its original character, *viz.*, chalk, or carbonate of lime. This free acid accumulates in arable soils as well as pastures when a succession of certain crops are grown. It is the result of the decay of roots of plants that have been cut off in a green state. The roots of cabbages, brocoli, savoys, and other plants of a similar character give off this free acid as they decompose ; so do the roots of tares. In the former case, where two or three crops are forced in market gardens in a year, lime

has to be frequently applied to keep the plants healthy after several crops have been grown in succession. But even heavy dressings of lime will not neutralize this free acid effectually after the growth of several crops of plants of the colewort genus, for even if in addition to lime the land is heavily manured with stable dung, or guano and superphosphate, the roots will become diseased, with symptoms similar to "fingers-and-toes" in turnips, and the plants, of course, soon stop growing, and eventually die, if not removed. In such a case the only successful practice to rid the soil of this free acid, so that profitable crops of vegetables may again be successfully grown, is to take a cereal crop, wheat or rye. Of course, if the vegetable plants were left for seed, this would not occur, as the seed would act, as cereals do, in ridding the plants and their roots of the acid which, on being liberated, would be noxious to the next crop of the same genus.

But to improve "sour" pastures by the growth of cereals is of course out of the question. Therefore, we must resort to lime in the first place as a neutralizer, and afterwards feed the turf with such extraneous fertilizers as will suit the requirements of the best grasses. Gypsum, as a sulphate of lime, and chalk, as carbonate of lime, are both good as neutralizers, and as yielding food for the best plants—gypsum in particular, as the sulphur it contains enters largely into the composition of all healthy cultivated plants. These latter substances, however, are of course much slower in their action than is newly slaked lime.

The materials and means we can command for feeding the best grasses are now so well known, that but little need be said in regard to them. Superphosphate of lime, in the form of dissolved bone, is of course the most effective application that can be made in most parts of England. I have seen cows in Cheshire biting close to their own dung, where superphosphate of lime had been put on in the previous spring, and doing the same the second year after raw bone had been applied; while in the same pasture the grass was standing nine inches or a foot high where the above fertilizers had not been applied, and the cows would not touch it so long as they could get a bite as above mentioned. In some parts of the Eastern Counties, however, the use of bone and superphosphate has not been satisfactory, counting the cost and the result. But there and elsewhere I have seen lime and lime and earth—such as lime mixed with an old bank or a part of a headland of an arable field—have the most striking and beneficial effect. Where the land was grazed the cattle and sheep ate as the above mentioned did, biting the dressed parts close to the ground, and leaving the other parts neglected.

Here I may relate a singular error in judgment which I recently saw practised. In the same pastures there are sometimes patches or veins of soil which produce good grass that any grazing animal will eat; there are also side by side, or encircling the good patches, grasses which are of the reverse kind. The same difference in the quality and length of the grass would, of course, occur as in the cases above quoted. The error in question consisted in the owner of a pasture of this kind putting some lime and earth he had prepared on the parts that were eaten close to the ground, and leaving the other plots, where the grass was left long by the animals, without any dressing at all. Animals are good judges of what is palatable and nutritious, and, if they be free to select for themselves, it is certain that they will not make a mistake. On the patches where the grass was long, sorrel and buttercups grew; they needed lime or lime and earth, therefore, to "sweeten" the grasses, or to make them more palatable. If, then, there was not enough lime and earth to dress over the whole pasture, it certainly ought to have been applied to the plots on which the animals did not prefer to graze.

An interesting instance, to show that "sourness" or a free acid, does exist in pastures, and that it is important to neutralize it, may be seen adjoining the Brighton road, near Croydon. This pasture, so far as my observations for several years go, is mown one year, and fed off by cows the next. Last year it was left for hay, when it was half covered with sorrel and bullseyes. This year it has been fed off by about one cow to the acre. It is now half smothered with the above weeds, blossoming and seeding, although many of them have been trodden down by the cows.

But here is the important point. By the roadside there are five or six clumps of trees, composed of birch, beech, elm, and chesnuts. As the surface is two or three feet above the road, they send their lateral shoots an extra distance into the pasture. In most cases this has occurred for several yards, the distance being defined exactly by the cows having cropped the grass there close to the ground in the form of a semi-circle. In these semi-circles there is not a stem of either sorrel or bull's-eyes, while immediately beyond both are as thick and strong as I have said they are over the whole field. I have said above that cereals will clear arable land of sourness or free acid, but that such practice cannot be adopted on pastures. Here, however, is clear evidence that trees will do on pasture what cereals will do on arable soils which have been too long under the colewort genus of plants This pasture was heavily manured last spring with dung from the cowhouse and stables ; but while it increased the grass, it seems at the same time to have made the weeds grow more vigorously. By the action of the roots of the trees, and the result of their drawing the free acid from the soil, it is perfectly clear that a heavy dressing of lime, chalk, or gypsum should be applied in addition to any other fertilizers.

A few more remarks on restoring old or improving new pastures. Pastures must be impoverished if they be either mown or fed year after year. Of course, if a crop of hay be carried bodily off, the soil is deprived of as much as it has fed on and appropriated A crop of cattle or sheep is not so bad, but still they deprive the soil of what they carry away This is why milking cows make the Cheshire and other pastures so poor if they be kept on them year after year, and nothing that they carry off is returned The morganic constituents of their milk comes, of course, from the soil ; and when they are carried off the farm in the form of cheese, the soil is so much the more exhausted Male animals, particularly when they are growing, deprive the soil of its constituents, and nearly to the same extent. They are walked off in the form of bone, horns, hoofs, and muscle

Returning bones to the soil is the more direct plan of restoring pastures. But there are not enough of them to be had, although they are brought from all parts of the world. Any one who could discover a large deposit rich in the constituents of bone would be a lucky man, and greatly benefit British graziers. In the absence, however, of an abundant supply of bone, or bone-earth, we have to do the best we can with other products. Giving beasts a good supply of cotton-cake and pulse grown on the rich maiden soils of foreign countries, and well spreading their dung when it gets dry, is one excellent plan. Folding sheep and giving them the same food is a superior one, so far as the pasture goes, and they are often more profitable when thus treated than cattle. But, as will have been seen from the example by the side of the Brighton road, where the pasture was well manured last spring, if there be an excessive crop of the weeds quoted as now standing there, a heavy dressing of lime, or chalk, or gypsum must be applied ; or, what would be better, no doubt, would be a mixture of all three.

I promised a few special notes on clovers. Broad clover "sickness" still remains a mystery, but lime and gypsum tend to lessen its effect. Dutch. or white clover, and welsh, or red perennial clover, are, however, different. These will grow freely for any length of time, provided they are supplied with the food they require. The reappearance of white clover on pastures is sometimes described as being mysterious ; but in most pastures it is in existence although it does not grow and blossom. So soon as the food it requires is placed there, then the plants develope themselves. Its seed pods, too, are of so light or feathery a character that they are often no doubt carried as far as thistle seeds are, and, if they drop on suitable soils, they grow and blossom, when some of *their* seed pods are carried on to multiply the stock. Bone earth and wood ashes are the best foods for these perennial clovers. This is well known by the way they appear after the former has been applied in some form to Cheshire pastures, and in patches on and around the ashes left by gipsies' fires by the road-sides. But they will be "brought up" on most pastures by the use of lime, and adopting the other means above explained for improving pastures. That lime is one important element of the food of white clover may be as

plainly seen by observing that it is almost always thick and vigorous on the borders of roads that are repaired with limestone. The dust blown from the road on to the green sward supplies the lime-food. W. W. G.

METHOD SUITABLE FOR SCRUB LAND IN THE MALNAD.

Cleaning Foul Ground.

Never, perhaps, in the recollection of gardeners living have all kinds of coarse weeds, and especially couch grass, twitch, thistles, &c., been more rampant than now. To keep them in check during such a season as the past has been is impossible, and now the soil is in all directions literally a mass of weeds and grass. To pick these out, in many cases, will be but to make the matter worse. Couch, or twitch grass especially, forms a new plant from every tiny portion, and it would be beyond the power of the most acute vision to detect all the roots, even if the ground were so friable as to admit of its being picked out fairly clean. Unfortunately, the worst aspect of the weed growth is found on stiff, wet soils, and where forking cannot be proceeded with for any good purpose. These grasses are not deep-rooters, and generally are found near the surface. If the season has been dry, such weeds are easily kept in check, and may at this time of the year be readily forked out; but, the present season, both for growth and moisture, has been most exceptional—therefore only exceptional remedies can be looked for to get rid of the nuisance. The best and most efficient course would seem to be to trench deeply, putting all the surface weeds at least eighteen inches below the soil, and so thoroughly burying them that they can but rot, and thus add to the fertility of the soil. Trenching has several valuable points, such as are well understood in all good gardens where it is the rule to deeply trench probably one-fourth of the entire vegetable ground every winter. If a wet season, the excessive moisture gets away from the surface and the roots more readily; if it be a dry season, then the increased depth of cultivated soil enables the roots to go down in search of the needful moisture, and to find it; then as a result, let the season be what it may, the benefit of the trenching is seen, but specially so in a dry time, as then crops on shallow-tilled soils are soon dried up. Trenching also enables a quantity of vegetable material to be buried in the soil, much of which, unable because of its fibrous nature to decompose at once, affords food to the crops for a couple of seasons. In such a category I put a mass of strawberry beds that I am about to have deeply buried, and on which will plant potatoes next year. Not only will this mass of vegetable matter constitute manure ultimately, but it also acts as drainage for the stiff land. As a benevolent object, the value of trenching may be well enforced, as during the ensuing winter labor promises to be scarce, owing to the past bad season amongst farmers and gardeners. Except in very hard weather trenching may be proceeded with at almost any time, but the sooner it is proceeded with, the better; as it will give to the newly turned-up soil the benefit of what frost may visit us during the winter. A few acres of trenching done during the winter will therefore be both to the advantage of the gardener and also the laborer, who will be only too glad to be enabled to earn a means of subsistence. Thrice as expensive as digging, trenching is perhaps four times more valuable in after results. This season, however, in addition, it seems the only way of solving a grave cultural difficulty. A. D.

Extracted from the "*Field*."

FIELD CULTIVATION.

The following paper was read at the meeting of the Baringhup and Maldon Agricultural Society and Farmers' Club on the 29th of May:—

In choosing as the subject of my paper "The Preparation of a Seed-bed." I was actuated by the thought that, as nearly every farmer has been for the last five or six weeks actively engaged in the actual operation, it would be a subject suitable for the occasion, and with which every one would now be thoroughly conversant, and perhaps have many facts stored away in his memory only waiting an opportunity for disclo-

sure. Such opportunity will be provided when I have finished reading, and I trust that each one will discuss the paper fully, and give us the benefit of his observations and experience. Such an expression of opinion, coming from practical men, must convey much more valuable and useful information than is possible for me to embody within the scope of a short paper like this.

Too much energy is generally bestowed by the farmer on the desparate endeavour to plant as large an area as possible, irrespective of the manner, and trust to Providence for a good season, a good crop, and the end of all his difficulties. "Quantity, not quality," is his motto; so many acres got in now being, to his hopeful mind, representative of so many bags, or so many pounds, shillings, and pence the following harvest. Alas, how seldom are these fond hopes realized? The experience of the last few years must have convinced all thinking men that such farming is quite unsuitable for a dry climate like this, where much of the soil has become impoverished of its virgin fertility, and cannot from this out be expected to yield payable results, unless an improved system of farming be adopted. Taking the average of the colony this year —9½ bushels—as an example, and an average price for wheat as 4s. 6d. per bushel, how, might I ask, can any farmer profitably produce grain at a total income of two guineas per acre, supposing that he has to pay for every operation, or reckons a fair equivalent for his own and horses' labor, wear and tear, interest on capital, &c. Some of the papers seem quite astonished that so much land should have gone out of cultivation during the past year, but a little inquiry would have shown that the simple fact of the matter is that wheat-growing has not been paying, and the northern selector, cramped in his area, and with no better prospect before him, sells out to almost the only man who has capital to purchase, that is, the adjoining landed proprietor who tears down the improvements and division fences and returns the farm to what it was ten years ago—part of his run—thus defeating the labors of twenty years of legislation. As the cost of production has been reduced as low as it is likely to be for some time to come, only one way that I am acquainted with can insure a successful issue, and that is by increasing the yield. And that the preparation of the soil in the first instance has more to do with that result than is generally acknowledged I feel thoroughly convinced. As plants derive most of their food through their roots and soil in a liquid form, it will at once be seen that not only is a bed required in which germination may be properly effected, but also that a regular, equitable, and sufficient quantity of moisture should be supplied during their entire after-growth. In regard to the first of these conditions, *viz.*, germination of the seed, three principal essentials, *viz.*, moisture, air and heat or light, are required, which can only be obtained in a bed properly and carefully prepared. Unless provision has been made for all of these, failure may result, and frequently does, inasmuch as an excess or deficiency of water or want of heat may retard or altogether prevent growth. The difference between the time required for an early or late sown crop to cover the surface is simply the difference in the amounts of heat in the soil at their respective periods of sowing. It is a well-known fact that animals starved in their youth never again succeed so well as those liberally dealt with from the first; so it is with our wheat, put it in the ground badly, thereby starve it when young, and you have a weak plant and prospective failure from the very outset. With respect to the second condition, *viz.*, regular supply of moisture, I dare say many of you have observed that garden ground deeply and finely pulverized was at the depth of 8 inches or 10 inches quite moist even at the end of our last dry summer, while soil adjoining of the same kind and quality, but unworked, was perfectly dry at double the depth. Thus, it will at once be seen that it was the fine state of division and friability of the one as contrasted with the hardness and solidity of the other, which gave to the first the power of retaining moisture for so considerable a length of time. But the firmness of the soil would have had little effect had it not been accompanied by the depth. This deep working causes our soils to become lighter and finer, therefore better able to resist the effects of a hot wind either on the plant or soil. This wind is more injurious than the heat of the sun, as it has the power of extracting moisture from everything moister than itself, if, therefore, the plant cannot obtain a ready supply of moisture in the subsoil, instead of ripening gradually under the influence of the sun, it languishes for want of nourishment, and withers off—not ripens. Soils ploughed 4

inches or 5 inches usually fail at that most critical of periods—when the ear is forming or filling. Herein, I think lies the origin of the very common remark, that so and so's crop had not yielded according to the straw. After heavy rains it is often patent to anyone that the few inches of fine soil around the rootlets has become, in every sense of the term—mud, while the subsoil under is still hard and dry. Such a condition of the soil is a most unfavorable one for the young wheat plant, and when that soil dries, hardens, and cracks, the damage has been completed, and the plant, unhealthy from the start, can never be expected to grow into a strong and heavily-yielding matured plant. It is this excess of moisture. if only for a day or two, which causes our shallow-worked soils to become caked on the surface, and when exposed to the summer sun, baked as it were into bricks, and so hard to plough the following season. Dry as our climate is, much harm is done by these occasional wettings, more almost than the want of rain, as in soil once thus set no air can again circulate. Had this land been broken up 8 inches or 9 inches in the first instance instead of 4 inches or 5 inches, the superabundant moisture would have been more distributed and the subsoil in a better condition for carrying off superfluous water. Besides, the extra 4 inches of soil provides a very much increased range for the roots, making the plant food more accessible and more easily taken up to the plant, and by the increased depth more soil is in turn exposed to the ameliorating, sweetening, and disintegrating influences of the atmosphere, causing more of the mineral constituents locked up in some soils to become changed into available or dissolvable matter. Of course there would be a disadvantage in ploughing deeply if the subsoil is of an inferior quality, but that difficulty may be got rid of by subsoiling with the future intention of bringing it nearer the surface. But from what I have seen in this district, I think there are few soils here but which might very safely have been broken up 8 inches at the first, more especially if allowed to lie over a summer's heat, and all new soils should be allowed the benefit of such exposure. Ground ploughed deeply at first is never again half so much trouble to plough as that merely scratched to begin with. Ploughing as seen at our ploughing matches, and for which fancy prizes are offered, is to my mind a complete farce. The sod is turned over, or, rather, often set upon edge, in one, clean, unbroken, shining sheet, very pleasing to the eye, but in my humble opinion useless from a farming point of view. In this as well as in ground ploughed up in stiff furrows, or where it breaks in rough lumps, there are a large number of cracks, rendering it utterly unfit for a seed bed. Supposing seed to be sown upon furrows of this kind, at least one-third of it descends to the greatest depth reached by the plough—never to rise again. This sowing upon the furrow I have always regarded as a most undesirable seed bed, except in the case of sandy or light loamy soils, where the furrows fall nicely together. If these furrows were broken down before seeding, it would result in a very considerable saving to the farmer, as, instead of the 1¾, 1½, or 2 bushels we hear of as being necessary to ensure a proper thickness, I believe one bushel or less of good sound seed well sown upon well-prepared ground is quite sufficient, and although perhaps thin at first, it will be quite thick enough before next harvest, besides giving very much better ears of grain. When the harrow alone is used to put in the seed when sown upon the furrow, as is the almost universal custom, only the top or crown of the furrow is broken, leaving the lower half untouched, providing certainly a covering for the seed but absolutely no mould in which the roots might spread and gather strength unless they change the order of nature and grow upwards; in fact, the feeders of the plant, on which so much depends, are just left to shift for themselves. Now what we want is not the little fine earth at the top, and the rough underneath, but exactly the reverse, the fine under and the small lumps on top. Let this object be obtained by whatever means you like. scarifier, cultivator, rotary, drag, or disc harrows, the aim should be the same—a deep and thoroughly pulverized mass of earth, the deeper the better, in which the plant roots, and from them the plants themselves, may luxuriate. A much improved seed bed can be obtained where the ground is hard or stiff, by doing most of the work before sowing and then covering with the scarifier, rather slow, but effectual. The best implement I have seen for very rough dry ground is the spiked roller, which reduces the lumps well and leaves the surface full of little indentations, and loose too, from the revolutions of the spikes while turning. The destruction of weeds, always a difficult matter, could be more easily grappled

with if depth of soil could be obtained without bringing the lower soil to the surface, inasmuch as many seeds when turned down six or seven inches deep do not start in growth until they are again brought to the surface, when they start up along with the crop, while if they had been nearer the light germination would have ensued some time during the winter, and the weeds, or part of them, been destroyed by the scarifier. It has always been very troublesome to destroy these weeds after harvest, because if ploughed down little or none of them grow until after the heavy rains, while if ploughing is deferred until they have sprung up, more work is frequently crowded into a limited space of time than it is possible to finish properly; so often the work is passed over in rather a rough manner, or else the season becomes too late for sowing; and, whatever a farmer may be, he should never be late, for then only a wet spring can save his crop, and you know how many wet springs we have had during the last five years. In order to obviate this rush of work at one particular season, when a farmer crops say 200 acres, perhaps it would pay him as well to fallow one-half or so of it yearly, and sow the other half. By this means a more equitable supply of work could be found for his horses all the year round, and less men would suffice. The difficulty about weeds would partly vanish, and a much higher yield of cleaner grain would be obtained. The troublesome job of getting down with the plough after harvest could be surmounted, as it is seldom during winter but that the soil becomes wet enough to break up any reasonable depth. By fallowing I do not mean simple ploughing, leaving wild oats, &c., to spring up between the furrows and to seed at their pleasure, but besides a good deep ploughing, a thorough working afterwards, and keeping the weeds down by sheep or scarifier until seed time arrives. Now to conclude, I have not touched upon many sujects that I might have, and have not gone so much into detail as I at first intended, but I dare say you will have gathered from what has been read that I believe in thorough preparation of as great a depth of soil as possible, manuring with steel if you like, sowing only the best and cleanest-screened seed upon a clean loose bed, and at a good time of the year, By such means I am convinced that the average of Baringhup—nay, the whole colony might be raised—more scarifying and rolling in place of harrowing in sowing time, less hoping for good, and more preparation for bad seasons. If our climate is not the best it is no use grumbling; if we cannot suit it to our wishes, then we must suit our requirements or operations to the climate, and we will be better off. And just one word about ploughing matches before finishing. Instead of giving all the money to the plough that breaks the ground least, and only five inches deep, I would suggest that a prize be also given to the implement that would break it up most, and leave it in the most suitable condition for sowing upon. A competition between Cockerell's rotary harrow, Robinson's disc harrow, ordinary drag-spiked rollers, and scarifier would be a very useful experiment for farmers, and one I believe to which they would bestow some little attention. That, gentlemen, is all I have to say to-night.

Baringhup, May 27.

J. Gilfillan.

"Australasian"
10*th June* 1882.

Effect of Manures on Crops.

In a former article (*The Field*, November 19), having stated that the effect of manures on crops in various localities was not always the same, as the conditions were certain to be different, we then merely alluded to those conditions, but now propose to call attention to some of them at least.

It is true that but little is as yet known concerning the full effect which they are likely to exert, and we do not propose to enter fully into all details as far as they are known, for that would be impossible in the space at our disposal; but our intention is rather to point out the principal influences at work, so that those who take an interest in the subject of experimental manuring may be the better enabled to draw conclusions from such results as they may obtain practically, after allowance has

been made for the effect of the locality. The extent to which allowances should be made is at present unknown; and it will only be by repeated trials that the necessary corrections will be discovered. First, all the constituents for plant life must be present in the soil. This we may consider as an axiom concerned which there can be no dispute; but more than this is requisite, the plant food must be in such a condition that it can be with ease absorbed or assimilated. This latter condition does not always obtain; it is quite possible for two soils to be almost identical in chemical composition, in so far that each constituent is present in the two soils in the same quantity; but still one of the soil may be fertile, the other not so. This difference is due to a want of similarity in the arrangement of the constituent parts. In one case they are combined, so as to be readily dissolved by water, and thus rendered accessible to the plant, whereas in the other the arrangement is otherwise.

A fertile soil will not require manuring to any great extent, and it is doubtful whether the addition of much manure would be productive of any corresponding gain. The time when a great gain by manuring occurs is, as is well known, after the soil has been exhausted by a former crop, when certain of its constituents which were soluble have been removed, and then either a fresh portion must be rendered soluble, or manures must be added. In the latter case the same end is attained, and in a shorter time. The improvement of the soil is therefore due to cultivation and manuring: but the extent to which this occurs is largely dependent upon properties inherent in the soil, and also upon external influences. Granted that the soil of the locality is normal in composition, whether it be a clay or a sandy loam, that it is not absolutely deficient in any one constituent, there are then three distinct physical properties of the soil which most probably have a definite though indirect influence on the action of manures, and these properties are—porosity, color, and character of the surface. We have said "indirect influence" as being in opposition to the direct influence of the constituents of the soil upon the manures. The time which elapses after the land has been thoroughly wetted before it becomes fit for working is largely dependent upon porosity, which, so long as it is not possessed in too high a degree, is of great value. A soil which is too porous is said in common parlance to be "hungry," than the manure, instead of being retained, is readily washed down and out of the reach of the plant; on the other hand, want of porosity causes a soil to be wet, and then aeration cannot take place, the very substances which compose the soil do not become altered and rendered soluble, and the excess of vegetable matter is not decomposed. However, a wet soil has one redeeming feature—when once warm, it retains its heat much longer than if it were dry.

The color and character of the surface are, as a rule, of great effect, dark colored soils being warmed by the heat of the sun quicker than those lighter colored and the presence of vegetable matter, which produces the dark tint, appears to retard the cooling; hence the changes in the composition of the soil, which require a moderate temperature, will proceed more rapidly in a dark soil, and the presence of small stones on the surface is likewise useful, as it prevents the soil below from cooling too rapidly at night.

From what we have just said, it is evident that the lay of a field is of great importance, as the amount of heat received from the sun on a southern slope is not only greater than that received by the same area on the level, but the above physical conditions to which we have cursorily referred, make themselves felt, which would not be the case were the field on a northern slope.

We must not omit the influence exerted by the shelter of trees, whether for good or evil. In many parts of England, more especially in the north, trees and hedgerows have been reduced to a minimum, under the supposition that the land in the neighbourhood will become drier. Such a supposition is no doubt true, as under the lea of large hedges the land has not much opportunity of getting rid of superfluous moisture, and the precipitation of the rain by trees, if a fact, is reduced in quantity. But, on the other hand, trees and hedges contribute a considerable amount of shelter from the wind, reducing the evaporation of water from the surface, and consequently the temperature of the earth. However, it becomes a question to be decided by

experience, whether dryness probably accompanied by a lower temperature of the soil is or is not preferable to a moister condition, but with less movement of the air, accompanied by a slightly higher temperature. This last state of affairs has been tried for some time, and it remains but to hear the opinions of those who are working under the new system; for our own part, we are inclined to think that the old method, with better drainage, would be preferable.

Such, then, are some of the various physical conditions of a soil which can be judged of by the eye, and which will tend to produce a variation in the results obtained by manuring different soils with the same quantities of manure.

We can hardly conclude this article without mentioning one or two chemical conditions which are only indicated by analyses of the soil. Superphosphate added to a soil deficient in lime is but of small value, as, instead of being fixed by the lime which ought to be there, and retained for the plant's use, it passes away too readily in the drainage. A highly ferruginous soil is likewise unsuited for the application of a superphosphate, because the iron present fixes the superphosphate in such a form that it becomes of no use to the plant.

It is almost needless to state that the proportions of those manures which are already well represented in the soil might be reduced, were our knowledge in a more advanced state. At present we are only in possession of a few facts, which tend to show that the addition of manure to soil already well supplied is unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in the yield. *"Field."*

From the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, To the Secretary to the Dewan, General Department, No. 101, dated Bangalore, 5th August 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dockets Nos. G. 2120-9—47 of 19th July and 2810-18—61 of 30th July, requesting the submission of a report on the methods adopted in the Amrut Mahal Department for the storage and stacking of fodder for the cattle which I was unable to reply to until the former records of the Department had been searched for information.

Dr. Buchanan, the earliest writer on the subject of cattle in Mysore, who travelled through the country in 1800—1—2, mentions incidentally that the cattle of some of the Amrut Mahal herds were in better condition than the country cattle in consequence of hay being given to them in the hot weather; but as he does not furnish any details, it is not possible to say how or when the hay was cut or what quantity was stored.

The Amrut Mahal was that time in charge of the Mysore Government under the administration of Púrnaiya, but I cannot find that the practice was continued, nor is there any allusion to it in the records of the Department for many years after the British Government assumed the direct management of it, the cattle being entirely dependent for pasturage in the dry season upon what is known as hot weather grazing in swampy kavals and on the margin of tanks as well as on this early grass of the frontier jungles of Mysore and Coorg.

In the course of my tours during the last year I made a good many enquiries on this subject and ascertained from some of the older officials of the Amrut Mahal that about the year 1839 the grass in some of the hot weather kavals had been cut and stacked by orders of the officer then in charge of the Department, and I have since found among the records a translation of a vernacular order issued in April 1839 by Major Watkins of the Commissariat, then in charge of the Amrut Mahal, to the Daroga of the herds in the Arkalgud and neighbouring taluks directing them to have all the surplus grass in some of the kavals cut and stacked by coolies between that time and December and to send in bills for the cost.

These accounts are not now forthcoming, no report of the experiment seems to have been made and I believe there is no one now in the Department who can give reliable informations about it. The herdsmen say that the cattle would not eat the hay and that it rotted when it stood.

Colonel Magrath, now Commissary General, who reorganized the Department in 1866 after the dispersion of the herds in 1860, informs me that in 1867 he had about 40 tons of hay made and stacked in some of the kavals in Hassan, but he is not certain whether it was made use of or not as he went to England soon afterwards and since that time nothing has been done.

The Amrut Mahal cattle are in some respects better off than the ordinary cattle of the country as many valuable pastures containing jhuls as well as the borders and beds of large tanks have

been reserved for their use and they are also able to take advantage of the early grass, bamboo shoots and other forage which spring up in the frontier jungles after the first showers when there is no grass in the open country, but with all these advantages the want of pasture in the hot season is severely felt by many of the herds and it is of the greatest importance that every method for providing sufficient fodder at this critical period should be tried.

The attendants of the cattle are much prejudiced against hay which they assert to be unsuitable for Amrut Mahal cattle and that they will not eat it ; but there is no foundation for this as I have pointed out to them the steers in the depôt eating the dry grass used for thatching the herdsmen's huts and I have no doubt that what was stacked on the occasions referred to was of very bad quality and perhaps not so palatable as the withered stalks left standing.

The difficulties as regards providing hay are first that unless the work is under strict supervision the hay is spoiled by the grass being allowed to stand too long before it is cut in order to ensure dry weather or if cut earlier being damaged by heavy rain, and next the expense of making it. It has always been the custom at Hunsur to stack hay for the public cattle of the Madras Government, but even under European superintendence it is found most difficult to save it in good condition. The hay in use there at present is greatly inferior to straw, and Colonel Magrath agrees with me that as fodder it is of very little value. As regards costs it would not be advisable to spend any large amount on cutting grass by paid coolies when the kavals are so far from proper superintendence, and I understand from Colonel Magrath that he did not see much prospect of inducing ryots to do the work on the varam or half share principle.

At the same time the matter is of such great importance that the experiment ought to have a much more extensive trial than it has had hitherto, and I propose commencing this year in the Rambana Hanta and Devambudhi kavals where this can be done under the supervision of the Overseer of the Kunigal Farm who is thoroughly experienced in making and storing hay.

The result of this will be reported, as also the progress of the experiment with ensilage of the success of which I am very hopeful.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 455, dated 7th August 1884.

In reply to your No. 2120-9—47 of 9th July I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. In the neighbourhood of Bangalore, where there is a great demand for hay, some attention has been paid to its cultivation, and, after reaping, it is carefully dried and stacked in the usual manner. On the top of the stack coarser straw is closely packed, sides fastened down, so as to make the stack as watertight as possible.

3. The chief fodder for cattle during the hot weather and early parts of the rains is ragi and rice straw. As soon as the ragi is reaped, it is left for one day to dry, and then loosely stacked near the threshing floor. After being threshed out, which takes place generally in December or January, the straw is carefully stacked to be used as wanted. Rice straw is treated in the same way. If properly dried and carefully stacked, the straw is good enough for use during the second year after reaping. Ragi straw possesses some very good qualities, and on it cattle can be kept in capital condition ; in fact horses thrive on it much better than on some of the inferior grasses that are the only ones obtainable in some parts of the country. Javari stalks are also used largely where obtainable for cattle. These are cut and stacked loosely for early use. Sugar-cane, after being pressed, is sometimes given to the cattle, also (avare) bean and groundnut leaves when green. But ragi and rice straws are the two on which the ryots in this District depend ; and after an average crop of both, there is sufficient in most parts to supplement the grazing available.

4. The ryots are very careful naturally of their more valuable cattle, but have made no attempt hitherto to preserve green fodder, which is, they tell me, more necessary in the hot weather for cows with young calves than for bullocks. There would be no advantage gained from burying the ragi or rice straw in silos, as it is always more or less dried up before being threshed. The food of working cattle is also supplemented by oil-cake, much of which is made annually in this Province ; this can be kept a long time, but is apt to get too hard when old.

From the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Revenue Department, No. 124, dated 17th August 1884.

With reference to your docket No. 2120-9—47 of the 9th July 1884, I have the honor to report that the method observed in storing cattle fodder in this Sub-Division is to heap the straw

into stacks (medés) in open places near the fields on which they are cut and occasionally in backyards. To preserve the straw from the ravages of white ants and from rotting or being washed away during rains, ryots erect a cheap kind of haystead by fixing stones at four corners and spreading thereon bamboos and jungle wood and piling thereon the straw into different forms of stacks such as fusiform or with convex tops with square or oblong bases; but generally in case of paddy straw no stead is erected, it being piled on the ground, the top of stack being covered with a coarse kind of straw to preserve it from decay. The straw thus secured lasts for 2 years in the case of paddy, 4 or 5 years in the case of ragi, without deterioration. The stored fodder is used for cattle during the dry seasons or at times when green pasture is scarce. Straw is stacked after harvest generally during the months of November, December and January. The practice of ensilage is not observed anywhere in this Sub-Division The principal kinds of cattle fodder are paddy, ragi, jola, hárka and navane straws, but no hay is used, neither the method of making it nor its utility being understood.

2. The reports in original from Amildars are herewith submitted.

Memorandum by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, dated 2nd August 1884.

In this District ragi, paddy and cholam are grown, and their straws are usually preserved as fodder for cattle during the hot season. The cultivation of cholam being very limited in Kolar, the methods adopted by ryots for stacking ragi and paddy straws are shown below :—

2. The season for reaping ragi and Kartik paddy is November, while the Vaisakh paddy is cut in May.

3. After the ragi crop has been reaped, the sheaves are allowed to remain where they were cut until they get dry, and when they become free from moisture, they are gathered and stacked in pyramidal or somewhat circular forms. The stacks are generally put on a temporary platform, constructed on an elevated ground and raised to a height of 1½ to 3 feet from the ground, to prevent the ravages of white ants and the dampness of the ground. The stacks are then covered over with straw to protect them from rain In this state, the stack remains for a period of about 2 or 2½ months. In February it is uncovered and the ryots remove sheaves to the threshing floor, where they are trodden by bullocks and buffaloes to separate grain from straw. When this is over, the straw is taken and stacked back in the manner as already described, on some elevated places such as yards, &c. The stack is carefully preserved by the ryot for upwards of 3 or 4 years. He never uses this fodder as long as he can procure grass or other green fodder for his cattle elsewhere. In cases of necessity and in hot seasons, when fodder becomes scarce outside, he uses the stacked straw.

4. The case of paddy is different from ragi. As soon as the paddy crop is reaped, the sheaves thereof are trodden by bullocks to separate grain from the straw which is exposed to the sun, and when sufficiently dry, stacked in the same manner as ragi straw. Paddy straw is also preserved for 3 or 4 years and carefully used by ryots for their cattle.

5. In rare cases "Hariyali" called "Garike" is cut twice a year and made hay for horses.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Revenue Department, No. 416—315, dated 16th July 1884.

In acknowledging receipt of your No. 2120-9—47 of the 9th instant, giving cover to copy of a letter from the Government of India regarding the methods adopted by the ryots in this District for the stacking and storage of fodder for cattle, I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. There are 4 kinds of fodder generally used in this District, namely :—

1. Ragi straw.	3. Cholam stalks.
2. Paddy do.	4. Hay.

The 1st and 3rd kinds are used in the maidan taluks and the 2nd in the malnad. The 4th kind is used only on a small scale here and there chiefly in large towns and as food for horses and ponies only.

3. During harvest season which is from December to March the ryots store straw or stalks from which the grain has been separated in conical or rectangular stacks and use the fodder for their cattle from January to August or till the green grass gets well matured in the pasture lands. But the fodder of one year is seldom kept by the ryots for more than a year, for they do not

sufficiently protect their stacks from the rain by thatch and the fodder therefore becomes unpalatable to the cattle.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 299, dated 14th August 1884.

With reference to the Secretary's docket No. 2120-9—47, dated the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the chief forage used in the District is the straw of ragi (*cynosurus coracanus*) rice and jola (*holcus sorghum*)

2. The straw of these on the grain being threshed out is stacked and used as required, but little or no attempt is made to keep any in hand for a bad season.

3. The custom mentioned by Wilks* of ryots burying all their forage in immense subterraneous pits in order to preserve it during the Mahratta invasions seems to have died out with the cause for it; and in a recent tour through my District although I made enquiries no storage of hay or fodder of any description beyond the stacking of the straws above mentioned appears to be attempted.

From the Sub-Division Officer, Hassan, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 577—179, dated 9th August 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 2120-9—47, dated 9th ultimo, calling for a report on the method adopted by ryots for storing fodder for cattle.

2. Ryots in the taluks of this Sub-Division do no make and store hay. It is only paddy and ragi straw and in a very few places jola stalks that are stacked for use when green grass fails or when cattle cannot be let out to graze. The practice is to graze the cattle in the open during the day, and to feed them with green grass cut in small quantities for the day's use or with dry fodder at night. Persons who maintain large herds of cattle secure grazing ground either at the hilbanni sales or by taking up waste assessed land at a third of the assessment as a pasturage rate to be held free of competition till the lands are taken up for cultivation. Where such is available to but limited extent, the grass is economized by limiting the area over which cattle may roam at a time.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, Revenue Department, No. 121, dated 14th August 1884.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 2120-9—47 of the 9th July last, I have the honor to report that I have made personal enquiries in all the parts of my Sub-Division, and obtained information from the Amildars and agricultural classes about the methods adopted for the storage and stacking of fodder for their cattle.

2. Throughout the Sub-Division taluks the articles chiefly used as fodder for cattle are ragi, paddy and navane straw; white and mungar javari stocks, the husk of the horse-gram and other pulses all mixed together, and in rare instances "sáme" straw; ("sáme" is a grain of the millet tribe.) The practice of collecting hay and other kinds of jungle grass, or the practice of cultivating any kind of grass for being used as fodder and storing the same is not in vogue in this part. The grass that grows spontaneously in the unoccupied lands and jungles is, for the most part, allowed to be grazed when it is green, and small quantities are brought home daily for the day's use, so long as it could readily come under sickle.

3. The articles enumerated in the first part of the last para are only stored, and the method of stacking is nearly the same throughout the four taluks with slight variations to guard against damages owing to climatic and other influences in different localities.

4. Cholam stocks and "navane" straw are the sole fodder in the black cotton tracts of the Chitaldroog, Hiriyur and a small portion of Challakere Taluks. (The Hoblis of Chitaldroog, Turvanur, Jagalur, Asagode, Sokke and a portion of Bharmasagar in the Chitaldroog Taluk; Aiyamangala portion of Hiriyur, Javanagondanahalli and Dharampur Hoblis in the Hiriyur Taluk; portions of Challakere, Nayikanhatti, Parasarampur and Devasamudra Hoblis in Challakere are black cotton tracts). In the remaining portions of Chitaldroog and Hiriyur, (western parts of these two taluks) and the whole of Holalkere, the soil wherein is red loam or sandy, the field ragi straw and horse-gram and other husks are principally used. Paddy and wet ragi straws are the chief cattle feed in the major portion of the Challakere Taluk.

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* *Note.*—Vol: I, Page 302, Wilk's History of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 13th May 1885.

5. As soon as the javari crop is ready, the ears of corn are cut first, if it is white javari, and then the stocks pulled off from the ground with roots, and left in the field to dry. After they are fully dry, they are made into small bundles, (from 25 to 30 bundles make a man's load). In the case of "Mungar" javari crop, the stocks are cut with sickle, (It is not possible to pull them up with roots) and then ears of corn are separated, and the stocks made up into small bundles, and finally stacked. The method of stacking of all kinds of straw, ragi, paddy, navane, and sáme is the same. In the black cotton tracts, the cholam stocks, and navane straw are stacked in the field in which it is grown. A stack of cholam stocks is generally from 18 to 24 feet high, about the same number of feet in length, and from 10 to 14 feet in breadth. The stacks are generally piled on the bare ground. The smaller bundles are neatly arranged, and, as the pile rises, its dimensions are gradually reduced, and on the top it is shaped like an elephant's back. Spare bundles are pressed into the sides; when it is complete, the whole thing looks like a perpendicular hill, and not a drop of water penetrates beyond a few inches on the top, and much less on the sides. Below the first layer of bundles on the top the fodder is quite fresh.

6. In other localities, the ragi, paddy and other kinds of straw and husk (hottu) are carted into the vicinity of the villages, where each ryot has an enclosure (hittalu) in which he stacks his fodder. Generally, there is great fear of white ants in the red soil. In such localities, a platform of wood, or of pure sand is made, which is generally about two feet from the level of the ground; and upon this the stacks are made. The straw stacks are nearly of the same shape as cholam stock heaps, but on top they (straw stacks) are more edge like. The top is covered with a thick layer of ragi husk (outer covering of the grain, which is preserved when ragi was harvested) to prevent water penetrating the stack. The husk of horse-gram and other pulses is more carefully stacked, as it is more valuable fodder for milching and young and valuable cattle.

7. Different kinds of straw and husk are not kept for more than a year. Cholam stocks are only kept for two years; and if they are kept for a longer time, they get damaged. As a rule, the fodder is stored in open air, and it is impossible to keep it in good condition for more than two years, owing to climatic influences. Moreover, a year's growth is consumed by the rainy season of the next year. It is therefore out of question to make a provision for a bad season.

8. From the month of September of the one year up to the February of the following year there is always green and dry grass in the jungles. The green grass is abundant from September to January, during which period fodder is never touched. In the months of February, March, and April, both jungle grass and fodder are used. From May up to August, fodder only is used, because there will be no grass in the jungle, and further cattle are always worked in the fields, and must have good food in the night. This is the practice obtaining throughout the Sub-Division.

No. 1174-83—41, DATED 13TH MAY 1885.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be printed and recorded.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division Officers.
Graham Anderson, Esq., Bargnai, Manjorabad.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 15th May 1885.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, To the Resident in Mysore, Political—No. 263 Miscellaneous, dated Ootacamund, 18th April 1885.

With reference to your letter No. 1490—780, dated 20th October 1884, I am directed to state that the existing arrangements by which money voluntarily paid is received and remitted by the British and Mysore States may, with advantage, continue, and that notices of demands of arrears should be served by the British District officers at the request of those of Mysore, and *vice versa*, no coercive process being applied on either side.

2. As it appears from your letter under reply that this course is accepted by the Government of Mysore, the Madras Board of Revenue has been desired to issue the necessary orders to British Collectors.

No. 1261-9—43, DATED 15TH MAY 1885.

ORDER.—Copy forwarded to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division officers.

C. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts,
The Sub-Division Officers.

READ—

Letter No. 21, dated 13th May 1885, from the Sub-Division officer at French Rocks, submitting an application from K. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of Mandya Taluk, for the grant of examination leave to enable him to appear for the forthcoming Revenue examination.

Letter No. 39, dated 16th May 1885, from the Sub-Division officer, Chitaldroog, submitting a similar application from the Deputy Amildar of Jagalur.

Letter No. 93, dated 16th May 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, submitting a similar application from the Amildar of Kadur Taluk.

CAMP No. 229, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 25TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—Under Section 139 of the Civil Leave Code, examination leave can be granted only for the number of days actually necessary to enable an officer to attend at the examination.

The period of such leave which can be granted to an officer must therefore depend upon the number of days required for travelling from his station to the place of examination and back, and the number of days which the examination itself will occupy. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division officers will accordingly allow such Amildars and Deputy Amildars in their jurisdiction as have sent up their applications for the next Revenue, Civil and Criminal examinations to proceed to Bangalore, making adequate arrangements for the conduct of their work in their absence, and will report the dates of their departure and return to duty, when the period of absence will be notified as examination leave.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Sub-Division officers.
The Comptroller.
Copy to Heads of Departments.

1885.

CIRCULAR.

To

Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Sub-Division officers.
Registrar, Chief Court.
Secretary, Public Works Department.
Police Secretary.
Military Secretary.
Education Secretary.
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Inam.
Comptroller.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
Inspector General of Registration.
Superintendent, Government Press.
Anche Bakshi.
District Judge, Shimoga.
District Judge, Mysore.
Consulting Engineer.
Manager, Mysore State Railway.
Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government.
Superintendent, Lal-Bagh.
Superintendent of Forests.

Dated 15*th May.*

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1234-60.
No. 42.

Requests to be furnished as early as possible for transmission to the Government of India with a Return in the form enclosed, of all Europeans and East Indians, whether British subjects or not, who were in the Mysore service on the 1st January last.

2. A similar return should be forwarded to this office as soon after the 1st January of each year as possible, all new names or information not included in the previous return being entered in red ink, and all casualties or removals being entered in detail in the remark column.

By Order,
C. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Return of Europeans and East Indians being British Subjects or not, employed in the Service of the Mysore State in all Departments on the 1st January 188 .

No.	Names.	Rank or Special Employment in the Mysore Service.	Date of Commission or Warrant of Employment in the Mysore Service.	Date of Original Employment in the Mysore Service.	Rank and Date of Commission in the British Government Service.	Monthly Salary received from the Mysore State.	Monthly Salary received, if any, at present from the British Government.	Number and Date of the Government Sanction for employment in the Mysore State.	Whether British Subject or not	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Dewan.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore in the Public Works Department, 18th May 1885.

READ—

1. Letter No. 255, dated 31st August 1884, from the Assistant Engineer, Hassan Range, submitting copies of correspondence with Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, with a statement containing their joint proposals for the utilization of all the public buildings at Hassan.

2. Memo, dated 14th March 1885, by the Assistant Superintending Engineer, reporting after personal inspection of the buildings, that he approves of the proposals agreed upon by the above named officers.

3. Memo, dated 21st April 1885, by the Public Works Secretary, submitting the above papers for orders.

No. 2455-9—501-5, DATED 18TH MAY 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The Dewan approves of the proposals, with the exception of that for converting the Barr Lines into Savars' quarters and stables, as the Lines are not suitable for the purpose.

II. Orders on the question of the number of both Cavalry and Infantry to be stationed at Hassan, having been issued by the Dewan in the Military Department, a requisition will be awaited from the Military Secretary for the new buildings that will be required, with information regarding the strength of the Force, when the requisite steps will be taken in the Public Works Department.

III. The Jail building may be retained for the storage of sandalwood, for which purpose it is used at present; but the Lock-ups (now located in the "Under-trial wards") should be made quite distinct. The Lock-ups should adjoin the Taluk Cutcherry.

IV. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court, which is not wanted now for that purpose, may be used by the Reading Club, rent free, as it is also used as a waiting room for Pleaders and others having business with the Courts and Cutcherries. This is sanctioned, on the condition that the Club make good any loss or damage that may be caused to the building by any of its members.

V. The building which was at one time used as a Distillery, may be sold as proposed, as it is reported to be not required for any public purpose, and to be an old building expensive to maintain.

VI. Orders have already been issued in this office No. 2011—395, dated 22nd April 1885, sanctioning the Rest House being lent for use as a "Students' Home," on the condition that the building is given up when required by Government and that ordinary repairs are paid for by the students.

VII. The existing orders regarding rent should be enforced in the case of the buildings occupied for other than Government purposes, with the exceptions noted in paras IV and VI of these Proceedings.

F. J. McLAUGHLIN,
for *Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,*
Public Works Department.

To—The Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division.
The Assistant Engineer, Hassan Range.
The Military Secretary, paras 1 to 3.
The Examiner, P. W. Accounts.
The Comptroller of Mysore, para IV, with reference to para 3 of the Dewan's Proceedings in the General Department No. 1047-9—57, dated 11th May 1885.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	His Highness the Maharaja declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed on Mallanna, Holiyanna and Iranna, prisoners in Shimoga Sessions Case No. 2 of 1885.—Communicated to the Chief Judge in Mysore.	4th May 1885.	
2	A notice in duplicate, received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for transmission to the District Magistrate of Anantapur for service on Holer Timma residing at Nidraguute in the Madaksira Taluk.	5th do	
3	In acknowledging the receipt of postage stamps for 8 annas, 2 licenses under the Indian Arms Act were returned to the Assistant to the Resident duly countersigned and the stamps were forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
4	The District Judge of Mysore was requested to send for reference the entire records of civil suit No. 63 of 1877 on the file of the late Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court, Mysore District.	6th do	
5	Copy of a license No. 197, dated 22nd April 1885, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, to export 12 seers of ammunition to the address of Mr. Gregory, Channapatna, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Bangalore.	Do do	
6	A supplemental return of the result of the trial of persons surrendered under the Extradition Act during the half year ended 31st December 1884, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, with reference to his letter No. 109—24 of the 16th ultimo	7th do	
7	The Registrar, Coorg Judicial Commissioner's Court, was informed that the information asked for in the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 142 of the 17th December 1884, was submitted by the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, direct to the Judicial Commissioner's Court on the 5rd instant.	11th do	
8	A notification investing Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of all offences committed within the precincts of the jail, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons, with reference to his No. 28 of the 1st May 1885.	Do do	
9	Copies of Mr. J. D. B. Gribble's "Medical Jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts" were forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, the District and Sessions Judges of Mysore and Shimoga and also to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do do	
10	Copy of a license granted by the Resident to N. V. Ramanujam and Co. of Madras, for exporting certain ammunition to Bangalore, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Bangalore.	Do do	
11	Copy of a license granted by the Resident to M. Sabhapati Mudaliar, Madras, for exporting certain ammunition to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Bangalore.	Do do	
12	A copy of the license granted by the Resident to C. Rangaiya Chetti of Madras, for exporting certain ammunition to the Town of Bangalore, was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Bangalore.	Do do	

PART II.

REVENUE.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of irrecoverable balances amounting to Rs. 563—8—11 in the Mandya Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Comptroller.	1st May 1885.	
2	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to give a more satisfactory answer to the questions contained in the first part of the Dewan's Proceedings No. 6935-333, dated 2nd April 1885, and also to recall at once for the time being his prohibition against melon cultivation in the Lakshmantirtha river at Hunsur.	Do do	
3	Revenue Return No. 4 for March 1885 was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for correction.	2nd do	
4	A copy of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 90 dated 21st April 1885, reporting that the ganja contractors of the Bangalore District have made arrangements to import the required quantity of ganja for carrying on their contract, was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
5	The sale of the right to collect kuranga stones in the Arsikere Taluk for 1885—86 for Rs. 6—0—0 was confirmed.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub Division.	5th do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to put himself in communication with the Sivaganga Matt and point out the advisability of completing the survey settlement of the villages referred to.	Do do	
7	A copy of the endorsement granted to Basappa of Devanhalli, Chikballapur Taluk, informing him that as he did not claim within the prescribed time the land resigned by him, it had been regularly sold to the highest bidder in a public sale and the Dewan therefore declined to interfere, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for information.	Do do	
8	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, sanction was accorded to the grant of certain garden lands to Duggappaiya of Koppa on 6 years' shraya tenure.	6th do	
9	Messrs. Chikrudrappa and V. Krishnasami Mudaliar, ganja contractors, Bangalore District, were informed that they must submit through the Deputy Commissioner their application regarding the collection of duty on excess sales over the guaranteed amount.	Do do	
10	A copy of the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 68, dated 29th April 1885, pointing out an error in the alienation statement of Hunasagere village, Tumkur Taluk, was forwarded to the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
11	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to intimate to the Survey Superintendent direct the fact of an Inam village having been brought under Government management.	7th do	
12	The alienation of certain land in Chikbuksagar village in the Kadur Taluk for a village site was sanctioned.—Communicated to	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and the Survey Superintendent.		
13	In reply, the Survey Superintendent was informed that Samudravalli and Aladahalli need not be surveyed, inasmuch as they had been ordered to be sold in satisfaction of arrears due to Government	7th May 1885.	
14	In reply, the Comptroller was informed that the existing practice in regard to the purchase of Malwa opium may be continued, and that so long as Mysore does not pay more than the actual price *exclusive of duty*, it has no claim for recredit.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to report the number and description of trees in the garden proposed to be granted to Halagu Seshagiriyappa on shraya tenure	Do do	
16	The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar were asked to give their opinion regarding the transfer of certain villages in the Sidlaghatta and Kolar Taluks—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
17	A copy of the statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District of the Inam villages in the Shikarpur Taluk, attached and brought under Government management on account of arrears of revenue thereon, was forwarded to the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the general subject of the settlement of remuneration to Shanbhogs was under consideration.	8th do	
19	On account of the death of certain muzarayi stipendiaries in the Mysore District, the allowances settled on them for life having lapsed to the State, their names were struck off from the inam register and the title-deeds granted to them were cancelled—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Inam Superintendent, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
20	With reference to his docket No. 922, dated 15th December 1883, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the general question of the amount of kandayam to be levied on excess to be found in the extent of inam lands was under consideration and that the case referred to would be decided with it.	Do do	
21	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land for the extension of the village site of Pultanpur in the Gundlupet Taluk—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	9th do	
22	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to expedite the submission of the statement of coffee cultivation for the year 1884 and to obtain and forward at an early date the return of cinchona cultivation on the Bilgirirangan hills.	Do do	
23	Sanction was accorded to certain rates for the different descriptions of timber sold at the depôts in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Kadur and the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore.	11th do	
24	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed in reply that the general subject of remuneration to the Shanbhogs and village servants was under consideration.	Do do	
25	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that his letter relative to the assessing of the bed of the Ujjani tank in the Kunigal Taluk had been transferred to the Secretary, Public Works Department, on the 31st March 1884.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division officers were requested to report the existing procedure in their respective Districts and Sub-Divisions regarding the disposal of the liquor that might remain unsold after the time specified in the licenses granted to the retail dealers.	12th May 1885.	
27	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the liquor referred to by him may be sold by public auction.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was requested to submit further information regarding the village of Devarajapete in the Manjarabad Taluk.	13th do	
29	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of Rs. 693—6—10 and Rs. 186—3—6 from the accounts of the Chikmagalur and Koppa Taluks, respectively.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	
30	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of the assessment on certain lands in the villages of Halayur and Chikmagarvalli in the Chikmagalur Taluk which had been rendered unfit for cultivation by the floods of the Beraiyi nullah.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	
31	The resolution of the Shimoga Municipal Board to levy octroi on taxible goods breaking bulk in the town, was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	
32	In reply, a copy of Proceedings No. 6974-5—220, dated 23rd March 1885, sanctioning a remission of Rs 55—8—0, in favor of Venkatalakshmammanni of the Chikballapur Taluk, was forwarded to the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Survey Superintendent was informed that project of the completion of the restoration of the Solur anicut to its original capacity was under consideration in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
34	Under the circumstances communicated by the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in his docket No. 76, dated 30th April 1885, sanction was accorded to the removal of all such date trees as were unfit to be tapped, on the holding of Nanjaraj Ars at Sugade village in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.	Do do	
35	The President, Municipal Board, Mysore, was informed that the Government timber bought by Messrs. Wallace and Appavu Chetti for manufacture of sleepers for the Mysore State Railway should be exempted from the payment of the Municipal octroi duty.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that Mr. Graham Anderson's memorandum on fodder supply in the malnad would be printed in Proceedings and six spare copies would be sent for transmission to him.	Do do	
37	Orders were passed on the Proceedings of the Shimoga Municipal Board, dated 10th April 1885, and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
38	Copy of a letter from the Assistant to the Resident, stating that a revenue demand notice had been duly served on Venkataramappa of Adoni, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	14th do	13th March 1885, Part II, R.
39	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was requested to state why the returns of exports and imports should not be compiled from the half-yearly and annual statistics referred to by the Manager, Mysore State Railway.	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	Sanction was accorded to the remission of certain arrears of revenue in the Mudgere and Tarikere Taluks.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the Comptroller.	16th May 1885.	
41	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division officers were requested to submit a statement showing the number and size of survey forms of accounts required by them.	18th do	
42	A notification regarding the sale of the jodi Pumgame village in the Hassan Taluk was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Daily Post for publication.	21st do	
43	Do do to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette with a request that 35 printed copies of the notification may be forwarded direct to the Sub-Division officer at Hassan	Do do	
44	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore State for the fortnight ending 15th May 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	22nd do	
45	Statements of rain-fall gauged at Chitaldroog and certain other places during April 1885 were forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the whole of correspondence relating to the kapok plant would be shortly published, and that as it would be seen from it that its cultivation for its own sake would not be profitable, no further action was needed in the matter.	23rd do	
47	For reasons stated, the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District directing that the sante be held near Durgamma's temple in Sira was confirmed —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.	Do do	
48	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in Beranahalli in the Hassan Taluk on account of burial grounds for orphans in the charge of Reverend D. A. Rees and Native Roman Catholics. —Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore, was requested to state if a small quantity only of the American tobacco seed could not be purchased for the Lal-Bagh and after being multiplied there, be then distributed to the Districts during the next season.	26th do	
50	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, was requested to furnish further information regarding the *Calotropis Gizantea* cotton.	Do do	
51	Sanction was accorded to the alienation of certain land in favor of the Tiptur Municipality and to the remission of the assessment thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
52	In forwarding a petition of Sakalesapur Puttanna for disposal, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the Dewan approved of the existing arrangement as regards the worship in the Jain Basti at Hassan which should remain in force till the contending factions of Jains at Hassan are able to effect some amicable settlement of their differences.	27th do	
53	Sanction was accorded to the Magondi Ferry being worked by Patel Manjappagauda free of all cost to Government and to the abolition of the establishment maintained for the working of the Uggihalli and Sontikumari Ferries.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	22nd August 1883, Part II, F.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
54	Tables showing the progress of cotton cultivation in British India were returned to the Assistant to the Resident with the figures for the Mysore State for the year 1883—84, duly entered.	28th May 1885.	
55	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that his report regarding the South Canara territory in the Nagar Taluk had been recorded.	Do do	
56	Orders were passed on a petition from Subba Rao, pensioned Monegar, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, regarding certain Inam land.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
57	The sale of the jodi village of Mahala in the Belur Taluk was confirmed —Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division	Do do	
58	The jamabandi officer's report regarding the condition of the Herur tank in the Kunigal Taluk was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	29th do	
59	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the deed of sale of the barracks and hospital buildings at French Rocks was duly received and deposited in the Huzur Treasury.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was referred to this office Proceedings No. 6041-9—130 of the 30th January 1885, and was informed that the exemption of the ryots referred to by him from mohatarfa tax would create a very inconvenient precedent.	Do do	
61	With regard to the proposition of the Head Supervisor for the removal of the Chikmagalur Taluk arrack koti from Chikmagalur to Vastara or elsewhere, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the existing arrangements should continue pending the issue of the new rules.	Do do	
62	With reference to their letter dated 19th instant, enclosing copy of an extract from an American paper, showing the procedure adopted there of assessing royalty on gold, Messrs. Best and Co., Agents, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited, Madras, were informed that no accurate opinion could be formed on the subject with reference to the single extract and were requested to obtain and forward for the information of Mysore Government all the previous and existing enactments on the subject of gold mines.	Do do	
63	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to inform the creditor mortgagee, to whom Talavar Nanja of Haruhalli in the Kumsi Circle had leased his umbli lands for 5 years, of the illegality of the transaction, the land being a service inam; and that the man discharging the duties of the office had a right to the possession and enjoyment of the land.	Do do	

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st May* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

FORESTS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed of the issue of a letter of credit in his favor by the Comptroller for Rs. 2,400 f . the quarter ending 30th June 1885.	1st May 1885.	
2	Voucher No. 2 for Rs. 644—11—3 charged in the Shimoga District Forest bill for February 1885, was forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to explain certain items in the working charges bill for February last.	4th do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of wood to certain ryots of Halavana in the Davangere Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	5th do	
5	The Secretary, Public Works Department, was requested to forward 20 measuring tapes 50 feet in length to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for the use of the Assistant Conservator, if the same were available in Public Works Stores.	Do do	
6	Letter No. 282—62, dated 6th May 1885, from the Assistant to the Resident, giving cover to Malabar Collector's letter containing conditions for the carting of timber through Mysore, was forwarded in original to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, for the opinion of himself as well as that of the Superintendent of Forests.	6th do	
7	With reference to his letter No. 10, dated 26th April 1885, from the Superintendent of Forests, it was stated that the question of placing the Keddahs of Nildoragi, Mollahole and Nayanipur might stand over for the present.	7th do	
8	In reply, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was requested to submit a list of the subjects prescribed for the examination in Forestry of the High land and Agricultural Society of Scotland and a copy of the rules relating thereto.	Do do	
9	The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore, and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Hassan Sub-Division, were requested to expedite the despatch of their forest cash account and working charges bill for the month of March.	8th do	
10	With reference to his No. 53 of the 28th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to report the actual quantity as ascertained by weighing of the 35 cart-loads of sandal referred to in his letter.	9th do	
11	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the Dewan was not prepared to sanction the *extra* appointment of a Mutsaddi recommended by him.	Do do	
12	A notification of the sale of teak and other description of timber from the Shimoga District and Lakvalli Depôts until further orders	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	was forwarded to the Compiler for publication in the *Mysore Gazette* both in English and Canarese in three issues.		
13	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District regarding the reservation of certain jungles in the Chintamani Taluk, and sanction was accorded to the entertainment of Kavalgars for certain jungles—Communicated to the Comptroller.	11th May 1885.	
14	The Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was informed a certain correction made in his sandalwood statement for February 1885.	16th do	
15	In conveying sanction to the purchase of 20 measuring tapes 50 feet in length, the Deputy Commissioner, of the Shimoga District was informed that no tapes of that length were available in the Public Works Stores.	18th do	
16	One hundred Canarese copies of the Dewan's Notification No. 38 of the 10th instant, introducing revised rates for different kinds of timber sold from the Shimoga District and Lakvalli Depôts, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	21st do	
17	Sanction was accorded to the free grant of wood valued at Rs 85—12—0 to certain ryots of Bommenahalli in the Chitaldroog Taluk whose houses had been destroyed by fire and also to the payment to them of Rs 228—4—6—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner Chitaldroog Sub Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
18	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts were requested to expedite the submission of the forest demand collection and balance statement for March 1885.	22nd do	
19	In reply, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was informed that the wood referred to was sanctioned to be supplied as a free gift for the construction of the car of the Apprameyaswami temple at Mallur in the Closepet Taluk.	23rd do	12th March 1885, Part II, Forests.
20	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the transfer of funds proposed by him should have been applied for before the year 1884—85 closed as the budget for that year elapsed, and that the Forest officer should be asked to note this for his future guidance.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Superintendent of Forests, Mysore District, was informed that his batta bill for April 1885 had been sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller and that rapid journey should be avoided and when mileage was charged full explanation for the rapid journey should be given.—Communicated to the Comptroller with the bill.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that in future the actual weight of the quantity of sandalwood collected should be invariably entered in the working charges bill and that the sums of Rs. 195—6—0 and Rs. 280—5—0 retrenched from his working charges bills for January, and February last respectively, may be re-charged and adjusted in the next bill.	Do do	9th May 1885, Part II, Forests.
23	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 359—1—0 payable to Contractor Krishnappa, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	26th do	
24	One hundred copies in English of the Dewan's Notification No. 38 of the 11th instant, introducing revised rates for different kinds of timber to be sold from the Shimoga District and Lakvalli Depôts, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	29th do	
25	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to inspect and report upon the sandalwood plantation at Anapanakatte in company with the Forest officer.	Do do	
26	The service register of Srinivasa Rao, late Daroga of the Sorab Sandalkoti, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	29th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE, R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A bill received from the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, for Rs. 35—8—0 on account of furniture purchased for the Belur Taluk Cutcherry, was forwarded to the Comptroller duly countersigned.	1st May 1885.	
2	A bill received from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, for Rs. 4—12—0, being the cost of the summons and warrants issued to the accused persons in certain criminal cases, was forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	Do do	
3	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for Rs. 9—9—4, being the arrears of muzarayi allowance due to Kallur Ramachar, a muzarayi stipendiary of the Mulbagal Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
4	Sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 5, being the cost of stationery purchased in the local market.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
5	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to appoint a Shekdar on Rs. 15 to assist the Deputy Amildar of Kumsi.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
6	A bill received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, for Rs. 14—13—9 on account of pay due to the acting Kotval at Mudgere for the months of February and March 1885, was forwarded to the Comptroller for check and audit.	2nd do	
7	The grant of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in Proceedings No. 4890—385, dated 21st November 1884, for making roads in connection with the extension of the Town of Mysore, was reduced to Rs. 4,000 and the grant of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned on the 17th January 1885, for sinking wells in the several Districts, was reduced to Rs. 3,000 as recommended by the Secretary, Public Works Department.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
8	In forwarding 3 passed bills for Rs. 3,699—15—0, the Comptroller was requested to obtain and forward 2 transfer receipts for the amount.	4th do	
9	Two bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 472—3—1, being the proportionate share of ganja contract revenue creditable to the Civil and Military Station for November and December 1884, were sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
10	A copy of the Government of India Resolution No. 441 G., dated 20th March 1885, regarding the pay of officers whose services are lent to Native States, was forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
11	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for Rs. 8—10—0, being the arrears of pay due to the Muzavars Hafisbi and Bijanbi of the Mulbagal Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	5th do	
12	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 70 to Yellappaiya, Hobli Schoolmaster, Hebbalalu, Magadi Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Education Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
13	Mr. Standish Lee was requested to recover at once the cost of the fan handles referred to in this office memo No. 427 of the 10th June 1885, and remit it to this office.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	The Comptroller was requested to submit a statement showing all the Taluks and Deputy Amildaris in the State with the sadilvar allowances allowed to each and also the number of Revenue Peons.	5th May 1885.	
15	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of a rubber seal for the use of the Treasury Department of the Shimoga District at a cost of Rs. 7.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
16	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs. 19, being the value of sandalwood issued to the Sosale Vyasarayaswami Matt for 1884—85, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that the title-deed and stipend order of the deceased Mardur Shamaiya were cancelled and retained in the office.—Communicated to the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
18	A bonus of Rs 420, being six months' pay to Mr. Holmes, temporary Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Secretary, Public Works Department, and Comptroller.	6th do	
19	A refund bill for Rs 10 in favor of one Siddalingaiya of Tilmekatte village, Channagiri Taluk, was sanctioned —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga and Comptroller.	Do do	
20	The Resident's Proceedings No 148—69, dated 20th April 1885, sanctioning a pension of Rs. 9—10—2 to Tippanna *bin* Ramanna, late Classer in the Mysore Revenue Survey, was communicated to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
21	A refund bill for Rs. 0—1—2 in favor of Chandappa of Baragal village in the Chikmagalur Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
22	In supersession of the instructions contained in this office No. 5409, dated 5th January 1885, the Comptroller was requested to deduct Rs. 10 a month commencing from his pay for May in adjustment of the advance of Rs. 150 made to S. A. Bapu Rao.	Do do	
23	A bill for Rs. 261—6—0 on account of the travelling expenses of the representative members of the Tumkur District was sanctioned —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
24	An inferior compensation gratuity of Rs. 45 to Chikka, Mashalchi, late Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the District Judge, Mysore, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
25	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to furnish the details of daily expenditure and balance and certain other particulars in connection with the Sankramana festival in the Gangadharesvaraswami temple at Sivaganga in the Nelamangala Taluk.	Do do	
26	In reply to his letter Nos. 34—8 and 56—18, dated 9th and 25th April respectively, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was informed that a comparative statement of the sadilvar allowances to each taluk in the Province is under preparation and that orders will soon be passed on the completion of the statement.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was requested to state the description of the shelf he wants, as Rs. 93 for a single shelf was rather excessive.	Do do	
28	As requested by the Comptroller, the pension papers of Venkata Rao, Tester, late Chikmagalur Distillery, were forwarded to him.	Do do	
29	Sanction was accorded to the writing off of the balance of Rs. 34—9—0 due by one Cheluva on account of the advance made to him	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and certain order was passed regarding the advances to be made to the contractor in future.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and the Comptroller in Mysore.		
30	An inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 58—8—0 to Mudda, late Runner, Grama Anche, Hassan Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Anche Bakshi and the Comptroller in Mysore.	7th May 1885.	
31	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division was requested to furnish a duplicate copy of a bill amounting to Rs. 346—8—0 being the amount of mileage due to the representatives who attended the Dasara meeting at Mysore.	Do do	
32	Copy of letter No. 992, dated 23rd December 1884, from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, was forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, and requested to be informed if the estimate sanctioned for the repairs of the Sivaganga temple included also the repairs to the *gopuram* alluded to by the Deputy Commissioner.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
33	The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore was requested to obtain for the Mysore Government a supply of British copper coins for Rs. 50,000, under the terms laid down in the Resolutions of the Governmentof India (Finance), Nos. 4791 and 420, dated 7th November 1882 and 23rd January 1883.	8th do	
34	The purchase of a wooden box for the Mudgere Taluk Treasury to keep copper coins in, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and the Comptroller.	9th do	
35	A bill for Rs. 3—10—8, being the cost incurred for conveying the dead body of one Siddarama for *post mortem* examination in the Hosadurga Range, was sanctioned, and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.—Communicated to the District Magistrate of Tumkur with reference to his docket No. 69, dated 29th April 1885, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
36	The grant of marriage allowance of Rs. 25 each to two famine orphan girls alluded to in the Hassan Sub-Division officer's letter No. 222 of the 13th instant, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
37	A cheque for Rs. 3,693—12—10 received with Comptroller's No. 6, dated 7th instant, was duly endorsed by the Dewan and returned to the said officer.	10th do	
38	With reference to a letter No. 1290—976 of the 2nd February 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, recommending the grant of a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to each of the Foresters in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, it was observed that the proposal was rather extravagant.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Sub-Division officers, and the Superintendent of Forests in Mysore.	11th do	
39	In reply, it was observed that the alleged misappropriation of Rs. 327 of Government money by one of the peons attached to the establishment of Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Surveyor, Mysore Topographical Survey, was not caused by any carelessness on the part of any of the responsible officials concerned and that the amount (minus the sum recovered from Mr. Kennedy for his carelessness) might therefore be written off the accounts.—Communicated to the Comptroller, and the Superintendent, Mysore Topographical Survey.	Do do	
40	Orders were passed regarding the recovery of rents for the Government buildings at Hassan.—Communicated to the Comptroller, Sub-Division officer, Hassan, Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
41	The purchase of an Arab horse for Rs. 2,000 for service as a stallion at Kunigal was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was informed that the bill forwarded with his No. 348—244, dated 27th June 1883,	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit on the 6th July 1883 and enquired why the above letter was included in the unanswered list for March 1885.		
43	The detailed contingent bill of the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, with 15 vouchers for Rs. 678—12—1 for April 1885, and the contingent bill of the Cubbon Park for Rs. 2, were countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit.	12th May 1885.	
44	The contingent bill of the Palace gardens of Bangalore for April 1885 was returned to the Superintendent of Government Gardens, Bangalore, for necessary correction and resubmission.	13th do	
45	A notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 21—8—0 for repairing the temple of Mallikarjunaswami in the Tirthahalli Taluk was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
46	In reply, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were informed that the stoneware pipes referred to in their letter of the 16th ultimo were obtained for the Municipality of the Town of Mysore and that the Vice-President of that place has been requested to remit the amount without further delay.—Communicated to the Vice-President of the Mysore Municipal Board.	Do do	
47	Indent for paper and miscellaneous articles for all Departments for the year 1885—86 at a cost of Rs. 22,660 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Comptroller in charge, Mysore Government Stationery Depôt.	Do do	
48	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for Rs. 68—2—8 on account of certain articles purchased for the Bangalore Distillery was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
49	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, for Rs. 13—7—0 required for purchasing paper for the preparation of Khetvar accounts of certain villages transferred from the Channarayapatna to the Arsikere Taluk was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
50	Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District to purchase Government of India pro-notes for the Puduvat Funds at the credit of certain temples.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, was informed that the system of pre-auditing of travelling allowance bills now in force should be adhered to.	Do do	
52	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 17,397—1—10, being the amount of duty including local cess on the arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during February 1885, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
53	Copies of letters from the Comptroller reporting that Messrs. Swaminatha Iyer and Ramanjulu Naidu, Assistant Surgeons, 3rd Grade, were at the time of their entertainment about 29 years of age and that their future pension would therefore be subject to the rule laid down in the proviso to Section 115 of the Civil Pension Code, were forwarded to the Surgeon to the Mysore Government for communication to Assistant Surgeons Swaminatha Iyer and Ramanjulu Naidu.	Do do	
54	A refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, for Rs. 5—8—0 payable to Sambhulingegauda of Margur in the Channarayapatna Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
55	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 5 was forwarded to the Managing Proprietor, "General Reader," Secunderabad, on account of subscription and postage for one copy of the General Reader for the year ending 30th June 1885.	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 52 was forwarded to the Manager, Bombay Gazette, on account of subscription to the Bombay Gazette for the year ending 31st March 1886.	14th May 1885.	
57	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs 31—8—0 was forwarded to Mrs. M. Lancaster, Multan, on account of six stamp punches supplied by her.	Do do	
58	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 38—8—0 to Shek Mira, process Peon in the late Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the District Judge, Mysore, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
59	In reply, the Comptroller was informed that a large portion of the advance of Rs. 5,000 drawn under the authority of this office camp No. 36, dated 2nd April 1885, would have to be debited to the Palace and that the final account would be forwarded in due course.	15th do	
60	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that the bills submitted by him on account of capitation grants and marriage allowances for orphans in the Roman Catholic and Rai-Bahadur Narayanasami Mudaliar's Orphanages in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore would be forwarded to the Resident for disposal, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts, and the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, were requested to submit certain information regarding the orphans as they stood on the 1st May 1885.	Do do	
61	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that under Sections 5 and 6 of the Acting Allowance Code neither the Revenue Sheristadar who was acting for the Amildar of the Tumkur Taluk on privilege leave, nor those that were deputed to fill the vacancy thus caused, will be entitled to any acting allowance for the first 30 days of the privilege leave.	Do do	
62	The sanction accorded in this office Proceedings No. 149—50, dated 24th February 1885, to the estimate for blasting and removing rock from the bed of the Bhadra river between Benkipur and Lakvalli was cancelled, the work being carried out by the Public Works Department.—Communicated to the Comptroller, the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	24th Feb. 1885, Part II, F.
63	The payment of a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem to L. Krishnappa, Revenue Deputy Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's office, Tumkur District, was sanctioned with effect from the 10th October 1884.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
64	An assessment bill for Rs. 15, being the Municipal assessment on premises No. 14 situated in the Lal-Bagh for the year ending 31st March 1885, was forwarded to the Comptroller with a request that after audit the same may be passed on to the Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission.	16th do	29th April 1885, Part II, R.
65	In forwarding certain papers, Srinivasaraghavachari, Revenue Sheristadar of the Bangalore District, was requested to account for the balance of Rs. 20 shown in the late Mr. T. Srinivasaiengar's D. O. letter dated 16th June 1884 reporting upon the steps taken to celebrate the birth of a Prince to His Highness the Maharaja.	Do do	
66	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, for Rs. 19, being the arrears of allowance due to Sulihusen Khan of Mangalvarpet Darga in the Attikuppa Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	21st do	
67	An estimate for Rs. 12—8—0 for the purchase of utensils required for the use of the Hulikal Chuttram in the Nagar Taluk was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District duly registered.	22nd do	
68	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 95 to Narasappa, late Shekdar of Jankal Hobli, Hosdurga Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub Division, and the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
69	The Comptroller was requested to remit out of the amount of Rs. 943—14—2 deposited in the Huzur Treasury to the credit of His Highness the Maharaja's chuttrum at Benares a sum of Rs. 46—5—10 by a transfer receipt payable to Rajesvara Shastri, Agent of the said chuttrum.	22nd May 1885.	
70	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 45 to Nanja, Peon of the late Sub-Deputy Inspector, Chitaldroog, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Education Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
71	Sanction was accorded to the Daffadar and 11 Peons of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore being supplied with white clothing at a cost of Rs. 4 per man.—Communicated to the officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
72	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a gratuity of Rs 35 each to Lakshman Singh, Takur Singh and Julfakir Khan, late Process Peons of the Sub-Judge's Court, Kolar.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
73	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, for Rs. 238—3—2, being the proportionate share of ganja contract revenue creditable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for January 1885, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	23rd do	
74	Sanction was accorded to the purchase of 9 writing tables at a cost of Rs. 125, with the remark that the proceeds of the old desks referred to should be credited to the Treasury and separate sanction obtained to the making up of the benches required.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
75	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 17,752—11—4, being the amount of duty including local cess on the arrack issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during March 1885, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
76	The receipt of a public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 85 from Mr. S. Lee was acknowledged and the same was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District on account of certain sandalwood handles and he was requested to obtain and forward to this office the acknowledgment of the carvers to whom the money should be paid.	Do do	5th instant, Part II, F.
77	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, on account of travelling allowance due to the representative members who attended the Dasara Meeting held at Mysore in 1884, was passed for Rs. 1,269—8—0 and forwarded to the Comptroller, with the remark that the distances entered in the bill were subject to check in the Comptroller's office.	Do do	
78	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, for Rs. 87—5—9, being the cost of making up belts required for the Daffadars and Peons of the Gubbi and Pavagada Taluks, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
79	In returning a bill submitted on behalf of M. G. Krishnaiengar, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that Krishnaiengar was a supernumerary and drew the pay of his former post while he was a supernumerary.	Do do	
80	A bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, for Rs. 36 for the purchase of paper required for opening certain registers in the Belur Taluk, was sanctioned as a special case and forwarded to the Comptroller.	Do do	
81	The Treasury Officer, Mysore, was requested to advance Rs. 300 for camp expenses subject to future adjustment.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
82	The payment of a gratuity of Rs. 72 to Syed Mahomed, Sepoy No. 1136 of the 8th Company, 2nd Regiment, Mysore Horse, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	23rd May 1885.	
83	Sanction was accorded to the payment of gratuities of Rs. 81, Rs. 52—8—0 and Rs. 20 to Andani, Gulam Husen and Obali of the Military Department.—Communicated to the Military Secretary and the Comptroller.	Do do	
84	Sanction was accorded to the proposed scale of establishment charges for the Maternity at Bangalore costing Rs. 2,834 per annum.—Communicated to the Vice-President, Bangalore City Municipal Commission, the Comptroller, and the Senior-Surgeon, Mysore Government.	Do do	
85	Sanction was accorded to the payment of a revised pension of Rs. 6—9—7 per mensem to Venkata Rao, Tester, late Chikmagalur Distillery, with effect from the date of his retirement.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Comptroller.	Do do	27th Nov. 1884, Part II, F.
86	A copy of letter No. 564, dated 18th May 1885, from the Comptroller, stating that Mr. H. Sparkes, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was about 26 years of age and that his future pension would be subject to the rule laid down in the proviso to Section 115 of the Civil Pension Code, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons.	Do do	
87	Sanction was accorded to the purchase by the Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail of teak and jungle-wood at the public sales to be held at Lakvalli and Shimoga for Rs. 800 for the use of the Jail Manufactory at Shimoga during the current year.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons, the Comptroller, and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	
88	A refund bill submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, for Rs. 4—8—0 in favor of one Baiya of Nagenahalli in the Chitaldroog Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	25th do	
89	A copy of letter No. 420—89, dated 18th May 1885, communicating the decision of the Government of India, regarding pension of V. S. Rangachari, late Accountant of the Mysore Public Works Department, was forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
90	A copy of memo No. 184, dated 15th May 1885, from the Comptroller in Mysore, regarding the French Rocks Sub-Division officer's batta bill for March 1885, was forwarded to the latter officer.	26th do	
91	A copy of letter No. 346 of the 14th April 1885, from the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, Indore, advising the despatch of 5 chests of opium for the Mysore Government, was forwarded to the Comptroller together with a transfer receipt for Rs. 222—9—0, being the unexpended balance out of the sum of Rs. 3,000 sent for the purpose.	Do do	14th Mar. 1885, Part II, F.
92	Sanction was accorded to the entertainment of a sweeper for the newly converted 3rd class travellers' bungalow at Arkalgud in the Holé-Narsipur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
93	Certain instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District regarding the puduvat funds of the Gopalakrishnaswami temple in the Anekal Taluk.	Do do	
94	Sanction was accorded to the scholarship of Rs. 8 sanctioned to each of the Railway Apprentices Puttanna, Ramasami and I. Narasimmaiengar being increased to Rs. 12 from the date of their transfer to the Railway.	27th do	
95	Sanction was accorded to the sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited by Mr. South on account of gold mining leases being set off against the Light Railway claim alluded to in Proceedings of the 11th August 1883, and his applications for the gold mining leases were cancelled and the Con-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	sulting Engineer was requested to report how he would propose to recover from Mr. South the balance of Rs. 340—4—0 due by him. —Communicated to the Comptroller and Mr. South.		
96	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 15—3—0 payable to the agent of the Uttaradi Matt, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Comptroller.	28th May 1885.	
97	The Treasury officer, Mysore District, was requested to advance Rs. 100 for camp expenses subject to future adjustment.	Do do	
98	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 15 was forwarded to the Secretary to the Muslim Committee, Mylapur, Madras, on account of subscription for one copy of the Muslim Herald from October 1884 to 31st December 1885.	29th do	
99	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 16 was forwarded to the Manager, "the Hindu," Madras, on account of subscription to the Hindu for the year 1885.	Do do	
100	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 48 was forwarded to the Managing Proprietor, Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, on account of subscription to the Civil and Military Gazette for the year ending 31st March 1886.	Do do	
101	The Comptroller was requested to pass the pay bill of the Dewan's office for May 1885, and was informed that the detailed statement of the establishment as it stood on the 1st April 1885 would be sent on receipt of certain information called for from the Dewan's camp office.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31*st May* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A notification granting Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of the Tumkur Taluk, privilege leave for one month and appointing A. Subba Iyer, Revenue Sheristadar of the District office, to act for him, was gazetted.	1st May 1885.	
2	A notification granting Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, privilege leave for 14 days, was gazetted.	Do do	
3	With reference to his note dated 29th April 1885, Mr. P. N. Krishna Múrti, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, was informed that Svetadraiengar and Velayudham Pille might exchange places.	4th do	
4	A copy of the late Chief Commissioner's order No. 2283—629 of 2nd July 1880, regarding the grant of marriage allowances to famine orphans, was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division as requested in his docket No. 240, dated 18th April 1885.	Do do	
5	The Manager, Indian Agriculturist, Calcutta, was requested to forward to this office certain copies of that journal as they have not been received here.	5th do	
6	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 30th April 1885 was forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for submission to the Government of India.	6th do	
7	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division was requested to try Hiriyanna as Shanbhog of Nagasandra as a temporary measure for one year.	Do do	
8	With reference to his list of references remaining unanswered on the last day of March, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that certain suggestions made in letter No. 270, dated 17th August 1881, have been noted and that letters Nos. 327 and 350, dated 24th September 1880 and 21st September 1881, have been filed as no further communication on the subject therein stated has been received.	Do do	
9	Certain temporary arrangements made in consequence of the appointment of the Revenue Head Munshi Madhva Rao as Acting Amildar of Kolar were approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar with reference to his No. 126—53 of the 24th April 1885.	Do do	
10	The Principal of the Medical College Madras was requested to inform the Government of the progress made by the Mysore scholarship students in the College.	Do do	
11	The attention of the Manager of the Guardian of Health, Lahore, was drawn to this office letter No. 2548—84, dated 8th August 1883, and requested to explain why the said journal is not supplied regularly to the Civil Surgeon, Hassan, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments, Mysore, and this office.	Do do	
12	With reference to his letter No 38 of the 15th April 1885, the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey was informed that Mr. Hudson's promotion to 2nd grade does not require to be published in the *Gazette of India*, as it was made since the Rendition.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	A notification investing Venkata Rao, Acting Amildar of Chamarajnagar Taluk, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Chief Judge with reference to his letter No. 222—8 of the 23rd April 1885.	6th May 1885.	
14	The resolutions of the Sub-Committee regarding the question of the drainage of the Fort of Mysore were approved and Mr. Lee was directed to submit his scheme, after consultation with the Municipal Board, to the Secretary, Public Works Department.—Communicated to the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, the Secretary, Public Works Department, and Mr. Standish Lee.	7th do	
15	A notification investing Budan Shariff, Munsiff of Hassan, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was forwarded to the Compiler for publication in the *Mysore Gazette*.—Communicated to the Chief Judge with reference to his No. 225—10 of the 24th April 1885.	Do do	
16	The retention of the Deputy Amildar's establishment for another year was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, and the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
17	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, except Shimoga, were requested to submit the weekly season reports in future in printed forms and not in manuscripts as heretofore.	Do do	
18	The Comptroller in Mysore was requested to furnish a statement showing the names, designation, pay and length of eligible service of all officials whose age is above 55 years, quoting the authority, if any, for their retention in the service, together with the period from which they are to be retired.	Do do	
19	The inclusion of the village site of Munireddi Palya within the limits of the City Municipality was sanctioned.—Communicated to the President, City Municipality, Bangalore, and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.	Do do	
20	The performance of the service of Dadhyodana to the deity of Narasimhaswami on the Melkote hill was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan.	Do do	
21	In reply, the officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was informed that the retention of Narasaiya, Manager of his office, for a further period of six months from January 1885, was sanctioned and that the promised report at the ending of 6 months regarding Narasaiya's services is awaited.—Communicated to the Comptroller in Mysore.	Do do	
22	Certain discrepancies were pointed out in the statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur with his letter No 609, dated 11th February last, and the statement was accordingly returned for correction and re-submission.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that the bills which accompanied his dockets Nos. 242 and 414, dated 19th July and 18th October 1884, respectively, have been countersigned and forwarded to the Comptroller for audit on the 22nd July and 22nd October and enquired why they have been included in the list of unanswered references for March 1885.	8th do	
24	The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that unanswered references alluded to in his letter were transferred to the Educational and Public Works Departments.	Do do	
25	The Superintendent of the Mysore Government Museum was informed that two glass cases have on this date been made over to Daffadar Nallaiya of the Museum.	Do do	
26	A notification granting 25 days' privilege leave to Mahomed Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar, Hangal, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, with reference to his letter No. 21, dated 25th April 1885.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Certain papers regarding Hospital Assistant Arokyam Pille were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident for perusal.	8th May 1885.	
28	A notification appointing Chain Singh, Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, as Special Sub-Registrar of Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk on probation with effect from 1st April 1885, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Registration.	Do do	
29	Copies of certain orders passed regarding famine orphans in Mysore were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
30	The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur was requested to state the description of the tables that are wanted by him and where he proposes to get them made.	9th do	
31	Copies of Sir A. T. Cottons "Public Works in India" by Major-General J. F. Fischer were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Consulting Engineer.	Do do	
32	As requested, for the use of the South Mysore Planters' Association, twenty-four spare copies of the Dewan's Proceedings regarding the form of coffee title-deed, were forwarded to the Sub-Division officer, Hassan.	Do do	
33	With a view to ascertain the number of new tents that will have to be purchased, all officers provided with tents by Government were requested to submit a statement in a prescribed form.	Do do	
34	The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that his proposal that Shekdars may be authorized to examine quarterly the Devastanam property when within the value of Rs. 100, was recorded.	Do do	
35	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to use printed forms in submitting the monthly return of deaths among European Uncovenanted officers, indents for them being made in the Stationery Depôt.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was informed that copies of Civil Procedure Code cannot be supplied to Amildars and Deputy Amildars gratis as they do not exercise civil jurisdiction.	Do do	
37	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to use printed forms in submitting the monthly returns of dismissal of Government officials, indents for them being made in the Stationery Depôt.	Do do	
38	The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishments was requested to report by return post it certain articles of furniture, &c., are available in the Palace Stores.	Do do	
39	The Military Secretary was requested to arrange for the Siledars escorting the Government treasure to Tumkur from Pavagada.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, and Secretary, Police Department.	11th do	
40	The transfers of certain Taluk Sheristadars made by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, were approved.	Do do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to issue orders at once for making 2,000 tent pegs to be ready at the lower residency on the 13th instant.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that his letter regarding the dangerous condition of the Magadi road leading to and over the Railway line had been transferred to the Manager, Mysore State Railway, for disposal.	Do do	
43	The Assistant to the Resident was furnished with 5 printed copies of the returns of food grains in the Mysore Province for the fortnight ending 15th April 1885 for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
44	Do do for the fortnight ending 30th April 1885 for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
45	Mr. Sausman was allowed to occupy the Government building in which he now resides free of rent.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon to Mysore Government and Secretary, Public Works Department	11th May 1885.	
46	Certain vernacular records referred to in his No. 68, dated 4th instant, were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur.	Do do	
47	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was informed that the allowance claimed by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Sayad Nasiruddin for having been in charge of the Treasury and Jail from 14th January to 12th March 1885, being inadmissible, the Dewan decline to sanction it.	Do do	
48	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to issue instructions to the Amildar of Mysore to render every assistance to Mr. Lee in the collection of articles for the London Exhibition of 1886.—Communicated to Colonel LeMessurier, Mr. Lee, Comptroller, and Educational Secretary.	Do do	
49	With reference to the unanswered list submitted by him for March 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that his No. 640, dated 24th March 1884, requesting early orders regarding Aya to village servants included in the above list, has not been received and registered in this office.	Do do	
50	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was requested to state why his No 1276—957, dated 28th January 1885, submitting for sanction the remission statement of the Sagar Taluk for Rs 87—6—8, was included in the list of unanswered references for March 1885, as it was already disposed of in this office Proceedings No. 6285—337 of the 7th February last.	12th do	
51	With reference to his Nos 277 and 281, dated 2nd and 3rd instant, the Sub-Division officer, Hassan, was informed that the sale of the jodi villages referred to has been fixed for the 17th and 18th June 1885, and that the Compiler, Mysore Gazette was requested to forward direct to the Sub-Division officer 25 printed copies of notification in Canarese.	Do do	
52	A copy of endorsement No. 860, dated 30th November 1883, having been sent under this office Firyad Memo No. 269, dated 7th July 1884, the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was requested to state why the above was included in the list of unanswered references for March 1885.	Do do	
53	A notification sanctioning the grant of one month's privilege leave to Mr. P. N. Krishna Múrti, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, from such date as he may avail himself of it, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, K. B., to act for him, was gazetted and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, and Mr. Mahomed Ali.	Do do	
54	The following transfers and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars were gazetted :— D. Shama Rao, Amildar of Bangalore Taluk, to be Probationer in the Revenue Survey Department on his present pay. B. Sitaramaiya, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, of Tarikere, is transferred to Bangalore *vice* Shama Rao. Krishnappa, 1st Class Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Tarikere on probation. Raghavendra Rao, 1st Class Sheristadar, Mysore Taluk, to be 1st Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna on probation. Raghavendra Rao, Sub-Registrar of Seringapatam, to be 1st Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Seringapatam.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts, Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, Inspector General of Registration and copy of para 1 to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
55	A notice of demand against Colonel G. W. Cole was returned unserved to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
56	A notification of sale of certain jodi villages in the Belur Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	12th May 1885.	
57	The Proprietor of the Daily Post was requested to publish in 3 successive issues of the Daily Post a notification of sale of certain jodi villages in the Belur Taluk.	Do do	
58	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that the vacancy in the Yedatore Taluk may be given to one of the supernumeraries, Krishnappa who was one of them being still unprovided for.	Do do	
59	The service register of Srinivasa Rao, Daroga of the Sorab koti, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Farms, Mysore, as requested by him.	13th do	
60	A punching instrument was forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court for the use of the Nelamangala Munsiff's Court.	Do do	
61	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that Police Inspector Narayana Rao of Dodballapur could not be exempted from passing the local judicial test.	Do do	
62	The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga was directed to bear Srinivasa Rao, late Daroga of Sorab Sandal koti, as supernumerary on half pay, and to provide him with a suitable appointment on the occurrence of a vacancy as early as possible.	Do do	
63	In reply, to his No. 618, dated 12th February 1885, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that the subject of the Public Works Department helping in the shape of preparing estimates and measurement bills of works of the minor Municipalities is under consideration in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
64	A copy of Proceedings No. 6964-5—255, dated 23rd March 1885, issuing instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, for effecting the exchange of inam land required for the Farm at Kunigal referred to, was forwarded to the Military Secretary as requested by him in his No. 544—4 dated 26th July 1884.	Do do	
65	The Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey was, with reference to the list of unanswered references sent by him for the month of March 1885, informed that his No. 848, dated 25th January 1883, regarding tentage to the native officers at present attached to the Mysore Revenue Survey, has been filed no orders being needed owing to Gopalaiengar's transfer to another Department.	Do do	
66	The Superintendent of Revenue Survey was informed that his No. 330, dated 4th August 1883, forwarding letter No. 13 of 3rd idem from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie desiring to withdraw his application to return to Military duty, has been filed.	Do do	
67	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that Amildars wishing to qualify themselves for promotion to the grade of Assistant Commissioners must pass the Revenue, Civil and Criminal examinations prescribed by Notification No. 215, dated 29th January 1885, that the passing of the Amildars' Test prescribed in Chief Commissioner's order No. 121, dated 24th June 1871, would entitle them to promotion in the grade of Amildars only, and that persons who have passed the old Amildars' Test wishing to appear for the Civil or Criminal Examination now prescribed must undergo examination in the Evidence Act.—Communicated to the Board of Examiners.	Do do	
68	In forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, to the Resident in Mysore, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was requested to report whether any permission had been granted in 1883 to Mr. J. S. Middleton of Kadamane Estate to shoot a limited number of elephants, and if so to forward a copy of the license or other document containing the conditions on which such permission had been granted.—Communicated to the Assistant to the Resident with a copy of Proceedings	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
	No. 4804-13—99, dated 17th November 1884, allowing Mr. J. S. Middleton of the Kadmane Estate to shoot wild elephants when found within 5 miles of his estate.		
69	A notification granting A. Rangaswamaiengar, Assistant Comptroller, privilege leave of absence from the 27th April to 9th May 1885, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	13th May 1885.	
70	With reference to his prospectus relative to the translation in Canarese of the Revenue Survey Manual, V. B. Subbaiya, Proprietor, Mysore Book Depôt Press, was requested to state from whom he obtained permission to translate and publish the work.	Do do	
71	Thirty printed copies of the catalogue of books registered in this State during the quarter ending 31st December 1884, were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	Do do	
72	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to report the date of the death of pensioned Shamshokhatu bi and to instruct the Amildars to report such deaths as soon as possible whenever they may happen.	Do do	
73	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that as the documents relative to the ownership of the building in the fort occupied by the Town Police Inspector, which showed that it belonged to the Mysore Government, had been traced, it was not necessary to make any further inquiries into the matter.	Do do	
74	A notification commuting the casual leave for 15 days granted to Mir Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, to leave on medical certificate and extending it to 30 days, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
75	A notification appointing Surgeon-Major T. J. McGann, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Mysore, as Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, with effect from the date of Dr. Henderson's leaving the Mysore service, and Surgeon P. H. Benson, M. B., to be Civil Surgeon, Mysore, and Chemical Examiner to the Government and also Superintendent of the Jail at Mysore, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, Surgeon P. H. Benson, M. B., and the Comptroller.	14th do	
76	Copies of a list showing the revised orthography of the names of towns, rivers and mountains in Beluchistan, were forwarded to the Military Secretary, the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Manager, Mysore State Railway, and the Anche Bakshi.	Do do	
77	A notification granting B. Lakshmanaiya, Amildar of the Koppa Taluk, privilege leave for 3 months and appointing Venkatavaradaiengar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Kadur District office, to act for him, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	15th do	
78	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 1481, dated 30th March 1885, from the Collector of Kaladgi with its Canarese enclosure in original (to be returned) regarding the succession of Suprasannendra Tirth to the Raghavendra Swami Matt at Mantralaya, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to furnish to this office the information therein asked for.	Do do	
79	Sanction was accorded to the leave granted to Mr. McPherson, Head Clerk of the Mysore District office, being extended for a further period of 9 months from the 6th instant.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Comptroller.	Do do	
80	In forwarding an extract of paras 1 to 3 of the Travancore Dewan's letter No. 2851—1168, dated 25th October last, and copy of his letter No. 1456—762, dated 4th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to ascertain whether there was any village named Mallapalli in the Chintamani or any other Taluk in the District and if so to institute inquiries for the identification of the claimant therein referred to and report the result.	16th do	5th Jan. 1885, Part II, G.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
81	Messrs. King, King and Co, Bombay, were requested to send two copies of notes on Forestry by C. F. Amery.	21st May 1885.	
82	The Superintendent of the Government Press was requested to print and forward to this office certain forms.	Do do	
83	A notification extending the privilege leave granted to Alasingraiengar, Deputy Amildar of Yadahalli, by 15 days, was gazetted.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	31st March 1885, Part II, G.
84	In reply, the Secretary, Public Works Department, was informed that no more copies of Sir A. T. Cotton's Public Works in India were available.	Do do	
85	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that the Dewan was not prepared to transfer the Dispensary from Harihar pur to Koppa, and a separate Dispensary for Koppa was sanctioned.	22nd do	
86	In reply, the Superintendent, Mysore Jail, was informed that the vacancy applied for by the Jail Clerk was filled up and the enclosures received from him were returned.	Do do	
87	Sanction was accorded to the appointment of Venkata Rao, Sayer Amin of Sorab, as Shekdar to assist the Deputy Amildar of Kumsi, and of Holé-Narsipur Katte Monegar as Sayer Amin of Sorab.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Comptroller.	Do do	2nd May 1885, Part II, F.
88	Three specimen of octroi receipt forms were forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, with a request that copies of them might be printed and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District with a bill of cost.	23rd do	
89	A notification appointing Mr. M. Rama Rao, Advocate, as Public Prosecutor, Shimoga, *vice* Mr. E. S. Subbarayer transferred to Mysore, and directing Mr. Rama Rao to officiate as Public Prosecutor, Mysore, until relieved by Mr. Subbarayer, was gazetted.—Communicated to the District and Sessions Judges, Shimoga and Mysore, also to Mr. M. Rama Rao.	Do do	
90	The Survey Superintendent was authorized to indent on the Stationery Depôt for the paper required for printing coffee title-deed forms.	Do do	
91	The Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was requested to print 100 copies of each of certain forms and forward them direct to the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.	Do do	
92	In reply, the Secretary, Public Works Department, was informed that the proposed arrangements for the conservancy, &c., of the Public Offices at Bangalore would do well.	Do do	
93	The Civil Surgeon, Mysore, was requested to examine Sitaramaiya, B. A., and submit a report as to his physical fitness for forest service.	26th do	
94	A notification temporarily investing Narayana Rao, Sheristadar of the Holalkere Taluk, who was placed in charge of the Holalkere Taluk as well as the Hosdurga Deputy Amildar's Range, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the absence of the Amildar and Deputy Amildar on examination leave, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division.	Do do	
95	A register of petitions was forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, to be bound and returned to this office.	Do do	
96	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the failure of the Amildar and Deputy Amildar, referred to, to supply carts for the use of the Siledars who had been ordered to proceed to Mysore, betrayed their helplessness and the Dewan must consider them incapable of energetic action.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
97	Sanction was accorded to the Hospital Assistant at Yadahalli being appointed as an official member of the Municipal Board of that Town. —Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Comptroller.	26th May 1885.	
98	A notification granting Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Amildar of Hiriyur Taluk, privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days and appointing Chaudaiya, Sheristadar of the Chitaldroog Sub Division office, to act for him, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog Sub-Division.	Do do	
99	As recommended by the Survey Superintendent, sanction was accorded to the further retention of the services of Lingo Malhar who had attained the age of 55.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
100	Mr. Cullis, 4th Clerk in the English Department, of the Mysore District office, was transferred to on promotion to the Record Department of the Dewan's Office, Bangalore, *vice* Mr. Lovery, deceased, with the remark that Mr. Cullis will draw Rs. 40 attached to the post from the date he reports himself for duty at Bangalore.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
101	Orders were passed on a petition from Krishnappa regarding the Shanbhogship of Santenahalli in the Tumkur Taluk.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District.	Do do	
102	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District was informed that the Dewan was not prepared to take the initiative in applying for the telegraphic extension to Tiptur, &c.	27th do	
103	In reply, the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, was requested to send the copies of Vaidyasangraha to the Private Secretary to the Dewan for disposal under the orders of the Dewan.	Do do	
104	Bhima Rao, Clerk in the office of the French Rocks Sub-Division, was promoted to the 2nd grade Taluk Sheristadari and posted to Tirumakudlu Narsipur and Narayan, Sheristadar of the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, was promoted to 1st grade Taluk Sheristadari *vice* Raghavendra Rao and posted to the Mysore Taluk.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, and the Comptroller.	Do do	
105	Orders were passed granting certain presents and promotions to Mr. Namakal Rao and certain other officers in recognition of the services rendered by them in capturing and bringing to justice the gangs of Lambadi Dacoits who had been infesting the Tumkur and Shimoga Districts for several years past.—Communicated to the Comptroller.	Do do	
106	With reference to his docket No. 82 of the 2nd May 1885, reporting that Rama Rao, Sheristadar of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, had been suspended for absenting himself without leave, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that all orders for suspension of officials should be for a specified term or pending final orders on explanation called for.	Do do	
107	Fifteen copies of the volume of Proceedings of the Dewan for March 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	28th do	
108	In forwarding certain papers, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to enquire and report whether the building acquired by the Mysore Government in 1841 as shown by the papers above referred to was the same as the building occupied by the Town Police Inspector for some time past, No. 24 or 4 in G. street in the Bangalore Fort, and also to submit a list of all Mysore Government buildings within the Fort of Bangalore.	Do do	
109	In reply, the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, was informed that the candidates for the Amildars Examination must appear at Bangalore for the examination.	29th do	
110	A notification granting B. Kesavaiengar, Amildar of the Belur Taluk, 12 days' privilege leave was gazetted.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Sub-Division, with the intimation that the Sheristadar of the Taluk should take charge of the Taluk.	Do do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE, R. VIJAYINDRA RAO.

PART II.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The returns of the Savar and Barr forces for April 1885 were forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident.	14th May 1885.	
2	Sanction was accorded to the Regiment of Siledars now stationed at Bangalore being designated the 2nd.—Communicated to the Military Secretary.	23rd do	
3	In reply, the Military Secretary was informed that the indent for the Shabracque referred to had been forwarded by the Madras Government to the Officer Commanding the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor for compliance.	29th do	

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, 31st *May* 1885.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Buildings.		
1	The estimate for constructing new cooking and dining apartments in connection with the Palace at Bangalore was returned to the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 12,920.—No. 2357—468.	11th May 1885	
2	An estimate for constructing the foundations of the new wing of His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at Bangalore was returned to the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs 7,379, and he was informed that the estimate for the superstructure was awaited.—No 2469—506.	21st do	
	Establishment.		
1	The sanction of the Local Government to Overseer Jayasimha Rao being granted privilege leave for two months and ten days and special leave on half pay for three months and thirteen days from 27th May to 18th November 1885, was conveyed to the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division.—No. 2181—433.	1st May 1885.	
2	Notified that Mr. A R Natesa Sastri, Apprentice Engineer, has been granted leave without allowances for nineteen days from 15th April to 3rd May 1885 Communicated to the Executive Engineer, Palace Divison.—Nos. 2268—449 and 69—50.	7th do	
	Irrigation.		
1	An estimate providing for the restoration of the Kottigere tank, registered No 26, Kunigal Taluk, was returned to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, duly sanctioned by the Local Government for Rs. 5,490.—No. 2402—480	15th May 1885.	

BANGALORE,
31st *May* 1885.

C. H. M. KENSINGTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
P. W. D.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—6-7-85.—185.